

THE VEVAY TIMES:

ISAAC STEVENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Price \$2 00 a year in advance, —\$2 50 in six months; or \$3 at the end of the year.

DEMOCRATIC
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FOR SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ELISHA GOLAY, WM. ARMINGTON,
JAMES M. KYLE, P. M. KENT,
C. THEBAUD, J. MENDENHALL,
JULIUS DUFUR, MAJ. P. BETTENS,
ISAAC STEVENS, LEWIS GOLAY,
P. L. GRISARD, U. P. SCHENCK.

Sunday School Meetings.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vevay, at the Baptist meeting house on the evening of the 29th January, 1840, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath School for the ensuing year. Joseph C. Eggleston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Perret Dufour, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been made known by the Chair. On motion of John Dumant, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting that a Sabbath School be established.

Resolved, That said Sabbath School be called "The Vevay Independent Sabbath School."

Resolved, That Dr. Tiberius C. Galt, be appointed Superintendent of said School.

Resolved, That Horatio Waldo, be appointed assistant Superintendent of said School.

Resolved, That Samuel L. Deal, be appointed Librarian and Clerk.

Resolved, That as a fundamental rule to be observed in the management of said School, no "Sectarian Tendency" be taught in said School.

Resolved, That John Freeman, be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the School hereby organized, be requested to call on the Superintendent of the "Vevay Sunday School," and request him to pay over to him the amount of the funds on hand, (which were raised by private donation) for the use and benefit of the School, as their proportion of the funds and property of the Vevay Sabbath School.

Resolved, That the ladies and gentlemen of Vevay, be requested to take charge of classes in this School.

Resolved, That Ulysses P. Schenck and Samuel L. Deal, wait on the ladies, and gentlemen and inform them of the passage of this Resolution.

Resolved, That the parents of all children in Vevay, and its vicinity, be requested to send their children to the "Vevay Independent Sabbath School" for instruction, provided they will observe such regulations as the officers thereof may adopt.

Resolved, That the citizens of this place and its vicinity, be waited upon, and solicited to send their children to said school for instruction.

Resolved, That G. W. Hill, Joo. Armstrong, Sam'l. Pleasant, and Sam'l. L. Deal, wait on the citizens generally, for that purpose.

Resolved, That said School commence on Sunday, the 9th February, 1840, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist meeting house.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary—that the Secretary hand a copy thereof to the Editor of the Vevay Times, and request him to give the same an insertion in his paper.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn.

JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON, Ch'r.

PERRET DUFUR, Sec'y.

A Protest.

In the House of Representatives on the 14th ult., Mr. FISHER presented the following protest:

The undersigned having voted against the bill entitled, "an act for the immediate relief of contractors and others engaged on the public works, which passed the House last night, do, in the exercise of their constitutional right most solemnly protest against that measure.

First, Because it is an act of injustice to the contractors themselves, whose just claims, after long delay and distress, are not to be paid in money, but in treasury notes, redeemable in two years with six per cent. interest, and are consequently of much less value than money.

Second, Because it is an act of still more injustice to the laborers and farmers who have become the creditors of contractors, who will have to receive for their claim the principal part of this paper and suffer the loss of depreciation.

Third, Because the said treasury notes are to be of the denomination of five, and fifty dollars, and are intended for currency, and will exceed one million in amount, so that, in addition to our present irredeemable bank notes, the State will be flooded with depreciated paper money.

Fourth, Because it will cause a permanent suspension of the banks by increasing the present circulation of the State so much beyond what can be maintained on a specie basis, thereby lessening the value of bank paper, and robbing the present holders thereof of the amount of depreciation.

Fifth, Because it will disturb the relation of debtor and creditor, render the value of property uncertain, and subject the people to the power of speculators and capitalists.

Sixth, Because in making the said treasury notes receivable for taxes and pledged all other moneys due the State for their redemption, it leaves the treasury without any certain means of carrying on the State Government itself, or of maintaining the public faith by paying the interest on the public debt.

Seventh, Because by thus endangering the public faith to our creditors abroad and violating it to contractors at home, the sense of honor and of justice is weakened in the community at large, which is an evil more deplorable than any pecuniary sacrifice.

Eighth, Because it will enable the counties on lines of public works where treasury notes are paid out to pay their taxes in a medium more depreciated than the currency in the other counties, thus rendering taxation unequal, and throwing the heaviest burdens on that portion of the people and counties heretofore excluded from public expenditure.

Ninth, Because the assumption of a power by State government, to supply the currency of the people by inconvertible State credit, is an unwarrantable resumption of despotic control over the entire property of the country. The Constitution of the U. States which prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender, and the common consent of mankind in making those metals the standard value, have in fact made that principal part of the constitution of property itself, which the State government is bound by every consideration of liberty and of right to hold sacred.

Tenth, Because the issue of treasury notes is furthermore a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly prohibits the States from emitting bills of credit.

Eleventh, Because this bill creates one currency for the people and laborers, and another for office-holders—this House having deliberately rejected a proposition to make said treasury notes payable to members of the legislature and other officers of government.

Twelfth, Because no necessity has known to exist for such manifold violations of public principle and private right—the State having property, claims, and credit, which there was reason to believe might be converted into money to pay the contractors without national sacrifice or delay.

Thirteenth, Because this bill was carried through by a trifling majority by moving the previous question, and cutting off debate when no reason existed why it should not be discussed, but on the contrary, every consideration ought to have dictated the utmost freedom of speech on a measure which stains the faith and credit of the State, wrongs the contractor and laborer, creates an unconstitutional currency, and violates the principles of every party of the constitution.

ELLWOOD FISHER,
RALPH BERSHIRE,
L. G. THOMPSON.

The last Whig Pamphlet Nailed to the Counter.

Among other expedients resorted to by the Whigs during their great celebration, was the scattering among their Delegates a pamphlet purporting to be the "Speech of Samuel Judah of Knox, and S. W. Parker of Fayette, in reply to the charge of Amos Lane, of Dearborn, that the Internal Improvement System was a Democratic Whig measure."

The very title of this pamphlet, to go no further, might stamp its true character, in the eyes of every one who has been present at the deliberations of the House.

In the first place, two-thirds of the speeches printed were never made; in the second place, no such speech as that attributed to Mr. Lane, was ever made by that gentleman; and in the third place, no one ever charged, that the Internal Improvement System was a "Democratic Whig measure." The Whigs may steal from us the name of Democrats, if they are so thoroughly ashamed already of the name they stole, three years ago, from the old revolutionary times, that it will no longer serve their purpose. But we, at least, never countenance the theft.

The drift of these pretended speeches is to prove that "the Loco loco Governor, James Brown Ray," was the first recommender of a System of Internal Improvement; and that the System has been advocated and supported as much by Democrats as by Whigs.

A desperate cause only could prompt such assertions, or suggest the drawing of such conclusions. Governor Ray may be claimed as justly by Whigs as by Democrats; and if his recommendations had been the most decided and detailed, they would prove nothing as to the character of the measure. But again, his recommendations are of the most vague character. He talks, very wildly we admit, of "the master spirit of the age; the genius of improvement," and about its penning to the public view a "project as grand in its designs as it would be glorious in its execution."

But did he talk about a "Ten Million System," to say nothing of a Twenty Million one! Did he say one word about simultaneous completion? Did he utter a syllable about a Board of Nine, at an expense of some fifteen or twenty thousand a year? Did he do more than recommend the abstract principle, and suggest a few principal lines, chiefly passing through the capital of the state? Verily, drowning men will catch at straws.

But again, can impudence itself deny, that the conception, birth, extent and management of the system have been whig, and of the deepest dye! Where did the Mammoth Bill originate? In the House of Representatives. Who concocted it there? Every citizen the least acquainted with the legislative proceedings of the state can reply. It was Messrs. T. J. Evans, Milton Stapp, Caleb Smith, and their whig associates. What leading Democrat in the House took an active part in bringing it forth? Not one. Has there ever been, until this year, a Chairman of Internal Improvements from the Democratic ranks? Not one. Has there ever been taken from such ranks a Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, until now? But one, and that was Marka Crane; an Internal Improvement man, we admit, but one of the most moderate in the House; one who often used to declare from his place in the House, that the Modifiers would at last be the saviors of the state.

And how many among all the members of the Internal Improvement Board, from its very commencement to the present day, have been Democrats? Two only, Messrs. Long and Woodburn. How many of the Fund Commissioners, who have managed our affairs with such prudence, that we have issued bonds for three Millions and a half more than we have received? Not a single one; for Lucius Scott, sometimes claimed as a Democrat, was Chairman of one of the Committees at the late whig Convention.

Who superintended the Engineer Department? Mr. Williams, a whig. How many Democrats have served as Engineers under him? The two last remaining, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. O. P. Owens were dismissed last year.

And then, as regards the efforts made to reform the extravagance, and correct the management of the System, who have taken the lead? Who first introduced the project of classification into the Senate. Gen. Samuel Milroy, an old

and long-ried Democrat. Who first introduced the project of Classification into the House? Joseph A. Wright, now Democratic Senator from Parke County. Whose speeches on the subject of Classification have been read in every county in Indiana? Those of them whom Mr. Judah is pleased to call "the great gun of locofocoism," Robert Dale Owen of Posey. Who are now the anti-Internal improvement leaders in the House? Amos Lane, Ellwood Fisher and G. N. Fitch, all Democrats good and true. Who stand forth even now advocating a prosecution of the public works? The pamphlet before us may reply: Samuel Judah late President of the Whig Convention, and S. W. Parker, whig Representative from Fayette.

But again, Who was last year, the Chairman of the Modification Committee? A whig! Oh no; Gen. Samuel Milroy. Who was the author of the Modification Bill, by which, even Governor Wallace confesses, that thousands were saved last year to the state? A whig! Oh no; Robert Dale Owen. Who was the chairman of the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, and opposed, with deadly hostility in every stage, that Modification Bill? A Democrat! Oh no; George H. Profit. Who was the speaker elected by the whigs? A modifier! Oh no; the rankest Internal Improvement man in the House, all but the father of the system, Thomas Jefferson Evans. And yet the whigs would souk out of the responsibility of the System!

The pamphlet further argues, in its appendix, that a majority of Democrats voted for a Bill to extend the System, and a majority of whigs against it. What was this extension Bill—this Calf Bill as it was usually called? It was a proposition to take the surplus Revenue coming to the State of Indiana, then supposed to be a million and a half, and apply it to the construction of works in those counties which had heavy taxes to pay for Internal Improvement and not a particle of direct advantage from the System. Was this unreasonable? It is one of the weightiest arguments against the System, that its benefits are unequally distributed. This was an attempt to equalize them. Was that unjust? Was it not a measure calculated to remedy a portion of the extreme injustice of the Mammoth Bill!

And at that time, what had been told to the People, and was believed, even in the Legislature! That it was a Ten million System only. To what amount would the proposed calf bill have extended it? To eleven and a half or twelve millions only, as was then supposed by the supporters of the measure; not one half as much as the actual System now saddled upon us.

The appendix concludes with certain extracts from speeches of Mr. Owen, delivered in favor of the calf bill. These extracts prove that Mr. Owen then strongly argued, that if an Internal Improvement System there must be, its benefits should be equally distributed. If this one be not the true Democratic principles, let our opponents suggest a better.

We showed the extracts to Mr. Owen, and asked him if they were correctly copied. He pointed out to us, that between the paragraph ending with the words "alright investigation" and the next, beginning "But I cannot believe," several paragraphs have been purposely omitted, in which Mr. Owen declared, that if the Internal Improvement Party would give up even a portion of their System, so as to lighten the burden on his constituents, he, for one, would never ask a dollar for his county, for any other neglected county in the State.

This is wilfully, purposely omitted. What must be the situation of Party that resorts to fraud like this to blacken the reputations of their opponents! Any man who reads the paragraphs in succession will see at once that they are totally unconnected, that the last refers to something that has been omitted. Yet no mark of omission; nothing to show that the whole is not truly given. Such trickery is worthy of the source from whence it comes.

In conclusion we remark, that the Indianan, of Charleston, a Democratic paper was the first and that we were the second, newspaper in the State that ever took ground against the System. The present editor of the Democrat has pursued but one course in regard to this subject; and it is one radical, has been sanctioned by experience, and is now universally approved by the Democratic Party of Indiana. He has ever opposed, as he still opposes, the System of Internal Improvement, as devised and managed by the Whigs.

[Indiana Democrat.]

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—The Hartford Times says the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention is to be called the "Whig and Conservative candidate." Why not give him the whole title—"Federal-whig abolition amalgamation-conservative-anti-masonic-striped-dig-wet-and-dry-home-and-foreign-mission-society-bank-or-no-bank-needle-dee-dum-no-principle-opposition-to-every-thing-panic-stricken-bank-ridden-sure-up-rag-and-rod-bobtail candidate!" The fact is, the Whigs are too lazy to speak the name in full, so they abridge it.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Blain, late of Jefferson township, Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will file them in the Clerk's office, duly authenticated, for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

J. C. BROWN, Adm'r.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Switzerland county, Indiana, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Keeney, deceased; will on Tuesday the 25th day of February, 1840, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following described real estate, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 17, Town 2 Range 1 west—also 40 acres off the south end of the north-west quarter of the same section—it being the real estate of which the said John Keeney, dec'd, late of said county of Switzerland, died seized.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase, cash in hand; one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

DOROTHY KEENEY, Adm'r.

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber has under cultivation ten thousand Morus Multicaulis 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.

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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 hypocondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, duor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, statulency, hysterical fainting, hysterics, headaches, hiccup 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, dizziness or confusion of the sight, noises in the inside, alternations of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

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' Medicines.

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 Sperm Anti-Bilious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency 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 foetid 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.

ASTAMA.—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 stricture 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, TEN 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, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, do 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 PICKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines. Dyspepsia ten years' standing. Mr. J. M. Kendle, 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. McKennie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have returned 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, Williamsburg, 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 mind.

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypochondriacism.—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, a 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. BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss. Benj. S. Jarvis being duly sworn, do 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, 1830. WM. SAUL, Notary Public, 90 Nassau.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOROUS.—Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Dolorous, 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 to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 359 Grand st. N. Y.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston; afflicted for ten years with the following symptoms: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dizziness 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 whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny 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. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1830. PETER PICKNEY, 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 medical 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 dignified 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 G. GILBERT.

Darham, Green county, N. Y. The above medicine is for sale by U. P. SCHENCK, Vevay, Ia., and Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised 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.