

# Spit of the Age.

FREEDOM OF INQUIRY, AND THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

VOLUME III.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1842.

NUMBER 111.

## Business Cards.

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

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

**C. F. SHELDON,**  
Dealer in English, French, and domestic goods,  
W. F. Goods, Muslins and Hand Wares—also, Carpets  
of every description.  
Central Street.

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

**CHARLES DANA, JR.,**  
Dealer in English, French, and American Goods, Crock-  
ery, Glass and China Ware.  
(Elm Street.)

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

**GEO. R. CHAPMAN,**  
Dealer in English, French, American and  
W. F. 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.)  
CENTRAL STREET.

**P. B. SOUTHWICK,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.  
(ONE DOOR WEST OF THE POST OFFICE.)  
Central Street.

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

**GEORGE MELLISH,**  
DEALER IN FLOUR, W. F. GOODS AND GRO-  
CERIES.  
(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.  
CENTRAL STREET.

**R. H. BAILEY,**  
SILVER-SMITH AND JEWELLER.  
(OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL, CENTRAL STREET.)

**NATHANIEL RANDALL,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.  
Dealer in Clocks, Looking Glasses, Cutlery and, pure  
Thompson's Medicines.  
(Central, head 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, Axes, 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 & TICKETSON.  
Keep constantly on hand Gentlemen's fine boots and  
pumps; also, Ladies' gaiter boots and shoes.  
Shop two doors west of the Court House.  
Spirit of the Age Building.

**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,**  
JOEL EATON, AGENT.  
One door east of the Post Office.  
CENTRAL STREET.

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

**MICHAEL MYERS,**  
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. & C. FISHER,**  
Manufacturers of, and dealers in cabinet furniture of  
every description.  
Opposite the Jail, Central Street.

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

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
BY MUNGER & PACKER.  
Court Street.

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

**DR. EDWIN HAZEN,**  
Official 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.  
"HARDY THE COACH," HIGH STREET.

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

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

**L. A. MARSH & J. BARRETT,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.  
Office over G. H. Mover's store, Central Street.

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

**J. SARGENT,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
(Main Street.)  
WINDSOR, VT.

**STOUGHTON & PERSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Chester, Vt.

**H. E. STOUGHTON.** I. B. PERSON.

**A. P. HUNTON,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
BETHEL, VT.

**N. ROBINSON, JR.,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
NORWICH, VT.

**N. RICHARDSON,**  
Attorney, and Counsellor at Law.  
CHESTER, VT.

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

**SALMON WILES,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
JOHNSON, VT.

**J. F. DEANE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CAVENDISH, VT.

**SAMUEL H. PRICE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WINDSOR, VT.

Mr. P. begs leave to refer to:  
The Hon. ASA AINSWORTH, Windsor,  
Hon. WM. C. BRADY, Westminster,  
Hon. DANIEL KELLOGG, Rockingham,  
Hon. ASA KEYES, Brattleboro',  
JOS. D. BRADLEY, Esq., Brattleboro'.  
Mr. P. takes the office of Judge Ainsworth.

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

**UNION HOUSE,**  
BY J. O. KELSEY,  
On a strict Washingtonian principle,  
MONTPELIER, VT.

**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 J. M. KINGSLEY & CO., No. 10,  
Central wharf, and L. B. BROWNE, 114 State street. These  
are the only stores in Boston where Medford Rum can be  
bought.  
April 20, 1842.

**PERKINSVILLE ACADEMY.**  
The Academic year of this Institution is divided into  
four terms, of eleven and one of ten weeks—com-  
mencing as follows:  
SPRING TERM, March, 24. 11 WEEKS.  
SUMMER, " June, 14. " 10  
FALL, " August, 31st. " 11  
WINTER, " Nov. 31st. " 11  
TUITION—Common English branches, \$5.00  
Higher, " and Classical, \$4.00  
French—Drawing and Painting \$2.00 each term.  
The Institution will be under the direction of its former  
teacher.  
A. P. CHASE, Principal.  
S. HELEN RICHARDS, Teacher, Female Department.

**DR. G. R. PHELPS'**  
**TOMATO PILLS,**  
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.  
AS A  
**SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL**  
ARE  
**UNRIVALED FOR EFFICACY.**  
They have been abundantly and successfully tried and  
have received universal approbation in the treatment of  
Scrophula, Dyspepsia,  
Jaundice, Rheumatism,  
Influenza, Coughs,  
Nervous Diseases, Colds,  
Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomachs,  
Costiveness, Colic,  
Headache, Catarrh, &c.  
FOR SALE BY  
J. ROSS, Jr.,  
Cushing & Nichols,  
M. S. Proctor,  
J. B. Danforth, Jr.  
WOODSTOCK.

**THOMSONIAN MEDICINE.**  
PURE AND UNADULTERATED MEDICINE.  
AT NATHANIEL RANDALL'S Jewelry Store, is kept a  
good assortment of THOMSONIAN MEDICINE, con-  
sisting of  
Rheumatic or Hot Drops, Brown Lobelia,  
Wine Bitters, Pulverized Sassafras, Elix. of  
Dysentery Syrup, Meadow Fern Oil, Elix. of  
Vegetable Jelly, Healing Salve,  
Liniment, Stimulating Liniment,  
Fine Lobelia, Compound, &c.  
Cough Balsam, Cayenne,  
Nervine or Valerian, Sassafras Bitters,  
Green Lobelia, Sassafras Friend, &c.  
All for sale at the Boston prices, at  
April 20, 1842. NATHANIEL RANDALL.

**WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE.**  
In one minute you can produce a polish far superior to  
British Lustre, it being a paste, is used without mak-  
ing a dust, which is a great objection to powder. Look-  
ing to your Sashes and Grates if you would have them neat  
and shining a light coat of this Paste will do it. It is a roll-  
ing paste, and can be supplied at most of the Druggists and  
Grocers Stores in Boston. Dealers can be supplied at the  
manufacturer's price, of Dana, Evans & Co., Silas Pierce  
& Co., Wm. Stearns & Co., Wm. B. Bradford & Co.  
For sale by J. A. DUNBAR.  
Woodstock, Vt.

**MYSTERIOUS.**  
A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most ancient  
and wealthy families of this city, who must be well  
known to all our friends, having since the year 1815  
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 inquire his  
address, and doubt not his humane feelings will ex-  
tend the liberty so that any one desiring, may know  
these facts—though he requests his name may not appear  
in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G.  
Reynolds, 141 Charlotte street, has been restored, and will  
give personal assurance 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 Heron's Nerve and Bone Liniment externally.—N. Y.  
Herald.  
Only Sold by  
COMSTOCK & CO.,  
71 Maiden Lane, New York.  
J. ROSS, Jr., Woodstock, Vt.  
B. B. NEWTON, Norwich,  
J. C. BROOKS, Hartford,  
A. & H. WARDNER, Windsor.

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

**THOMSONIAN COUGH CANDY.**  
Just arrived, from Boston, an entire new article, com-  
pounded 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.

**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 com-  
mon mode. The Yeast is free from all impure ingredients  
makes the bread perfect, white and light, well adapted  
for ship's use, and will keep in all climates. It is now in  
extensive use in Boston, and orders are beginning to be re-  
ceived 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 raising bread in our situations find  
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, Pa-  
villion, 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. Canard's  
line of packets. A note is just received from John Ander-  
son, Pastry Cook on board the steamship Britannia, 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. Retail by J. A. DUNBAR,  
Woodstock, Vt.

**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  
sheen 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 copy of the engraving  
directions has been enclosed and entered according to act of  
Congress, 1830. 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 BALM OF  
LIVERWORT & HOARHOUND.**  
THE Original Vegetable Liverwort Preparation.—Price  
50 cents the bottle. The most popular remedy for  
the cure of colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and  
all other diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive  
use for the cure of Liver Complaint—is Mrs. Gardner's  
Indian Balm of Liverwort and Hoarhound. This is the  
most popular and successful remedy for the cure of the  
above diseases, being now twelve years since it was first estab-  
lished. Its reputation stands unrivalled as a cough medi-  
cine. See certificates and places of residence on the print  
directed from the bottle.  
The undersigned, having received great benefit for the  
cure of diseases above named, with confidence we recom-  
mend the celebrated Balm of Liverwort to the public.  
From Nashville to London, 30 cents.  
Thomas Haskins, Jr. E. Horton,  
C. Ellis, Miss L. Howard,  
C. Williams, and sold by the proprietor, WM. BROWN  
481 Washington street, Boston. Retail by  
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 AT 6:15 A. M. LEAVE BOSTON AT 7:00 A. M.  
AT 6:15 A. M. AT 10:15 A. M. AT 12 P. M.  
AT 1:15 P. M. AT 5 P. M. AT 5:30 P. M.  
AT 6:15 A. M. AT 12:15 P. M. AT 3:15 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 con-  
veyed to any part of the city without charge.  
From Nashua to Lowell, 30 cents.  
From Lowell to Nashua, \$1.50.  
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for all  
parts of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York and Canada,  
via Amherst, Concord, Keene, Charlestown, Framingham  
and New London N. H. Windsor, and Brattleboro', Vt.  
Books are kept in Boston at the Stage Office, No. 9 and  
11 Elm-street, and in Lowell, at the Stage Office, No. 10  
and 12 Court-street, 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 6:15 and 10:15 A.  
M. can take the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad  
at Wilmington for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover,  
Great Falls, Portsmouth and Portland.  
MERCHANTS' TRAINS, will leave the Freight Depot  
Charlestown and Nashua, every morning, (Sundays except-  
ed).  
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 transported to Lowell, must be sent to the  
Freight Depot at Lowell, and 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 have  
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 Locomotives, and secured  
secure goods from damage; and careful and experienced men  
to take charge of the Transportation business at the De-  
pots, and to accompany the goods over the road.  
The Company, in order to accommodate the public, and  
to extend every facility in their power, both to Teamsters  
and Merchants, have fixed upon the following rates:  
\$2.50 per ton each way between Nashua and Charlestown.  
Bulk Salt, Plaster, Lime Stone, Lumber, &c. \$2 per ton.  
\$1.50 per ton each way between Nashua and Lowell.  
All Regular Teamsters running to the cars will be car-  
ried over the road between Nashua and Charlestown, each  
way, free of expense.  
OSWALD STEARNS, Superintendent.  
Nashua, March 25, 1842.

**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, Ty-  
son Furnace, Plymouth and Bridgewater to Woodstock,  
Vt., leaving Ludlow on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat-  
urdays, 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, Winochee, B. Falls, Chester-  
Cavendish, and arrive at Woodstock, on Mondays, Wed-  
nesdays and Fridays, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., and  
at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.,—also, passengers can take the Bur-  
lington Stage 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,  
ANDREW HAYES, Tyngsboro', Proprietors.  
JOSEPH MARTIN, Do.  
ISAAC D. JOHNSON, Ludlow,  
Sept. 24, 1841. 74-4f

## Spirit of the Age.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1842.

Altered—for the Spirit of the Age.

**DEMOCRATIC RALLYING SONG.**

Our fathers quailed not in the field,  
Before a haughty tyrant's slaves;  
And shall their sons ignominiously yield  
To Juno's base and cringing slaves?

Forbidden! sons of worthy sires!  
Like theirs, our altars shall be free!  
Unquenched we'll keep their sacred fires,  
As beacons, o'er oppression's sea.

On Bennington when old Stark died,  
And dying, blest his country's name—  
The vital spark of Freedom fled,  
And burst into a living flame!

Be ours the glorious task to keep  
Unquelled, 'till the end of time,  
Its glowing torch, while ages sweep  
Along their endless march sublime.

Back to the records of the Past!  
And read of deeds your fathers done,  
When Freedom's sky was overcast,  
And through its gloom proud Allen shone!

Call up the mighty men of old!  
Those champions of the bold and free  
Who first the massy stone of rolled  
That great Vermont and Liberty!

Be these our leaders in the field—  
Our lights along the Council Hall—  
Like them we'll seek to tyrants yield,  
But freely live, or bravely fall!

'Tis not for us to dread the fight  
That lives in truth's effulgent ray!  
'Tis not for us to dread the night  
That ushers in a glorious day!

Then FREEMEN, STAND! be not dismay'd,  
Though Juno's rear their tanners light!  
There's virtue still in Freedom's blade,  
And guidance in her starry light!

For the Spirit of the Age.

**Reform, No. 11.—State Debt.**

Having shown from official papers that the ex-  
penses of the State for several years have exceeded  
its income, and also that the State Debt does ac-  
tually exceed the sum of \$200,000, I now propose  
to present some strong reasons why Gen. Walton  
has (even at the expense of truth) been so anxious  
to conceal the facts in relation to the financial con-  
dition of the State from the people who bear the  
burden of the State; and,

In the first place, as a pious man and a church-  
member he is bound by moral obligation, faithfully  
to serve his employers and see to it, that he eats  
no man's bread for naught. Now Gen. Walton,  
through the *Watchman*, is the organ of the federal  
party, as he was during the last war, and is under  
a moral obligation to administer to the temporal  
necessities of those who rely upon him for support,  
and inasmuch as he cannot do this so abundantly  
by pursuing an honest calling, he is bound to re-  
sort to falsehood and deception, under the belief  
that because he is a very pious man the good peo-  
ple of his party will consider it simply a pious  
fraud, and of course overlook it; and the vulgar  
democrats he cares nothing about.

That "the love of money is the root of all evil,"  
is a truth exemplified to the life in the course of the  
editor of the *Watchman*, for that gentleman un-  
derstands very well that if the plain truth in re-  
lation to the condition of the State, should be laid  
before the people without note or comment, they  
would at once decide to place their affairs in other  
hands, and he of course would lose the golden  
harvest which is now so profusely showered into  
his wide-spread lap.

It appears by the report of the Auditor of ac-  
counts for 1837, the amount paid to E. P. Walton  
& Sons, for State Printing, STATIONERY, &c.  
was \$1,877.87; the amount paid in 1838 for simi-  
lar services was not entered on the Journal; in  
1839 the amount paid these truth-loving editors for  
State Printing and STATIONERY was \$1,933.34  
and in 1840 these same pious men received for  
State Printing and STATIONERY \$2,310.38,  
averaging the snug little sum of \$2,073.53 per an-  
num out of the State Treasury, under the present  
administration. Does not this solve the problem?  
And is it astonishing that Gen. Walton should like  
the land that feeds him? But how is it about this  
Stationery? Is it possible that some six or eight  
hundred dollars is necessarily and legally expended  
for Stationery, for the use and benefit of the State?  
No, it is not so. But STATIONERY is furnished  
without law or right, to the members of the Legis-  
lature, at the expense of the State, and for Gen.  
Walton's especial benefit. The members of the  
Assembly have their per diem and per mile allow-  
ance fixed by law, but there is no law for furnish-  
ing them with paper, ink, pencils, quills, &c. at the  
expense of the people. This abuse has grown up  
as an item of federal extravagance and corrup-  
tion; indeed that party ever since its origin under  
Alexander Hamilton, have been the unwavering  
advocates of splendid establishments, and a splen-  
did government. It was this disposition that reared  
the splendid, granite temple of folly at Montpelier,  
which strives to vie with the Capitol of the Nation;  
and the same spirit, after leading us with a tre-  
mendous debt for that purpose, would further carry  
out its extravagance, and because the members  
of Congress are furnished by law, with the articles  
above named, the managers in Vermont would do  
the same without law, for the treble purpose of  
aping great folks, rewarding their favorite Gen-  
eral, and fixing on the people a State blessing in form  
of a State debt.

But, the General should have some little remun-  
eration extra, in shape of the "mammion of un-  
righteousness," for there can be no doubt, that were  
he not a pious man, his course of lying and decep-  
tion would have procured him the premiership of  
Pluto's dark domain, and as it is, even now, the

wear and tear of conscience must be great—worth  
at least the profits on the \$2,000. But this Sta-  
tionery matter is curiously managed through the  
whole family. The General couples it with the  
State Printing, and the Auditor reports it in the  
same way, without explaining for what purposes  
it was furnished, lest the vulgar people should  
make a noise about it. Verily, it is high time that  
we had an Auditor of Accounts who will expose  
smuggling, and that Gen. Walton get his living  
some other way than by spunging it out of the  
State.

But "the galled jule winces," as soon as the  
people assemble to discuss the subject of the finan-  
ces, this pious General is thrown into spasms and  
cries out the "old hobby again," and pronounces upon  
poor Capt. Partridge as the author of all his fears  
and troubles, and abuses him in a manner too  
shameful for any man to adopt, except it be one of  
the General's own sort. What has Capt. Partridge  
done? Only began to expose the corruption of  
the federal leaders of Vermont. But the half has  
not yet been told. Yet even the little hint that has  
been given, the General would dissipate, by the  
cry of taxation on the one hand, and by holding up  
in prospective the bribe of \$50,000 on the other,  
which if the people of Vermont ever obtain it, must  
be at an expense of more than \$60,000.

But, says the General, "What does Capt. Par-  
tridge mean to do? Is it to oppress the people with  
taxation? What was the loco loco plan in 1839?"  
What the pious General means by "loco loco" I  
am unable to say, but if he intends to apply the  
epithet to the democrats, it is only another evidence  
of his old federalism, for a part of the old federal  
creed, was, to apply epithets and cant phrases to  
the democrats; and if we examine the old files of  
this truth-telling *Watchman*, we shall find that  
more than 25 years ago this General Valiant-for-  
truth, was playing at the same game, weekly call-  
ing the democrats "jacobins," "democrats," "disorgan-  
izers" and "murderers," and holding up England as  
the "bulwark of our holy religion." But we hark  
back upon the tawny editor the epithet he would  
apply to us, as one having his birth and education  
in his own political brotherhood. But the federal  
party, within the last twenty-five years, have so  
often changed their own name, that their General  
seems now to take it for granted, that he has a  
perfect right to change that of their political oppo-  
nents.

In relation to the "taxation," it is true the demo-  
cratic members have made several efforts to arrest  
the accumulation of the debt, and gradually to  
lessen it by adding one cent on the dollar annually  
to the State tax. This has aroused the fears of  
Gen. Walton and his party, and from time to time  
there has been a commotion in the camp, and the  
*Watchman* has reiterated the same old lie, "The  
State is not in debt," and the disposition now  
seems to be, to rob the children of the poor, of  
what has ever been considered the poor man's  
fund, and thus cover up federal extravagance and  
the falsehoods of the *Watchman*. For if this im-  
mense debt can be paid off without appealing to  
the pockets of the people, the General supposes he  
will gain them to believe he has told the truth.—  
But General it is too late in the day—the fumes of  
"hard edict" have passed away, and the people  
have wiped the pumice from their eyes, and hand-  
reds who have been deceived by your falsehoods  
are prepared to rebuke you at the ballot-box.

But again, says the General—"We will only  
add that, with the usual inconsistency that marks  
locofocism, these stout sticklers for settling the  
State debt, say not a word in favor of having the  
State receive some \$50,000 a year which is her  
own." If the General will just refer to the Jour-  
nal of the House for 1835, he will find that this  
same Capt. Partridge, who is so obnoxious to the  
pious editor, (at a time when the National Treas-  
ury was overflowing,) introduced a resolution in-  
troducing our Senators and requesting our Repre-  
sentatives in Congress to use their exertions to ob-  
tain for Vermont her proportion of the public funds,  
according to what had been appropriated to the  
other States—and that the whole federal party in  
the House voted to suspend that resolution beyond  
the limits of the session. But now, when the  
*Watchman* and its coadjutors have for the last 12  
months proclaimed upon the house-top the bank-  
ruptcy of the National Treasury, and when Mr.  
Ewing had reported a national debt of \$11,000,000,  
this same Walton and his brother feds would  
have the land revenue divided to the States, ac-  
cording to some three or four millions, and for  
what? That he may gull the people a little longer  
by holding up this spectre bribe of \$50,000.—  
This is indeed the "usual consistency which marks"  
FEDERALISM.

Having exposed the utter falsity of the state-  
ments of the *Watchman* in relation to the State  
Debt and the annual expenditures, it may be profit-  
able to make some further remarks on this subject,  
which so sensibly affects the people, on whom falls  
the burden of defraying the expenses of the State.  
Gen. Walton, in order to divert the public mind  
from an enquiry into the condition of the finances  
of the State, after blustering about Captain Pat-  
ridge and heaping upon him the vilest abuse, under-  
takes to blind and dazzle the vision of his readers  
by the cry of \$50,000 per annum for Vermont,  
from the division of the Public Lands. This is a  
cry of economy with a vengeance. In the first place,  
in order to make good their falsehood in relation  
to the bankruptcy of the Treasury, they divert three  
or four millions of the revenue from its proper chan-  
nel, and then, under pretence of providing for the  
expenses of Government, create a National debt by  
borrowing 12 millions, to pay the interests on  
which, it will require more than half a million an-  
nually; and this interest is to be paid in the very  
manner in which Gen. Walton shudders so hor-  
ribly, to wit: by "oppressing the people with taxa-  
tion," in the form of duties, on sugar, tea, coffee,  
salt, molasses, &c. as it were the necessities of

life, those very articles which are consumed most-  
ly by the poorer classes of community. This would  
be the consummation of the pious General's most  
ardent wishes. A State Debt—A NATIONAL  
DEBT, AND THE POOR OPPRESSED WITH  
TAXES.

But he does not stop here; he would have the  
School Fund dissipated and destroyed, that the  
poor man may not only be oppressed with taxes,  
but his children deprived of the means of acquiring  
an education. What a philanthropic, pious Gen-  
eral! Let the School Fund be diverted from the  
channel and sacrificed to cover the falsehoods of E.  
P. Walton, and the three cent School Tax is fix-  
ed upon us forever; but on the other hand, let it  
accumulate a few years longer under prudent man-  
agement, and the amount will be sufficient to dis-  
pense with the three cent tax entirely. Gen. Wal-  
ton chooses the former, because it answers the dou-  
ble purpose of perpetrating taxation, and of depriv-  
ing the poor of the means of instruction, that they  
may the more easily be made the dupes of an in-  
solent, purse-proud aristocracy.

AGRICOLA.

**A CASE IN POINT.**

We do not recollect of seeing the case of Mich-  
igan, on its admission into the Union, alluded to by  
any of the writers in favor of the suffrage party in  
Rhode Island. It shows the recently expressed  
sense of congress in favor of the position, that it  
is competent for the people, through a convention,  
chosen by a majority of them, without the sanc-  
tion or concurrence of their Legislature, to make or  
alter their Constitution. The following are the  
facts connected with the subject, as they appear  
from the Congressional documents, journals and  
debates of the day.

The territory of Michigan, according to the or-  
dinance of the 13th of July, 1787, for the govern-  
ment of the territory northwest of the Ohio river,  
was entitled to be admitted into the Union, as one  
of the confederate States, when she should con-  
tain a population of sixty thousand souls. In June  
1835, when it was ascertained that this territory  
contained a population of more than one hundred  
thousand souls, the people of Michigan, through  
the medium of a convention, chosen for that pur-  
pose, met and formed a Constitution for State gov-  
ernment. The preamble to this Constitution de-  
clared the territory of Michigan to be "established  
by the act of Congress of 1805," which sepa-  
rates Michigan from the Indiana territory. In 1839,  
Michigan presented her Constitution to Congress  
and asked for admission into the Union. A ques-  
tion, as to a considerable portion of disputed terri-  
tory, had, as it will be recollected, for some time  
agitated the State of Ohio and the territory of  
Michigan.

Congress was anxious to restore tranquility be-  
tween the contending parties. Accordingly instead  
of absolutely accepting the Constitution of Mich-  
igan, and admitting her at once into the family  
of States. Congress at the same session passed an  
act by which the Constitution and State Govern-  
ment which the people of Michigan had formed,  
was "accepted, ratified, and confirmed," provided,  
that a new boundary line was established by which  
the whole, or a part of the disputed territory should  
be given to Ohio, and "as a compliance with this  
fundamental condition of admission," Congress, by  
the third section of the act, provided,  
"that the boundaries of Michigan as declared by  
the act of Congress, should receive the assent of  
a convention elected by the people of said State,  
for the sole purpose of giving the assent required  
in the act of Congress." In September, 1836, a  
Convention of delegates which assembled in Mich-  
igan, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of that  
Territory, rejected the conditions of admission held  
out by the act of Congress, by a vote of 21 to 28.

On the 14th day of December, 1836, an  
other Convention, which originated through pri-  
mary assemblies of the people, without the sanc-  
tion or sanction of the Legislature, assembled,  
consisting of seventy-eight delegates, and unan-  
imously accepted the conditions contained in the act  
of Congress; and after many days debate, the Con-  
vention decided that it was a valid acceptance on the part  
of Michigan, and thereupon admitted her into the  
Union. The grounds of this decision are as fol-  
lows: First, that it was competent for a majority  
of the people, in their primary capacity, to make,  
alter, or modify their Constitution; and secondly,  
that, in that case, it was clear, that the majority  
of the people were in favor of altering the former  
Constitution, so far as it regarded the extent of ter-  
ritory which it was to cover.

To show that the very question now raised by  
the friends of the Royal party in Rhode Island,  
was then raised and discussed, and overruled by  
the solemn decision of Congress, we will make an  
extract or two from the speech reported at length,  
of Mr. Vanderpool, on that occasion, who was a  
member of the Judiciary Committee which reported  
the bill to the House of Representatives. The  
remarks of Mr. Vanderpool are the more impor-  
tant, because one or two of the whig prints of this  
city seem to think, it extremely naughty in him to  
have appended his name to the call of the meeting  
lately held at Tammany Hall. The brief extracts  
we subjoin, show that this gentleman did on an-  
other occasion, and as early as the 24th January,  
1837, hold and express the sentiments which he  
now entertains and avows in reference to the con-  
troversy in Rhode Island:

"But (said Mr. V.) it has been urged that al-  
though the people are sovereign, they can act  
through a legal organization, when they undertake  
to change their organic law; that is to say, through  
the medium of forms and regulations, as a true  
and manner, prescribed by the legislature.

"This doctrine, (said Mr. V.) is contrary to the  
whole theory and spirit of our institutions. It puts  
the servant above the master—the creature above his  
creator. The idea that every possible move-  
ment of the people to change their organic law is a  
factious or rebellious movement, is, indeed mon-  
strous.

"Deny to the people the right of changing their  
government when it becomes either oppressive or  
inadequate to the purposes for which it was insti-  
tuted, and you deny the very cause which gave ex-  
istence to us as a nation. You open and re-open  
sources of sovereignty, other than those which  
your fathers taught you, and array yourselves  
against the principles, which were promulgated to  
the world in that immortal instrument, which de-  
clared your independence as a nation. To call the  
orderly proceedings of the free people of Michigan  
in this instance a revolution, is, indeed, contradic-  
tory all our former notions of government."

After the recent decision of Congress in the a-  
bove case, and the authorities cited by us in our  
article of yesterday, may we not safely say, that  
the position taken by the suffrage party in Rhode  
Island, is sustained by the highest authority.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Captain Hall says, "Tell Captain Tyler  
that U. S. stands for United States and Universal  
Suffrage too."