Spirit of the Age.

FREEDOM OF INQUIRY, AND THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

Volume 3. | Number 141.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1843.

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, Medicines and Hard ware—also, Carpetings 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, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
(Elm street,)

O. A. BRYANT,
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,)

JASON D. HEWITT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
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,
WATCHMAKERS 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 glass plates, Cutlery and, pure Thomsonian 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.)

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

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.
C. DICKINSON,
Keeps 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.
One door east of the Post office.
Central Street.

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

MICHAEL MYERS,
TAILOR.
Over J. Collamer's Office,
(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,)

JOSHUA MITCHELL,
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH-MAKER,
HIGH STREET. 116

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 Chairmaker,
(Rear of Edson's Building.)

DR. E. E. PALMER,
(Office three doors east of the Court House,)
COURT STREET.

DR. EDWIN HAZEN,
Office at the late residence of Dr. Castle
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.)

LIVERY STABLE,
BY ALBERT PACKER.
Court street,

CHANDLER & BILLINGS,
Attorneys and Councellors at Law,
(Central Street.)

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

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

JACOB COLLAMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
☞*Having returned to the practice of his profession, has opened his office at Woodstock,*
131-tf.

THOS. BARTLETT, Jr. & CHARLES B. FLETCHER
Attornies, Councellors and Solicitors in Chancery,
AT LYNDON, VT.
☞Attend the Superior Courts in the counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orleans and Washington. 123-tf

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

S. R. STREETER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BARNARD, VT. 115

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

HUNTON & WALKER.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS 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

SALMON WIRES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
JOHNSON, VT. 105

J. F. DEANE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAVENDISH, VT. 105

SAMUEL H. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WINDSOR, VT. 99 ly

S. W. SLADE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROYALTON, VT. 125-tf

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

UNION HOUSE,
PAIGE & SHERMAN,
MONTPELIER, VT. 86

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,	2d.	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 teacher.
A. P. CHASE, *Principal.*
93
S. HELEN RICHARDS, Teacher, Female Department.

DANIEL LAWRENCE,
ONLY MANUFACTURER OF MEDFORD RUM,
SOLD at wholesale by REED & SEARLE, Nashua N. H., MANNING & HALL, No. 15 Central wharf, Boston, which are the only stores in Nashua or Boston where *Medford Rum* can be bought at wholesale.
Likewise sold at wholesale by J. Macintire & co., Charlestown, Abner Pierce, West Cambridge, and Charles Wood & co. Cambridge Port.
Sept. 1st, 1842. 123-6m.

CONCORD RAIL ROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THIS road will be opened to the public for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, on and after MONDAY, September 12, 1842. Passenger Trains daily, Sundays excepted, in connection with the cars of the Nashua and Lowell and Boston and Lowell Rail Roads as follows:
Leave Concord for Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston at 12-1 A. M. 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 3-4 P. M.
Leave Boston for Nashua, Manchester and Concord at 7 1-2 11 1-2 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M.
FARE—Concord to Boston, $2,50—Concord to Lowell, $1,75.
The morning and evening Trains connect with the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Passengers can be conveyed between Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, Portsmouth, Portland, &c.

MERCHANDISE.
MERCHANDISE TRAINS will leave Concord and Boston, daily, Sundays excepted. The company are now prepared to transport Goods and Country Produce which may be sent to their depots in Concord and Boston.
RATES—Through first class $4 00 per 2000 lbs. Furniture, Carriages, Live stock, Staves, Heading, Ship Timber Lumber, Granite &c. at Specific prices.
All goods and merchandise will be at the risk of the owner while in the Company's Store Houses.
Terms of freighting, cash, invariably, on delivery of the goods. By order of the Directors,
ISAAC SPALDING, Treasurer
Nashua, Sept. 10, 1842. 125-tf

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 Lobelia,
Wine Bitters,	Pulverized Slippery Elm,
Dysentery Syrup,	Meadow Ferne Ointment,
Vegetable Jelly,	Healing Salve,
Liniment,	Stimulating Liniment,
Fine Lobelia,	Composition,
Cough Balsam,	Cayenne,
Nervine or Valerian,	Spice Bitters,
Green Lobelia,	Woman's Friend, &c.

All for sale at the Boston prices, at
April 20, 1842. *NATHANIEL RANDALL.*

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, 141 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 Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald.*
only Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.
57-ly *J. ROSS Jr.* Woodstock, Vt.
B. B. NEWTON, Norwich.
J. C. BROOKS, Hartford.
A. & H. WARDNER, Windsor.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!
MARSH'S, Thompson's Burnham's and Wardsworth's Trusses of all sizes and descriptions. Particular attention will be paid to filling them, free of all charge.
Female Abdominal Supporters for sale by
Woodstock May 17, 1842. J ROSS Jr.

TOOTHACHE! TOOTHACHE!!
A NEW DISCOVERY.—It has recently been discovered that the pure Extract of Gall, combined with an equitable Powder of Alum, is a sure remedy for the Toothache, will kill the nerve in most cases, and render them in a state that they may be filled without pain. The pure article is for sale by WM. BROWN, 481 Washington street, Boston. None genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown. See certificate of its efficacy on direction. For sale by *J. ROSS JR., Woodstock* 91

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 23 *NATHANIEL RANDALL.*

CONSERVE OF HOLLYHOCK. One of the best compounds among Thomsonian medicines for Quinsy, Colds, Rheumatism &c.
For sale at the Jewelry Store of
cr. 3. q N. 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 common mode. The Yeast is free from all impure ingredients makes the bread perfectly white and light is 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 received from all quarters. No better evidence is wanting—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 opinion 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 Cunard's line of packets. A note is just received from John Anderson, 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. Retailed by 81
Woodstock Vt. J. A. DUNBAR.

$100 REWARD.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hay's Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousand sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had when it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles,	*Tightness of the chest especially in children,*
For all Dropsy,	*Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing,*
Tender Feet,	
Sore throat by cancer or ulcers,	
Croup,	*Fresh Wounds,*
Whooping cough,	*Chilblains &c. &c.*
Scald Head,	

LOOK OUT
Some Swindlers have counterfeited the 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 always be on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget It. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.
Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.
57-ly *J. ROSS, Jr.* Woodstock, Vt.
B. B. NEWTON, Norwich
J. C. BROOKS, Hartford,
A. & H. WARDNER, Windsor

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 Daniel Reeves & Co., Silas Pierce & Co., Wm. Stearns & Co., Wm. H. Brackett & Co.
For sale by J. A. DUNBAR.
Woodstock Vt. 81.

HAIR! HAIR!
BALDNESS!
Important discovery—The great mystery found out at last!
DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.—Dr Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the hair, has after many experiments chemical and physical, been able to discover an article which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, for its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair—to prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—to restore it when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls—it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces uncommon brilliancy. Thousands have tested its superior virtues and excellence, and in every instance it stands unrivalled. It is an infallible cure for all affections of the skin on the head—as dandruff, &c. &c.—Every family should be supplied with a bottle of this oil, that by its application to the head and hair of children, the beautiful and ornamental appendage of a fine head of hair, which nature has supplied us may be preserved.
For sale, wholesale and retail by FOSTER & DICKINSON, sole proprietors and successors to A. Hitchcock, & co. 117 Green street, Utica N. Y. WOODSTOCK, by *J. ROSS, Jr.*, Druggist, White River Village J. C. Brooks, West Hartford, W. H. Steele Sharon, W. Downer Royalton, Downer Nevans & Fish, Windsor, A. & H. Wardner. 123-ly

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT & HOARHOUND.
THE Original Vegetable Liverwort Preparation.—Price 50 cents the bottle. The most popular remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, spitting of blood and pthisic, and all other diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for the cure of Liver Complaint—is Mrs Gardner'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 in the use of diseases above named, with confidence we recommend the celebrated Balsam of Liverwort to the public.

Ernest Webster,	David T. Woodbury,
Thomas Haskins, Jr	R. 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.

COMPOUND PULMONARY BALSAM.
THIS Balsam is now offered to the public from a full conviction that it is superior to any other medicine now in use for the various diseases of the chest. Its effects were first tested in private practice and the medicine more extensively circulated at the earnest solicitation of many who received the most signal benefit from it in diseases the most distressing and alarming.
The proprietor of this balsam has for several years paid particular attention to pulmonary complaints, by watching their progress, investigating their causes, and carefully noticing the effects of the numerous and most approved remedies which have been prescribed by physicians of all orders as of most kinds of patent medicines which have been offered to the public.
It has been found to produce most astonishing results in whooping-cough, catarrh affections of the lungs, Hydro thorax, or dropsy of the chest, Influenza, Croup, spitting of blood, pain in the side, shortness of breath, consumption and common colds.
It regulates the natural secretions of the system, procures free expectoration and allays morbid irritability.—Hence its great utility in all diseases of the lungs.
Thousands of certificates might be given if necessary, but all that is wanted for its recommendation is a fair trial. Price, 50 cents.
Prepared by Dr. H. H. CARTER. For sale by
J. ROSS, Jr.
Woodstock, March 22, 1842. 91

WILLIAM BROWN'S
COMPOUND BONESET CANDY,
MEDICATED—Patent 6 cts. or, 12 cts. 4 oz., 62 1-2 cts. lb.—A remedy that has gained a great reputation for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, pthisic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for Vocalists or Public Speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggists and Confectioners to counterfeit this valuable cough remedy. An imitation has just been shown me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor and the candy stamped "WM. BROWN." The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Elliot st. 91
For sale by J. A. DUNBAR, Woodstock, Vt.

Lard Lamps.
JUST received, the new patent Lard Lamps which will produce a clear, bright mild light, without smoke or smell, and at a great saving of expense. They will also burn poor oil better than the common oil lamp, as the conductor of heat is found of great advantage in burning congealed substances in cold weather. For sale cheap by
oct. 18, 1842. C. DANA, Jr.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HEAVY and common sheetings, Fid[illegible] & Drillings, bleached and unbleached, cotton Flannels, White and red English flannels, Bleached and unbleached shirtings and sheetings, for sale at little lower prices than ever before offered in these diggins. C. DANA, Jr.
oct. 18.

THE SICK HEAD-ACHE,
EITHER NERVOUS OR BILIOUS.
☞*An attentive perusal of the following, will, it is in [illegible] fully repay all classes of readers.*

Headache.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected, or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines as to impair their general health, and often injure [illegible] senses. The article *now offered*, seems to have overcome these difficulties. *While* its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly *mild and innocent*, as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

If taken a few times in as many hours, when there are indications of an approaching attack, it is *sure in all cases* to prevent the attack. If used for a few weeks, the premonitory symptoms gradually subside, until they wholly disappear, and *never*, without some great *external or predisposing* cause, return. If the person neglects to use it till the headache commences, it sometimes *cures instantly*, but at others the turns will have their turns will have their course for two or three times, and then wholly disappear.

This is a fair and candid statement of *facts*, that might be substantiated by the affidavits of perhaps two hundred persons in the city of New-York. It is not pretended that a person who has ever taken this remedy can never again have *headache*. Far be it from me to impose upon the credulity of the community! I am disposed to see if an article of really the highest merit can find its way to the public without the "puffing" usually resorted to, to bring any preparatory medicine into notice. That I am a physician of respectable practice, and flattering medical honors, it is well known to many, that some apology may be thought necessary for my sanctioning such a preparation by my name. I candidly confess, therefore, that I have not the tenacity usually manifested by our profession about using an article, all the component parts of which are not known to me, if I am convinced by such use I could save life or materially alleviate human suffering. Will all our profession do the *same*? Alas! for poor human nature, I fear not. How often, indeed, have I heard physicians avow the contrary! Am I censured by the profession for issuing a *Preparatory*, or if they will, a *Patent medicine*? Which let me ask, is most culpable, he who issues a remedy knowing its component parts and virtues, or he who *at the head of the profession*, sanctions with his name one of which he cannot know the component parts? For proof that this is done, I need only refer the reader to advertisement of Panaceas, Syrups, Arcanums, Medicamentums, Preparations, Trusses, &c., to which are attached the names of a *Mott*, a *Chapman*, a *Hosack*, a *Dewees*, and a host of others, not to speak of the corps of *officers* of the Medical society of the great city and county of New York!

Why, may I ask, should the "profession" rail at Patent medicine proprietors and venders, while to such eminent physicians they are at first indebted for the celebrity they acquire. Is there not at this moment vending in this very city, a pill, the component parts of which are the *secret* of a physician of high repute, of a neighboring state? Is not his respectability and also the quality of the article backed by the Bishop of his state, and some of the reverend clergy of the highest standing in New York? Need I add with sorrow, that the combination of ever so useful a medicine made known to the profession at large, they have not the *liberality or principle* to use it! I flatter myself then, that I am sustained in my course by the *thinking* part of the community, while the opinion of others is of little consequence to me. I am at least quite satisfied with my own consciousness of rectitude and propriety, and the virtues of the *Headache Remedy.* E. SPOHN, M. D.

LOOK OUT.—See that the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, is on the splendid wrapper, as all without that name are counterfeits.

JUDGE PATTERSON.
Read the following from Judge Patterson for thirty years the first Judge in the County in which he lives.
Middletown N. J. March 12, 1840.
Messrs. comstock & Co.
Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.
[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]
I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick head ache for the space of about 23 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours; during which time the sufferings have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you, and to the great disappointment and joy of myself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, and she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.
JERU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.
For sale in Woodstock Vt. by
57-ly *J. ROSS, Jr.*
B. B. NEWTON, Norwich.
J. C. BROOKS, Hartford.
A. & H. WARDNER, Windsor

TYSON FURNACE
CONTINUE to manufacture a great variety of STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
and every description of Castings usually made at Cupolo or Blast Furnaces.
Having purchased the right for making and vending Spaulding's patent circular flue for elevated ovens and adapted it to the IMPROVED YANKEE NOTION COOKING STOVES, offer the same to the public.
All persons infringing upon said patent by vending or using will be promptly prosecuted—*our rights* will be maintained.
This *Improvement* as will be readily seen on inspection, obviates the objection to elevated ovens on account of giving out into rooms excessive heat, being so combined with the oven that at pleasure the heat is diverted from the oven into a separate flue which discharges it into the escape pipe without bringing it in contact with the large surface even as in the old kind.
The oven is so placed upon the stove as not to interfere in the slightest degree with the boilers as in other elevated oven stoves. The back fire room makes it one of the best
SUMMER STOVES,
ever invented. This will do all the cooking, &c. for a common sized family. It is capable of heating two boilers, or frying, broiling and baking at once and the same time, more conveniently and promptly; with less fuel and in less time than any stove or summer fixtures or furnaces on top of any stove now in use. This it will do without giving out heat to cause the slightest unpleasant sensation to a lady in dog days. Ironing can be done with great despatch, six sad irons very perfectly heated at once, placed in the heater over said back fire room.
There are many good things enjoyed by those using this kind of stove over their neighbors using other kinds and it is confidently believed by good judges who have used it to combine more good qualities than any stove in market.—Withal it is simple and not liable to get out of order at will not burn out, there being no inside plates
Also, for sale the well known
Woolson's Improved Cooking Stove
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cooking STOVE:
HEYWARD & FISHER'S do do
NEW ERA—*elevated oven.* do do
PARLOR COOKING—*two boilers and oven.*
TYSON PARLOR IMPROVED *for* 1842.
VERMONT PARLOR.
BOX & SIX PLATE STOVES, all SIZES NEW PATTERNS.
Hollow Ware,
CALDRON POTASH KETTLES—*new patterns, to suit northern markets.*
FIRE DOGS—oven and arch mouths,
FIRE FRAMES;
PLOUGHS & CULTIVATOR TEETH CASTINGS, *and the same ready for use.*
CART & WAGGON BOXES,
All of which, with many articles, may be found at TYSON FURNACE, VT.
Having a large stock, and being desirous to do an active business they will sell on favorable terms for *good pay or paper.* The subscriber most respectfully asks the continuance of the patronage of former customers of the Tyson Furnace, and call or orders from all who wish to purchase. All Orders for the above, or any kind of mill gearing or other castings, and other matters connected with our business, addressed to the subscriber at Tyson Furnace P. O. Vt., will receive *prompt attention.*
AUGUSTUS HAVEN, *Agent.*
Tyson Furnace, Vt. Oct. 24, 1842. 134-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of WITT & HEWITT, is by mutual consent dissolved. The demands of the firm will be settled with JASON D. HEWITT. All persons owing the concern will make immediate payment; every demand that is not paid between this and the first of January next will be left for collection. H. R. WITT,
J. D. HEWITT
Woodstock, Oct. 21, 1842

Political.

POLITICS AND MECHANICS.

Mechanics have no interest separate from that of the whole community. They must rise or fall with it, and thrive or decline with its prosperity or adversity. Whatever injuries or benefits the whole, injures or benefits them in the proportion which they bear to the whole. But though, in consequence of this, which no enlightened mind can deny, every general evil affects them, yet the surest mode of convincing them is to explain the operation of that evil upon themselves particularly—to bring it directly home to them, and to show its especial operation upon their own business.

Mechanics are directly and injuriously affected by paper money. The advocates of this evil say that it is beneficial to mechanics, first, by augmenting their wages and, secondly, by augmenting the demand for their labor. But it is easy to prove that whatever benefits they derive from these augmentations, are far more than balanced by evils necessarily flowing from the very cause of these augmentations, from this very paper money, which augments wages, and stimulates the demand for mechanic labor. Let us suppose a case. A company of some half a dozen persons, supposing that rents will rise, borrow two or three millions of a bank, to be invested in building houses and stores. This at once creates a demand for ten thousand mechanics; and as only five thousand can be found without other or permanent employment in the city, five thousand come from various other quarters. They receive high wages, and continual employment till the buildings are completed.—*Then* the builders, unable to procure tenants, discover that they have built beyond their demand, and therefore resolve to build no more. The ten thousand mechanics are now without employment, and must live in idleness upon what is left of the earnings, or seek some other than mechanical labor. If two years should elapse before the natural increase of population, and of sound, healthy business, shall overtake the surplus building, and create a demand for more, these mechanics will have ample *leisure* to calculate their gains from the artificial stimulus, that has been given to building up paper money. We will then suppose that if building had been left to the natural demand, they would have earned one dollar daily for three years. At the end of this period, each would have received $926. But, in consequence of this stimulus, each has received two dollars daily for one year, little or nothing for another year, and seventy-five cents daily for a third year. At the end of this period, each will have received $546, which sum is less by $296 than he would have received from constant employment under the natural course of business. We do not mention these sums as amounts which have been actually received, but the case is a fair illustration of what has occurred among mechanics within the last twenty or thirty years.

But this is not the whole of the story. These great accidental demands for mechanical labor tempt great numbers to leave the cultivation of the soil, which, in a new country, will always yield subsistence, generally independence, and sometimes great wealth. Hence thousands of active, intelligent young men, instead of settling upon western lands, with the certainty of being independent farmers in five or six years, rush to the cities in pursuit of employment, or encounter all the fluctuations to which it is exposed, and, at the end of five or six years, find themselves just where they began in wealth, and with the loss of that best of all money, time. And, besides the uncertainty of mechanical employment, they do not save more, from the high wages which its vicissitudes sometimes afford, than they would from the moderate wages yielded by the constant employment of a sound business, for the very cause of all these vicissitudes in employment, paper money temporarily enhances the price of all the necessaries and conveniences of life. If, with a currency of one hundred millions, a mechanic can purchase a barrel of flour for five dollars, or a pound of beef for eight cents, he will be compelled to double those prices if the currency be augmented to two hundred millions; and therefore he actually receives no more, in wages at two dollars daily in the second case, than in wages at one dollar daily in the first. Now he must remember that all excessive building, or excess in any operations requiring mechanical labor, is produced, under our banking system; by *expansions of the currency.* Good enterprise are always stimulated by these expansions, and arrested by contractions. For proof of this, we appeal to history for the last twenty years or more. During this period, building was always extensive when the banks discounted freely, and arrested when they ceased to discount, discounted but little, or suspended.

But excessive building is stimulated by the very mechanical labor which it requires; and thus it continues the very seeds of its own *inflation*, and consequent arrest. A sudden demand, in this city, for ten thousand additional mechanics, creates a sudden demand for habitations, and a rise of rents: for ten thousand men suddenly came to this city, most of them having families, they must be lodged, and those with families will consult economy in having houses or parts of houses. The rise of rent leads to new building; for speculators, tempted by the rise, borrow money of banks to invest in building small houses for mechanics. But the excitement must end; the overstock will remain without tenants; these vacancies will reduce rents; pay day to the banks must come upon the borrowing builders, and their rents will not enable them to pay. Then comes the revulsion; and then all these mechanics, tempted from their homes by high wages, and left without employment, and oftentimes without the means of going away.

The mechanics of the large cities, finding that high wages would not cover still higher prices for necessaries have very unwisely sought a remedy in "Trades Unions" and "strikes," and as unwisely attributed their difficulties to "combinations among employers," and "conspiracies of the rich against the poor." By doing their own thinking in their chimney corners, instead of listening to the inflammatory harangues of demagogues in public meetings, seeking votes to secure official salaries, our mechanics would have perceived that the whole difficulty was caused by the expansion of the currency, the substitute of a fluctuating paper currency sometimes superabundant, and sometimes sufficient, for a steady currency of coin and its true representative. Mechanics want steady employment, and a due proportion between receipts and expenditures. They will find the last under a paper currency only during expansions always exceed the receipts during contractions.—They will find the steady employment only under a currency of coin, or its true representative.
Phil'a. Ledger.

The Brill's Spurnel.—Both Houses of New Hampshire legislature have passed a resolution declaring that the act of Congress distributing the sales of the public lands is unconstitutional, and another declining to receive the portion of said proceeds assigned to New Hampshire. In the House, on the first resolution, the vote was 125 to 57; on the second, 112 to 62.

High prices and Better times. *Cheap enough.* Good beef was recently sold at Cincinnati, by the quarter, at three quarters of a cent per pound.

DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

In a recent number of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, on account of the deficit in the revenue, under the new tariff, to meet the necessary expenses of the government, we find a duty of 10 per cent proposed on Tea and Coffee, to remedy the evil.

Now let us look a moment at this gross proposition to tax labor and exempt capital from bearing its share in the support of the government which shields and protects it. What is the bearing of this proposition upon the farming interests, which, in all conscience, are taxed enough in these United States to satisfy, one would think, the claims, even of the most rapacious government.

If this scheme can be executed, farmers will have to pay a dollar for what tea and coffee they now can purchase for eight cents.

How would this tax operate in a small country town? Here, perhaps, are eight or ten men, called rich. They have retired from business, and live on their untaxed income of interest money—their families are very small. The rest of the population is made up of farmers, laboring men, with large families of children, and laborers in doors and out. These farmers, individually, buy four times as much tea and coffee to supply their large families, than either of these rich men in the town. What is the consequence, if tea and coffee are thus taxed? Why nothing more less than this—that these poor laborious farmers are made to pay four times as much tax, to support Government, as the richest man in the town. Not only so, but the poorest of them is even made to pay for the support of the Government, as much as John Jacob Astor, worth his seventeen million dollars, for, as a general thing, the families of capitalists, men retired from business, or corporations, are very small, compared with the families of farmers, and even common laborers are blessed with many more children, none of which can be deprived of a cup of tea or coffee.

Now then, we say again, what does this proposition amount to, but a tax on the agricultural of the country to support the Government, and an exemption of capitalists from paying according to the stake they have in the community? *That is wrong.* Better it is to resort to almost any system, than appeal to injustice.

Lay this naked proposition before the inhabitants of any town in this Commonwealth, and it would be voted by sixteen-twentieths of all the voters!—They would tell you at once, that taxes ought to be levied according to the amount of property each tax payer possesses, and not per Capita.—Talk to them about the odiousness of direct taxation, by which every man is made to pay according to his property, and not according to the number of mouths he feeds, and they will tell you, at your head that injustice and inequality in taxation is *more odious* to them, than just and equal direct taxation.

We advise the *Journal of Commerce* to back out with this proposition, and recommend Congress to remedy the difficulty by raising a few millions, by a duty, just and equal to agriculture, on wool and hides, in which farmers invested over three hundred and forty millions. *Free trade*, up to the passage of the present tariff, was good enough for the farmer, as to these great staples, and even now the duty is *merely nominal*, the amount invested in these two articles *alone* is more than four times as much as the whole amount invested in all the cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States.—*Boston Courier.*

P. M. GENERAL'S REPORT.

This document is published by the *Madisonian* in connection with the President's Message. The Report is a plain, comprehensive and ably written state paper, and adds to the reputation of its author—well earned by the excellent administration of the Post Office Department, exhibited in the successful management, despatch and security of the mails throughout the country.

It appears that the receipts during the past year have just about equalled the expenditures. The number of miles of post roads traversed during the year is 34,835,991; post offices, 13,733; receipts, $4,546,246; expenditures, $4,627,716. The P. M. General recommends the enactment of more *efficient laws* to prevent the transportation of mail matter by private expresses—a reduction in the rates of postage—and a purchase by Congress of a perpetual right to have mails transported upon Railroads. The amount paid last year for mail transportation on Railroads was $452,568. Miles of Railroads over which the mails were transported, 3091.

☞"THAT $30,000 ANNUALLY," although the coons have been in power nearly two years, have not come to hand yet. We are assured, however, by the *Watchman*, that $10,000 of it, will be forthcoming shortly. What shall be, what can be done, with it? The coons have sworn, from first to last, that there was no State debt—that we owed nothing—and it would be a pity to have this $10,000 lay idle in these hard times, these glorious coon times. It is suggested that there is a small balance of a State Prison debt—a mere trifle of some $15,000 or $17,000, which, (through inadvertence, doubtless,) Milton Brown omitted to pay. Our slice of the land fund would pay nearly, if not quite, *two thirds* of this trifling balance. In times like these, after a season of indulgence in extravagance and profligacy, we are admonished to economy and retrenchment. No expedients should be neglected to diminish our indebtedness and bring the vessel nearer port; so that, if we outride the storm, whatever remains of ship and cargo may be ours in fee simple. Upon this principle it is that the suggestion is made that the "$30,000 annually" (excuse us, the $10,000,) which remains subject to the order of the State Treasurer, be applied in part payment of the State Prison debt, incurred by the frugal and faithful guardians who have been entrusted with that branch of the public service! Could we have the whole land fund, we might possibly keep pace with coon extravagance and profligacy; but the debt has been incurred and must be paid—we dont believe much in repudiation, generally, nor Bankrupt laws.—*Patriot.*

☞There are but three banks in North Carolina, one of which makes the private property of the stockholders holden for the debts of the corporation. The other two have no such provisions in their charters, and both suspended payment in 1837 and 1839, while the one for whose debts the stockholders are liable, has never suffered any embarrassment, or been obliged to stop payment. The last ten banks chartered in Rhode Island, have such a clause in their charter, and the experiment is said to have worked well. Of course, the stockholders in such banks look well to the management of the institutions, and see that the bank officers do not embezzle the funds.—*Columbian Register.*

Gen. Jackson's Fine.—The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a resolution instructing and requesting the Congressional delegation from that State to use their influence in obtaining the passage of a law to refund to General Jackson $1000, with interest from 1815, the amount he paid for the fine inflicted on him by Judge Hall, for an alleged contempt of court.