

THE VEVAY TIMES:

ISAAC STEVENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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DEMOCRATIC
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

FOR SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

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The Message.

It is gratifying to witness the enthusiasm with which the message is hailed by every Democratic press whose comments have been received. In this our anticipations have been realized. The Republican spirit of the American people must have suffered a radical change in Mr. Clay's bloodless revolution; and their character must have been thoroughly corrupted, to render the principles of the message repugnant to them. The message has gone forth in the garb of simplicity and the omnipotence of truth; its arguments are clear, its conclusions irresistible, its eloquence unsurpassed—perfectly intelligible to the least educated of its readers, it must excite the admiration and elicit the applause of the most learned. It is a document of which the Democracy of the country may justly be proud, and they will, in every section of our Union, rally around it and its author with a zeal and enthusiasm equalled only by those with which they supported his illustrious predecessor in his seven years' war with the principalities and powers of the paper dynasty.

In this message, Democracy unfolds her broad banner to the breeze, and points to the principles on which she strives for victory, written in sunbeams.

Passing over the beautiful exordium of this document, we come to that portion that embraces our foreign relations. In the completion of the payments for Portugal for spoliation on our commerce, we are reminded of the triumphs of Gen. Jackson's foreign policy, which brought home so many millions to our plundered merchants—millions which were considered, under the feeble rule of his predecessors, as lost. In the measures pursued relative to Mexico and Great Britain, we perceive a determination to secure our rights as a nation, and, at the same time, preserve peace, that most invaluable of blessings. In connection with our British relations, there is one subject which is peculiarly gratifying to the friends of the Administration. It will be recollected that in consequence of the threatening attitude of affairs upon our North-eastern frontier, Congress substantially authorized the President to make war, put ten millions of dollars at his disposal, and clothed him with almost dictatorial powers. It was easy for him, if he had been so disposed, to have plunged his country in a war, placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and enabled his friends to profit by the consequent expenditures. Yet the administration of the Government has proceeded as usual. Instead of provoking war, he has done every thing, compatible with national honor, to maintain peace. Not one of the extraordinary powers vested in him has been exercised, and he surrenders them with joy to the assembled Representatives of the people. The enemies of the Administration united with its friends in conferring these powers, by that very act proving their disbelief in those imputations of a disposition on its part to abuse power and plunder the Treasury, which were constantly on their tongues, and the result has proved the falsehood of those imputations to the whole world. It has tended to satisfy the American people that the confidence reposed in the integrity and wisdom of their present Chief Magistrate, are not misplaced, and that the single aim of his administration is the good of his country, the liberty of the people, and the improvement of the Republican institutions. Of this the message contains glowing evidences, which we shall recapitulate in subsequent numbers.—Globe.

"At the Dirty Work Already."

The above heads an article in the Political Beacon, published at Lawrenceburg, a paper which we have had occasion once before to notice.

This denunciation of the wrath of the Beacon, comes to us in such a questionable shape, that we would almost doubt its paternity, though it does appear as an editorial. It appears that its writer whoever he may be, has taken great delight in our having said that General Harrison is an abolitionist. Lord help the simple man!—does he think that we would be so extremely foolish as to "hazard the assertion," if we had not authority for it? He might have at least waited till some of the papers here had questioned our veracity on the subject. We made the assertion, and we repeat it; and, further, we believe Gen. Harrison to be too honest a man to deny it. It is one of those principles of which he makes no secret, and it is one among others which he holds upon which is founded our opposition to him as a candidate for the office of President—nor is it not the first of our "dirty work," if such Mr. Beacon must have it to be. If he can recollect himself, he may remember that the principles avowed by Gen. Harrison in his letter to Harner Doonay were controverted by us in eleven different articles, more than a year ago; yet the "dirty work" passed unnoticed by the said editor. Was the character of the General less vulnerable, or less worthy of defence than now; or does the editor suppose that the antislavery abolition nomination at Harrisburgh has cast a mantle of sanctitude over him, which renders him more sacred now than he was before that nomination. If he does not think so, why did he not boldly step forth as his champion and refute those eleven letters which passed by without a single attempt at refutation? The letters were published in the Advertiser, in the midst of the General's friends and supporters, and even read by himself, as he has been for nearly 20 years a subscriber to this paper, yet neither he nor any of his friends here ever attempted a reply. Again, we say, why did this Captain Babadil not take up the cudgels then and annihilate us for our "dirty work." He was ready enough to enter the lists with us in defence of his friend Dunn, previous to the election of '38,—and, indeed, took it as a piece of great generosity in us interfering in the election at all, though we had been specially requested by our Indiana subscribers to do so;—and, having more

subscribers in that State than the Political Beacon has, we did think to refuse would have been great injustice to our friends and patrons in Indiana.

But in relation to this latter charge brought against us by our neighbor of the Beacon, it is well for the General that that paper is so confined in its circulation, or if otherwise, the remarks on the subject of abolition might operate powerfully against him in the minds of those who support him, believing him to be both an anti-mason and an abolitionist. Nor do we believe that the General will be under any compliment to him, for thus attempting to deprive him of one of these principles which he glories in.

Such an advocate as the editor of the Beacon, will make the Gen. cry, "save me from my friends—my enemies I can manage myself." That a combination of the abolitionists and anti-masons against the Clay whigs, at Harrisburgh, accomplished the nomination of the General, there can be no doubt; and that it is considered by the trio supporters of the General as a great victory, their illuminations and junketings after the nomination most clearly testify; and to deprive him of his abolition predictions, would take from him every shadow of support he can expect in the eastern and middle States, who support him for those principles.

We would therefore advise the Beacon to act more consistently with its title, and according to a homely adage, "let sleeping dogs lie." The General and his friends here will not thank him for his meddling with this question of abolition. Many of the latter are thorough going anties, and they would like to have their own inconsistency thrown in their faces by the Political Beacon of Lawrenceburg.—Cin. Advertiser.

From the Yazoo City Whig Extra—Dec. 6.

Awful Calamity!!!—Yazoo City in Ruins!!!
It is our melancholy duty to record a dreadful calamity by fire, which visited our city yesterday (Sunday.) Nearly one half of the city is a mass of ashes and burning ruins.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the fire broke out in a servant's room connected with the Washington Hotel, and was only arrested at the Planters' Bank, on Main street, consuming every thing in its course. The buildings were all wood, very dry, and the wind blowing considerably, made the flames spread with great rapidity. Our office was about the fourth house burnt, and our materials being in the second story, we were unable to save but a portion of them. Our press, a part of our type and a great number of notes, accounts, &c., shared the common fate of every thing else around it.

The principal sufferers and the chief buildings burnt, so far as we can ascertain in the present confusion, are as follows: The two principle squares on either side of Jefferson street, are entirely destroyed. The Washington Hotel was the first building destroyed, the drug store of H. R. Randolph, the house of Major Maynard, occupied by A. S. Perkins as a store, the dwelling house of J. O. Hunter, the store of Wm. D. Seal, on the north side of Jefferson street, the dwelling house of Edward Kimball, the store and warehouse of Messrs. Hoff & Wright, very few goods saved; the next house was occupied by Mr. Parish as a saddle shop below, and by our office in the second story, building owned by Wm. D. McKinstry and E. A. McNeill; the next was the corner, a large frame house, occupied by Jennings, Merritt & Co., in which was a large quantity of merchandise, principally on consignment. The buildings consumed on the south side of Jefferson street, below the Washington Hotel, are the office of Drs. Barber and Barnett, the office of Q. D. Gibbs, esq., the post office, the valuable papers and letters of which were with great difficulty, principally saved, and the grocery store of Messrs. Hunter & Bell. The fire did not cross Main street but proceeded down on the south-east side, consuming several offices, the store house of Mr. James Hayden (vacant), the store house of Messrs. Vance & Andrews, occupied by Mr. Tibbs as a grocery store, the house of N. Royster, occupied by Messrs. Jackson & Edmonds as a confectionary, and the house occupied by the Union printing office, which adjoined the Planters' Bank. All the above named houses are entirely destroyed. Most of the materials of the "Union" office were saved. The Commercial Bank was for a long time in great danger, but was saved. The Planters' Bank was on fire several times, but being of brick and higher than the adjacent buildings, was with very great exertion saved. The buildings on the opposite side of Main street were on fire several times, but were saved with great effort.

Our citizens turned out to a man and addressed themselves to the flames like men. Nothing but their interest and undiminished vigor has saved what is left of our unfortunate city. They were, however, without a fire engine and not well supplied with water.

We cannot in this hasty moment state, with any probable correctness, the amount of property lost, but it is very great. Our particular friends Hoff & Wright are perhaps the greatest losers. Out of seven houses they have only left Merritt, Jennings & Co. are also heavy losers. Amongst other things we are extremely sorry to add that they lost \$10,000 in cash. No lives were lost, and no one seriously injured that we have heard of.

It is only by the prompt courtesy and ready politeness of the proprietors of the Union office that we are enabled to give this slip to the public; our own press, as we stated, being destroyed, we have been favored with the use of theirs which was by great exertion saved from destruction, and for which we tender them our hearty and sincere acknowledgments.

Harrison and Abolition.

Hear the rejoicings of the Abolitionists at the rejection of Clay and the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency! It is an Antislavery victory, shout they. A monument of the progress of Abolition should be set up. The cause is onward. Huzza for Whiggery and Abolition! Such is the language in which they proclaim their welcome to the Harrisburgh nomination.

Will any tell us now that Abolition had no influence in securing the nomination of Harrison? Will any tell us there is no sympathy between Whigs and these fanatics of the North! that there is no design to unite with them in the strength of that faction? Antislavery, Abolitionism, and Federalism—principles homogeneous, and worthy the newly elected chief—the hero of Tippecanoe! "Let the winds tell it. Let O'Connell hear it." Aye, and "let the slaveholder hear the news!"

[Baltimore Post.

Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 9.

In the Senate last week considerable amount of business was transacted. Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to authorize the issue of scrip, to relieve contractors, which was read and ordered to be printed. On Saturday, Mr. Dobson introduced a bill authorizing an issue of treasury notes to relieve contractors, which was read and passed to a second reading. On Monday, a long discussion sprung up upon a resolution offered by Mr. Angle. The resolution will be found among the reported proceedings. Many amendments were offered, some adopted—again stricken out, and new amendments offered and adopted, after which the resolution passed.

A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed the House on Monday by a large majority. In the afternoon the property bill, was considered in committee of the whole. On a proposition offered by Mr. Gardiner to include personal property, much discussion arose.

The committee rose before taking a vote. We regret again to say that the whig party in both Houses retard legislative business in any manner. Whatever can be done to pay contractors and save the credit of the state, will be done by the democratic party. But the disasters are so great, and the mismanagement so glaring, and the distress so universal, that it is hoping against hope to expect that any great relief can be given. It will take a series of years for the state to recover fairly from its prostration, brought about by ignorance, by corruption, by mismanagement of a whig loco-poco government.—Democrat.

The Senate spent most of Thursday upon the bill for the election of Fued Commissioners by a separate vote of each of both Houses of the General Assembly, but have not yet finally disposed of it.

Most of Friday was occupied in debate upon a report from the judiciary committee in relation to the repeal of so much of the revenue law as provides that the term personal property shall be construed to mean and include all improvements made on Government lands, &c. The report was that the above provision shall not be repealed, and after a lengthy debate, it was concurred in by a vote of 34 to 10.

Considerable business was transacted on Saturday. In the afternoon, the joint resolution of Mr. Ewing, of A., for the sending of a commissioner to Ohio for the purpose of urging the completion of her part of the Wabash and Erie canal, came up on its second reading, and after being amended and discussed at length, was read a third time and passed.

In the House, on Saturday, the bill for the relief of Contractors was under consideration. After being discussed the entire day, and being amended, the vote was taken on its final passage, and lost by a large majority.—Journal Jan. 13.

Foul Murder.

We understand by several gentlemen just arrived from Natchez, that on Friday evening last, in the bar room of the Mansion House of that city, J. A. Lyle, Mayor of the city of Natchez, was assassinated by Richard Hagan, Esq. of New Orleans. The outline of the difficulty, as we learn, was the following: Hagan and Lyle were partners in a plantation, and the former not liking the connexion, sold out his interest to his brother, John Hagan, and published a dissolution of his connexion with Lyle. A misunderstanding arose and a fist fight ensued, in which Lyle came off second best. Lyle threatened to attack Hagan as soon as he should find him in Natchez; and last Friday selected his opportunity. Accompanied by his overseer, a stout man, whom Hagan had implicated in the charges, Lyle sought his victim at the Mansion House. The overseer walked up to Hagan and asked if he had made certain statements in relation to him. Hagan replied in the affirmative, and the overseer struck him and immediately closed to prevent Hagan from drawing a bowie knife, which he had prepared to defend himself. The overseer grasped Hagan around the arms and body, and having thus completely pinned him, Lyle drew his pistol, flourished it, and commenced abusing Hagan, who pronounced him a liar and told him he could shoot. The overseer still held Hagan as if in a vice—when Lyle walked back a few steps, then marched forward with the pistol, leveled until the muzzle was within about 18 inches of Hagan's face when he discharged it; the ball passing to the posterior part of the head. When our informants left Natchez, Mr. Hagan was dying. Thus perished in the morning of youth, by the hand of an assassin, and one too, whose official duty bound him to preserve the peace, a young man universally esteemed by all who knew him.—Pick. Sent.

Michigan City, Ia. Dec. 4.

A Wild Child.

Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills around and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut-colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued as has often been the case, it gets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most piteously. How this creature has come here, or what its history may be, we leave to conjecture.

Indiana Disgraced.

Mr. Proffit, the representative in Congress from the first district in this State, seems determined not only to make a fool of himself, but to disgrace the State. He has taken a part in Congress calculated to bring about this result; but has been condemned not only by his political opponents, but by his political friends. Even the notorious Wise has given him a check, which he will not soon forget. If he wants to put himself on a par with the blackguards of the South, he has taken precisely the correct course. Although his success in the Legislature of Indiana might be attributable to such a course, it will not take in Congress. He had better try to gain favor in some other way than bullying or fighting; and if his forte lies in this alone, the quicker he resigns the better. The people of this State, although occasionally represented by a blackguard, will not sanction them knowingly. We hope, if Mr. Proffit has any sense or honor or propriety left, he will quit the course he has commenced, and behave as like a gentleman as he possibly can.—Wabash Engineer.

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THIS subscriber has under cultivation ten thousand Morus Mulicaulis trees which he will sell at reasonable prices. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, Patriot, Switzerland county, Indiana.

INGERSOL DIBBLE.

September 7, 1839.

41—6m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, flur albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical fainting, hysterics, headache, lileup sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, epasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of the sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chills, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, &c.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st., New York. The following interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. W. Evans' Medicine.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aromatic Anti-Bilious Pills, in alleviating all kinds of morbid humors. Mr. Robert Cameron, 141 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual derangement in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly tainted matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA.—Three years standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and soreness across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain in the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. W. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TIES YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st., near Second street. Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region; great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Husband of the Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER MCKENZIE, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. Dyspepsia ten years' standing. Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side and extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows. Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the

heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring friend.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—Interesting case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, head-ache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, night-mare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest back and sides, costiveness, dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing case at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham st., N. Y. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in his joints which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss.

Benj. S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose

and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

WM. SAUL, Notary Public, No Nassau.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.—Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in the head, and vomiting, with a burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 329 Grand st. N. Y.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenney, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following symptoms: Acid eructation, daily epasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage; sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a physical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an inexpressible and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither do nor live; most miserable life; never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenney had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenney, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenney. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PATRICK PICKENS.

Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medicinal qualities of the Camomile plant, he, as well as thousands since, (besides myself) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON P. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, N. Y.

The above medicine is for sale by

U. P. SCHENCK, Vevay, Ia.,

and Dr. Wm. Evans' authorized agents

throughout the Union—see CATION on first

page of this paper and other advertisements.

Principal Office 100 Chatham st. N. Y.

General Western office 47 Wall st. Louisville Ky.