

in Indiana, then attempted and by the house of Representatives defeated. In 1834 this same system was dressed up in a new style and called a *Survey Bill* which succeeded, and in 1836, the Mammoth Bill, founded upon the survey bill was passed, and the *State Debt Policy System* fastened upon Indiana, that fifty years will not relieve her from.

I was a member of the house of representatives in 1836—my course on the subject of internal improvements was well known then. I believe the first bill for the classification of the public works was introduced by me, and it will be borne in mind that then was the time to save Indiana—that there had not been heavy lettings—that the resources of the state were not then scattered. Now we will see who are the friends of Indiana; and who will act in reference to her great interest and save her faith and credit.

On page 292 and 293 of the journals of the house of representatives, you will find the following individuals voting to reject the classification bill:

"Mr. Wright asked and obtained leave to introduce

A bill to provide for the classification of the public works;

"Which was read—when

"Mr. Vandever moved to reject it;

"And the yeas and nays being demanded by Messrs. Wright and Vandever,

"Those who voted in the affirmative were,—

"Messrs. Baird, Bennett, Berry, Bloomfield, Boon, Briggs, Breze, Brown of S., Brown of T., Burk, Burton, Chambers, Conner, Cook, Crane, Cunningham, Curry, Depey, Downing, Eckles, Elder, Evans, Graham, Guard, Hanna of M., Hammond, Henderson, Hood, Hubbard, Jackson, Jones, Lee of B., Lee of M., Long, Mack, Macy, Mahan, Marshall of Jefferson, Matthews, McCarty of F., McCarty of P. & N., McIntire, McKinney, Miller, Morris, Odell, Padody, Riley, Rockhill, Rush, Smith, Shapp, Storm, Strain, Talbot, Thornton, Vandever, Vannette, Watt, Williams, Wines of V., Wines of G. & W., and Mr. Speaker—63.

"And those who voted in the negative were,—

"Messrs. Armstrong, Burns, Dunn, Ferguson, Gale, Gird, Hanna of C., Hoobler, Howell, Huckleby, Marshall of Jackson, Maxon, Myers, Newell, Nickolls, Owen, Pepper, Porter, Posey, Powell, Puckett, Reeves, Sands, Shook, Steele, Walpole, Winship, Wright and Zenor—29."

By looking over these names, it will be seen, who was for classification or against it. When that would not take with the house of representatives, I attempted the same object; under another name. I call it, the specific appropriation of a given sum of money—but that would not do. Indiana could do almost every thing—her resources were unlimited and there was no reason why she should be envious in her glorious career. Her board of internal improvements needed no check, in the language of gentlemen of that day,—but for the subject.

On page 349 and 350 of the Journal of the house of representatives of 1836, you will find the following:

"Mr. Wright offered the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the committee on the canal fund, be instructed to report to this house, a bill

restricting the board of public works in the amount of money they shall borrow per year to

—dollars per annum; and that the board of

public works shall not expend more than—

—dollars per annum, in the prosecution of the

works of internal improvement now in progress in Indiana.

"Mr. Proffit moved to fill the blank with \$500,000.

"Mr. Hammond moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution and pending amendments:

"And the yeas and nays being demanded thereon by Messrs. Wright and Hammond,

"Those who voted in the affirmative were,

"Messrs. Baird, Bennett, Berry, Bloomfield, Boon, Briggs, Breze, Brown of S., Brown of T., Burk, Burton, Conner, Cook, Crane, Cunningham, Depey, Downing, Elder, Evans, Graham, Hammond, Henderson, Hood, Hubbard, Jackson, Jones, Lee of B., Lee of M., Long, Mack, Macy, Mahan, Marshall of Jeff., Matthews, Maxon, McCarty of F., McCarty of P. & N., McIntire, McKinney, Miller, Morris, Myers, Odell, Padody, Proffit, Reeves, Riley, Rush, Shapp, Storm, Strain, Thornton, Vandever, Watt, Williams, Wines of V., Wines of G. & W., Winship, and Mr. Speaker—60.

"Those who voted in the negative were,

"Messrs. Armstrong, Burns, Dunn, Eckles, Ferguson, Gale, Gird, Hanna of C., Hanna of M., Hoobler, Howell, Huckleby, James, Longly, Mack, Marshall of Jackson, Newell, Nickolls, Owen, Pepper, Porter, Posey, Powell, Puckett, Rockhill, Shook, Smith, Steele, Vannette, Walpole, Wright, Zenor—20.

"So said resolution and amendment were indefinitely postponed."

But to place my course on the subject of internal improvements in a clear light, and to show the views I then entertained on the subject, I annex extracts from a printed speech that will be seen in the Indiana Democrat of January 24th, 1837. And I will state one other fact that took place on the passage of the revenue bill for that year, although the same does not appear upon the journals; I presume the reason is, that the same was made in committee of the whole,—however, one hundred members of the house of representatives will recollect it when I state the circumstance. The amount of state revenue was fixed at 10 cents—I moved to strike out ten and insert twenty-seven cents, which I contended was necessary to pay the interest upon the debt we then owed, and what we expected to borrow and expend the ensuing year. But was not adopted, and the old course, was adhered to, to take principal that was borrowed and pay the interest, and keep the real facts from the people. If we had laid the levy of 27 cents for the state revenue of 1837, which was then necessary to carry on the system, we would have a classification for a specific appropriation Legislature in 1837 and '38, and the large letting of 1838 would have been saved, and Indiana would not have been called upon now to issue Treasury notes to the amount of one million and a half of dollars, nor would her citizens now be loaded down with a state tax almost insupportable.

The remarks that I refer to, were made on the question of appropriating the surplus revenue for the purpose of carrying on the glorious system of 1836.

"No axiom is better settled, than the one, that one extreme follows another. The state has went to one extreme in carrying on her public works; the people have been led to believe, that a rail road, canal or turnpike would pass by each neigh-

borhood; an excitement has been got up; they have lost sight of the interests of the state; they have been led to believe that they would realize that, that they never can, and when this excitement subsides; when the golden link is broken, the other extreme will follow, and you will find that the management of this system of internal improvement will do the state of Indiana more injury than any thing possible; it will retard the state in her system of internal improvements suited to her situation more than twenty years—the people will be afraid of a system after they find the management of the present one.

I have introduced in this house a resolution of inquiry, calling on the board of internal improvements, to furnish a statement of the pay of engineers and other incidental expenses which has been laid on the table, and has since been refused by a majority of this house to be taken up. And, sir, a resolution I introduced, calling on the board to know why the cross-cut canal was prosecuted, when the heavy jobs of the upper Wabash are neglected, this too had to be laid on the table. These matters are of deep importance to the whole state.

What do gentlemen mean? How long will they keep this matter from the people? They will know, there is a certain little thing called the ballot box, that will speak.—The people of Indiana are not opposed to internal improvements; but they are opposed to the management of the present system. They care not how large a sum of money is authorized to be borrowed if those who expended the same, are restricted in the manner that they perform the public works. If they will only prosecute one or two of the works at a time; in a word, if the public works are classified, they are contented. I intend to introduce a bill to classify these works; not that I expect we can carry the same; but I wish to record my vote, to show in after days, who was right and who was wrong; for there is a perfect organization in this house to which all things must bow.

Let me ask gentlemen, as correct and good financiers, to set down and make calculation of what money they may need a year to carry on this splendid system, what amount of money need a year to pay the interest, and then call on the people for the money. I, in my place sir, will go for taxing the people, exactly what is necessary to carry on this system. I want them to feel it. I want them to know exactly what it takes to keep up the system. Why not let them know it? Why do not gentlemen take this course? Are they afraid of their system? Yes, sir, I will venture the remark. Let us tax the people in the next year, what it will take to pay the interest of the debt to carry on this system, and you will find in your Representatives Hall, not thirty-one votes for classifying these works, but you will find twice that number next year."

I refer to these things because I have a speech or two before me, that makes use of my name, in connection with others, freely on the subject of internal improvements, and I intend to place myself, in my true position, before my constituents. I will lay this whole matter before them, and they shall determine the correctness of my course.

I have been called an enemy of the Wabash and Erie Canal—I am not an enemy of that work. And the reason why this charge has been made against me is, that I advocated the separating that work from the miserable system of 1836. I say again, that the worst enemies that work ever had, were those who connected it with the system of 1836. Hear the language of men at Washington City on our claims for those lands. Why, say they, you have undertaken to carry on that work by the State—what right have you to those lands. I say again, let that work stand on its own merits—it has merits, it will succeed.

The question is now settled with me, that we ought not to leave any discretionary power with a board of public works or with a board of fund commissioners. And in relation to what we should do with our public works, it is difficult to say.

I am of opinion that we should give them to companies, if we could make suitable contracts, so as to secure something to the State, for what she has expended on them, and to reserve to the state the right to control and regulate any act, by which the said companies may be incorporated. Surely if companies will not take these works, in the situation they now are, it is not prudent and right for the state to carry them on. But the whole of them are now stopped, and it will be for the people to say, at any coming session of the Legislature, what they will do.

[The foregoing speech is accompanied by an appendix, furnishing some valuable information with regard to the supporters of the Survey Bill of 1834 and 35, &c., which our limits exclude this week. It shall appear in our next.]

The City of Fires.

"So New York has been called and bids fair to deserve the cognomen. The aggregate destruction of property in the city within the last two months is at least three millions of dollars! The fire in Pearl street on Tuesday evening, though at other times it would be considered a "destructive conflagration," is now quite a moderate affair. Only \$15,000 or so was destroyed, whereas, by the fire in Cedar street, half a million was swept away—by the fire on South st., a million—and by that in Water and Front streets near the beginning of December another million. No city can stand such losses (if continued) even in prosperous times, much less in times like the present. It is true, much of the property is insured, but by whom? In almost all cases by our own citizens; by widows and orphans perhaps, whose scanty means had been invested in this way, with the hope that it would yield them a regular income sufficient to supply the necessary wants. But last night after night, as the flames ascend from this and that store, and dwelling, they see their little all diminishing, and their income for many months to come entirely cut off. Losses by insurance companies are usually little regarded by the public; yet they are often occasion to numerous families and individuals, distress of the severest kind. Whether therefore the property destroyed is or is not insured, is, in its bearing upon the general welfare, a question of but little importance.—*Journal of Com.*

ARISTOCRACY.—The aristocracy are prone to ridicule the elevation of the middle class to high official stations, not reflecting that it is easier to transmute men of talents into gentlemen, than it is to convert mere gentlemen into men of talents.—*Lady Blessington.*

Thomas Jefferson's Opinion of the Federal Party.

Mr. Jefferson, after his election to the Presidency, said "the Federalist would never attempt again to get into power under their own proper name;" and time has proved his prediction to be true. The party now opposed to the Democratic party, was the Federal party of '93; and after frequent changes of name, became the Adams party in '25, the National Republican party in '32, and the Whig party in '38, and now, in 1840, they claim to be Democratic Whigs! The Democratic party contends for the same principles, that it did in '93 unchanged and unchangeable; and difference between the old federal party and the modern whig if any there be, is scarcely perceptible. The party opposed to the present administration, is to say the least of it, of a suspicious character; and their frequent change of name renders them justly odious in the sight of an honest and intelligent people.

Mr. Jefferson, after retiring from the Presidency, and viewing the great efforts made by the Federalists in favor of a National Bank, and their attempts to saddle on the people their favorite systems, spoke of them in this manner: "The Federal party now looks to a single and splendid Government of an aristocracy, founded on BANKING INSTITUTIONS and MONIED CORPORATIONS, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the MONARCHY OF THEIR FIRST AIM, and perhaps the surest stepping stone to it."

How true the prediction of the great apostle of Democracy! Look at their denunciations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and the whole Democratic party for opposing the re-chartering of the United States Bank, and advocating an entire separation, of Bank and State. The modern Whig party, like the Federal party of Jefferson's time, advocates a splendid National Government, and the connection of the affairs of the nation with those of Banking institutions. Certainly the present Whig party who are now fighting the Democracy of the country, are the same in principle with the old Federal party of the elder Adams.—*Western (O.) Telegraph.*

The Lexington.

Every day serves to develop some fresh and affecting incident, touching the late awful catastrophe in the long Island Sound. The Newark Advertiser of Monday, publishes the following interesting paragraph:

"Among the passengers, who perished, was Mr. James G. Brown, of Boston, a young gentleman of devoted religious character, and greatly endeared to all who knew him. On the morning of the fatal 13th, he took leave of his friends in this city, where he had recently formed a most tender connection. Among his baggage, since found on the beach, and restored to his friends, is his pocket bible, and a little volume called "Daily Food," consisting of texts of scripture for every month and day in the year. The texts for January 13th, (the fatal day) were with singular appropriateness, these: "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh." These passages were marked by his own hand by a turned down leaf, and from his known habits had doubtless been the theme of his meditation just before the melancholy catastrophe. The portion of scripture marked as recently read is the 23d psalm, embracing the triumphant exclamation of David, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thou art with me; and thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

The New York Sunday Mercury, of the 26th ult. says:—

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Philadelphia National Gazette of Wednesday, speaking of the North Eastern Boundary Question, says:—"We may remark that an express from the Governor General of Canada, with despatches for the British Minister at Washington, arrived in this city last night, in the short time of five days from Toronto, U. S. and proceeded to Washington this morning." We, of course, are ignorant of the object of this mission; but we believe that this question will never be settled by negotiation, and if John Bull and Brother Jonathan are to have a knock down by way of a settler, we say let them come up to the scratch at once, let us drink.

The People's Money.

The whig papers are endeavoring to attach the whole blame of the delay in the N. Jersey election frauds to the Democratic party. Dr. Duncan, in his speech, has shown which party caused the delay. We make the following extract from his speech:

"On the first eleven days of the session there were:

	Whig speeches.	Dem. speeches.
First day	21	5
Second day	15	8
Third day	13	4
Fourth day	9	1
Fifth day	15	12
Sixth day	31	19
Seventh day	10	1
Eighth day	31	24
Ninth day	18	12
Tenth day	18	12
Eleventh day	18	8
	200	94

The journals will show that nearly all the motions made and the questions of order raised to consume time, and stave off, the organization of the House, were made and supported by the Whigs.—*True American.*

THE LEGISLATURE.—The bill to re-charter the State Bank, with sundry restrictions, has passed both Houses and is a law.

The bill to repeal the internal improvement system has passed both Houses; but owing to some error in the bill, Mr. Monroe from the committee on enrolled bills in the Senate refused to report it as correctly enrolled, and consequently the Speakers of the two Houses could not sign the bill. In what manner this error occurred, we cannot say.—*Illinois State Register.*

LITTLE QUEEN VICTORIA was to have been married on the 4th, according to last accounts from England. She's right enough.

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. 44—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 "hypocondriacism," low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, choroid or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic 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 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. Wm. 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. Wm. Evans' celebrated "Camomile and Astringent 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 fetid 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.

ASTANA.—Three years standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, 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. M. 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. Wm. 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, TIE VYARS' STAFFING.—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, did 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' 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, 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 dying 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, New York, 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, 96 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 as 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 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 whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irascibility 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, 1836.

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 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 G. GILBERT.

Durham, 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.