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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

“OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.”

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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AGENTS.

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The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

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Mr. Henderson's Letter.

Having only published a portion of the excellent letter of Mr. James Henderson of Indiana, to General Harrison's Thinking Committee, re-organizing both against the organization of such a body, and "the policy" adopted by them in regard to the available...

APRIL 4, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: The writer of this letter, thus publicly addressed to you, has, with regret and mortification, in a letter subscribed by yourselves under date of the 29th of February last, at Cincinnati, in reply to a letter of inquiry, from the Oswego Union Association, directed and delivered to William Henry Harrison of North Bend—that you had been entrusted with the letter, and empowered to make a reply thereto for General Harrison.

The reasons assigned by you for thus becoming the depository of the General's correspondence, and the organ of his replies, are unhappy not only so peculiar in their character, as to excite unworthy suspicions among our friends, but afford too much ground to our opponents for curious speculation and amusing criticism.

You declare that the General's correspondence has become so voluminous—that his reply in person becomes absolutely impracticable; and that you, in the character of his "confidential committee," because of such inability, make the response for him.

That if the policy of the committee, as shown by their reply, should not meet with the approbation of the General, Association, it will attribute the error to yourselves, and the immediate advisers of Genl. Harrison, rather than to the General himself.

Without the least desire to be inquisitorial in this matter, but for the benefit of the supporters of the General, of whom I am the personal and political friend, who doubtless feel a deep solicitude in obtaining the information, I beg most respectfully to know by what authority, you gentlemen, have become the keepers of the person and thoughts of the hero of Tippecanoe? I desire to learn if it is with his own free will, and unbiassed judgment, that he has placed himself under your supervision and peculiar care; or have you, in imitation of the ancient policy of the feudal Barons of Scotland, who frequently seized on the person of the monarch, or possessed him to the crown, in order to possess themselves of the means to control the government—like them seized on the person of the General and restricted him to his quarters at North Bend, with the expectation of securing to yourselves similar success and power? I find, on analyzing your reply that the apology for the inability of the General to reply to the note, because of the voluminous character of the correspondence, is but a silly sustained in your refusal to reply, at all, to the inquiries of the Oswego Association. You say the letter has been placed in your hands for the purpose of affording a reply, and then you refuse to reply altogether.

Permit me, gentlemen, to ask whether this is consistent with the character of the General himself, and the frank and manly course which should always mark the conduct and policy of his supporters. If the letter was of sufficient importance to entitle it to a reply, then the interrogatories should have been fully and ingeniously answered. The General could surely have spared some ten minutes in framing the reply you have made, or have done what I should always dictate, made a direct reply himself. I cannot but believe that many of the General's friends utterly disapprove of not only the policy of selecting confidential advisers for him, but the pernicious consequences which must follow therefrom, to say nothing of the British King precedent which it imitates; this ought to have deterred those who it seems, have successfully, thus far obtained the control of his thoughts and opinions, from attempting the measure. Should the General be the successful competitor for the Presidency, what American, who feels for the honor and character of the Government, would consent that the Executive should for one day, nay, one hour, be controlled in the exercise of his official functions by a cabal, or any collection of political friends? And is there not too much danger, to be apprehended, that in such an event, you, gentlemen, would a-pire to the distinction of exercising such control? I put it to our common friends to look at the facts, and to honestly and fearlessly make the conclusion in sober earnest.

But it may emphatically be asked whether the further reasons you assign are such as the great body of the General's supporters are willing to approve for the refusal to give the reply asked? Can it be that they will agree in the affirmation, that "the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position; that his views in regard to the all important and exciting topics of the day have heretofore been given to the public fully and explicitly; that no new issue be made to the public from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party?" As a sincere friend to the General, let me inquire whether he has ever expressed any public opinion on the propriety of the adoption of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that a operation might be equal in the States of the Union? Does not the world know that we are entirely in the dark as to the opinion of Gen. Harrison on this point; no view of his having ever been publicly made in relation thereto? Who knows his opinions on the question of a United States or National Bank; and who can possibly tell whether he

is in favor of, or against the reception of, and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia? What possible opportunity has the Gen. had, as a public man, to make expressions of his views public, on the three simple questions which no honorable man, seeking for elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people, would desire to conceal or avoid? Indeed we have his own published opinions some years since, that public men should never seek to avoid answering questions of a public character; and that the citizen was of right entitled to a full and explicit answer from all who sought office and public confidence on such occasions.

I cannot therefore conceive, why the General should not only permit his publicly avowed opinions to be contradicted, at this time, through the medium of a committee of safety, denying the obligation of a General to reply to the interrogatories contained in a respectful communication; but especially on the present occasion, coming as it does from those "who entertain the highest regard for his vast services, and hope, should he be elected to the highest office for which he is nominated, nothing will occur to lessen him in the estimation of a great and free people." This is certainly at variance with his former conduct, and at variance with the first principles which should regulate the conduct of public men.

But you say, gentlemen, that "he makes no further declaration of his principles for the public eye." Do you mean, then, that he is prepared to make further declarations of his principles for the private eye? This would seem to be the inference from your language, and would well agree with the policy and spirit of your letter. I regret this most sincerely, if such is the course which shall be, for the future followed; and trust, most fervently, that some guardian angel may interfere, to arrest so fatal and suicidal a policy. Let it not be said that the General, a soldier of so much renown, and so worthy of the highest honors of the country, has one language, official, and another confidential on the same subjects. That to the public he will interpose an obstinate silence, and keep his lips hermetically sealed, while to others, under the seal of private confidence, he will freely communicate different views on the same question—so as to please and accord with those to whom they are thus confidentially communicated.

Strong as the presumption seems to be in favor of the adoption of such a policy, I do devoutly trust, that there is yet resolution enough left, in the breast of the old patriot, to spurn the detestable line of policy marked out for him and to eject from his presence and confidence, all such "confidential advisers." If he does not shame, dishonor, and defeat will as assuredly follow such a course, as the diurnal revolution of the earth on its own axis. There cannot be, there ought not to be any concealment with public men, on questions of a public character. Like the dew of heaven, which fall on the possessions of the just and the unjust, all men have a right to know and receive them. They are not the property of the possessor; and more especially at this time, have the nation an undeniable right to the opinions of General Harrison on all matters of public interest. He is bound by every consideration of duty to make them fully and promptly known. If this is denied by any portion of his friends, and he permits himself to assume their councils, and refuses, then let him understand, that no soldier of the Revolution, nor of the subsequent belligerent contests in which we have been engaged, nor any one who duly regards his honor, can support for public elevation, one who thus denies to his countrymen one of the most inalienable rights of freedom.

I ask of you, gentlemen, to retrace your steps, to disband the "confidential committee," and permit the General's thoughts and actions to be free as the air he breathes. Let the old soldier return to his native candor, and his frank and generous heart will disdain all petty subterfuges, and scout all species of indirection.

Believe me, gentlemen, the interrogatories propounded by the Oswego Union Association, are pregnant with much which concerns the interest of the people of this republic; and the honor and interest of Gen. Harrison and that of his supporters are as intimately connected therewith. You may possibly satisfy your friends that no actual force has been perpetrated to obtain your control, but the moral condition of him whom you make your prisoner, will not be in the least elevated in the estimation of the people.

In conclusion, whether you follow the advice here suggested or not, I trust that there are yet enough of the General's friends, who will see the absolute necessity of dislodging you from your position, and restoring him to the free and uncontrolled exercise of his own volition.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, personally and politically, your friend and obedient servant.

JAMES HENDERSON.

To John C. Wright, David Gwynne, and O. M. Spencer, Esqrs.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, who recently visited this country from England, remained in the United States forty-three days, and during that time delivered forty-six discourses—an average of more than one a day!

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, two persons by the names of Isaac Ruth and Henry Roth, were engaged in building a bridge, for the purpose of crossing a new table in Heidelberg township, Berks county. They were both sitting on the wagon at the time of the accident, and on descending the hill it overran, and dreadful to relate, both were buried underneath, crushing them in a shocking manner; the former was taken out dead, and the other lying very dangerously ill from the effects of the bruises he received.—Jefferson Democrat.

A Witness against the British Whigs.

MR. VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Many of the readers of the Intelligencer and Journal—for like all good democrats they are not afraid to read even the falsehoods of their enemies—have read a letter from the Boston Atlas, purporting to be a history of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance—his aristocratic manner of living—and his fondness of gaw-gaw and show, not forgetting the eternal "gold spoons" and "gold service." This letter is a well-told story; and if a man were to sit down to its perusal under the influence that every man is a saint, its effect upon his understanding would be accordingly. But, unfortunately for the writer, it was false in every particular. To prove this we beg our readers to look at the subjoined extracts from Governor Lincoln's speech, on the General Appropriation Bill, Governor Lincoln is a leading Harrison man; but he could not stand idly by, and hear members of his party charge Mr. Van Buren with doing things of which he is so decidedly innocent. He holds the language of a many and makes out his own political brethren, rank falsifiers: Hear him!—Lan. In.

"One of these items was, 'for the annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, 500 dollars.' Now, said Mr. Lincoln, I would ask whose duty it was to do this? Was the President at liberty to do it? What tenant having a lease of a house, would by law make alterations? And could the President make alterations in a house of which he was the occupant for four years only? Had he a right to do this, even were he disposed to do it on his own expense? No; it was the duty of the Government, who first built the house, to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupants from the rain and winds of heaven. Did not the Government build the house for the accommodation of its presiding officers, and would that government be justified in permitting it to fall to pieces and go to ruin, for want of a small appropriation to keep it in repair? This sum he would tell the gentleman, was exclusively for repairs to the house, the word 'furniture' having been inserted merely as a matter of form, observed in all former appropriations. The money was not intended to purchase a single article of furniture, but was exclusively for the house; and he would appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or any other gentleman, whether an appropriation of 500 dollars for repairs to a house that cost a million, was not a very moderate sum.

Besides, if Gen. Harrison was to occupy the house, and he trusted that soon would be the case, it ought to be kept in good condition. For his part he was not willing that Gen. Harrison should enter a house in a dilapidated condition. He wished to have it at least, provided with the necessary articles of furniture, such for instance, as a few chairs to sit upon, for the accommodation of visitors and private individuals.

Another item composing the aggregate amount, was for the service of a gardener 150 dollars; here this man was employed to attend to the public gardens, and grounds adjoining the President's house, and was in fact attending to the business of Government for who would undertake to say that these gardens were of any benefit to the President? They were open to the public and belonged to the people, and were kept in order more for the gratification of members of Congress than for the occupant of the White House.

Mr. L. then alluded to another item for the pay of a few laborers at one dollar per day, and asked if it was likely the President would hire these laborers for his own convenience? Certainly not. Besides, what would be the consequence if they should refuse to make this small appropriation? Why the result would be that these beautiful grounds and other contrivances, made not for the gratification of the President, but to please the public eye, would be neglected. This money was to be kept in repair the walks frequented by the public he with others had often visited them; and would any gentleman contend that the President himself was bound to keep them in repair, when they were for the accommodation of the people at large? No, the gardens and grounds were the property of the people, and the people expected that the labor expended on them should be paid for. He would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, what difference there was between the public grounds around the President's house, and the public grounds and gardens of the Capitol? No objection was made to the paying of laborers on the latter, and why should there be any on the former? They were alike accessible to and for the gratification of the public.

Would gentlemen ask what part of the house they intended to furnish? He would tell them. There was not a mirror, even a common seven-by-nine mirror in it; there was not a single table, except an old pine table in one corner, which under the hammer of the auctioneer, would not fetch seventy cents, and an old worn out sofa. The whole lot would not fetch five dollars; and yet this was the ante room into which foreign ministers, and visitors of every description were introduced, to see the President. Now the committee did not intend to furnish the house like a palace; but to supply it with good, simple and substantial furniture, and home manufacture. They designed the purchase of good and substantial chairs, for the accommodation of visitors, and of gentlemen when accompanied by ladies; and it was but reasonable to suppose that most ladies before introduced to the President, would be desirous of adjusting their bonnets, etc., (laughter.) Therefore, the Committee designed to purchase a plain mirror, of suitable dimensions.

He, Mr. L., was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say that, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary he knew his great delicacy on

the subject, and would assure the gentleman, that whenever the committee he consulted the President in relation to any additional furniture, he had expressed the greatest reluctance to have any thing expended for that object.—He would state from his own knowledge, that not a single article of furniture supplied during the last three years, had been supplied at the request of the President himself. The committee alone were answerable, and they would assume the responsibility. But so far was the President from desiring any additions made in the furniture, that about two years ago, it actually became necessary for himself and the other members of the committee to do what he had never done before, nor would he ever do it again. Did gentlemen wish to know what that was? He would tell them. It was to go through every room in another man's house to see how much furniture he wanted; and what conveniences were required. He hoped that gentlemen would take notice of this fact, and remember it whenever they attempted to cast censure on the President in relation to his furniture.

Mr. L., then gave some particular condition of the White House, when it was visited by the committee before it was left by the late President Jackson.

He said there was one room occupied by the private Secretary of the President, with his family. In that room there were three old chairs, a stained wash stand, and a shabby fashioned mahogany table which turned up, and which was so mean that the wagoner of President Monroe was ashamed of and actually refused to take it away. When he looked around that room it reminded him of his son's college room. Yet it was all the furniture in that room, which was occupied by the private Secretary and his family up to the time the late President left the city. If any gentleman doubted the truth of this statement, let him go through the chambers and inspect them himself. But he hoped he should no longer hear blame cast on the President, when a small appropriation was required for the purchase of necessary furniture. If the furniture was considered too expensive, it was not the fault of the President, but the fault of those who, by constructing the building of such dimensions, had rendered it necessary.

TOWER OF BABEL.

The following account of the Tower of Babel is from Sir Robert K. Porter's travels in Western Asia, between the years 1817 and 1820, as quoted by Professor Silberman in his last number of the Journal of Science.

This is an immense pile of ruins—at its base it measures 3,082 feet in circuit; with 450 feet—its presents two stages of hills, the first about 65 feet high, cloven into a deep ravine by the rain, and intersected with the furrows of ages. To the base of the second ascent is about two hundred feet from the bottom of the entire pile, and from the base of this ruin to the top is 55 feet. On the Western side, the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular, pyramidal hill, broken in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities by time and violence. The south and north fronts are particularly abrupt towards the point of the brick ruin; on the north side there are large piles of ruins of fine and solid brick work, projecting from among immense masses of rubbish at the base; the fine bricks were evidently part of the extreme summit in a solid mass 28 feet broad; made of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of a square shape, the remains of which stand on the east to the height of 85 feet, and to the south 25 feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half way down—the remains of the masonry are furnace burnt bricks; they are united by a calcareous cement about a quarter of an inch in thickness, having in it a layer of straw, and of hard that it could not be separated. The base of the structure was not altered, but the piles of the fine bricks thrown down were vitrified with various colors, and they gave the ringing sound belonging to the vitrifications of glass in the manufactories; the lines of cement are visible and distinct, and are vitrified. The consuming powers appear to have acted from above, and the scattered ruins fell from a higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment.

The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects must have burned with the force of the strongest appearance of the cleft in the wall and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined, says the author, to attribute the catastrophe from heavy rains, by the explosion of an combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances. The entire surface of the structure appears to have been faced with fine brick.

The Mississippi, at New Orleans, is now at the highest stage that it has attained this season.

The Picanony says that the river has been rising at the rate of 13 inches every 24 hours for the last six days. The Mississippi was rising at Vicksburg on Saturday week, but the upper rivers were falling, and the probability is that the river will commence falling at New Orleans. A crevasse has been made by the river, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, about three miles above the plantation of Judge Chins. The breach is said to be three acres wide and the water four feet deep. The roaring of the water as it rushes into the gap, may be heard at a considerable distance.—lb.

A wonderful phenomenon has been exhibited in Florida. The Tusculum Lake, in Florida, was entirely drained of its water about eighteen months since, and its bed is now dry. The Orange Lake is also disappearing. The water in both lakes ran in a current towards the centre, and found its way through a fissure in the ground. Ten thousand acres, formerly covered by Orange lake, had been drained at the last dates.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is most potent, efficacious, and so pleasant, that a child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it.—When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums to prevent the eruption of the teeth. If the eruption of the teeth is delayed, the Syrup should never be withheld from the child, for it is a child who in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease, by opening the pores and healing the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very cured case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine. Mr. John A. Garroll, of the county of Westchester, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to turn in bed for six weeks. Had tried various remedies to no effect. Was advised by a friend of his to procure some of Dr. W. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills, N. Y., which he immediately set for, and after taking the first dose found great relief, and in continuing its use according to the directions for ten days, was perfectly cured. Allows me to refer any person to him for the truth of the above statement.

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

UNVIABLE DISTINCTION. In the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medicinal remedies of the day, Dr. W. Evans' PILLS have the evincible distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those who are themselves afflicted with the symptoms of those diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows that to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they are as extensively used. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice, and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminently virtuous.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills. CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate was handed to us by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted. Mr. Septimus Kendall of the town of Westerlo, county of Albany, was for 27 years troubled with a nervous and bilious affliction, which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to his business, and during the last 3 years of his illness was confined to his room. His symptoms were dizziness, pains in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, want of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without obtaining any permanent relief, he was advised to try the Aperient Pills, and was consequently induced to make a trial of them. After using them for about a fortnight, he was able to walk out in a few months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Kendall himself; there can, therefore, be no deception. STEPHEN VAN SCHAICK.

The above invaluable medicine together with DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st., N. York.

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.

Of whom may be had, Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills. Do. Soothing Syrup. Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills. Dr. Good's Female Pills. Do. Fever and Ague Pills.

Dr. Evans' only Office, 3, South Seventh street, Philadelphia. Hamilton & Grier, Carlisle. J. M. Kirby, and W. V. Davis, Chambersburg, Wm. Bell, Harrisburg, W. L. Lafferty & Co. Harrisville, B. Bunnell & John T. Werner, Pottsville, Lippincott & Brothers, Mt. Pleasant, B. Campbell & Co., Waynesburgh, Lewis & Arthur, Pittsburg, B. W. Morris, Lockhaven, R. W. Cunningham, Newcastle, I. P. Olmstead, Bethany, January 16, 1840.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and suffering, and of restoring their efficacy; and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

The extraordinary success which has attended the use of Hunt's Botanic Pills, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as it is clearly evinced in the following

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

To Dr. Hunt: Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the recovery derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the disposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent, I was induced to purchase a package of your Botanic Pills, and now have the happiness to inform you—and through you, those who may be similarly afflicted—that they counteracted the disease, nor have I been troubled with it since, and my confidence continues to uphold me in the belief that your Botanic Pills are the most safe, the cheapest, most efficacious, and radical cure for that distressing disease Fever and Ague. All I can for the present offer you for the blessing you have been instrumental in conferring on me, is in assurance of unceasing gratitude and esteem.

P. M. McCORMICK.

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tuckery having lately been restored to a sound state of health, by the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, takes it an indisputable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease, under which he had long suffered. The symptoms were a painful abstraction, with a constant rejection of food, head-ache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a tremulousness of the limbs, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty of breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These ailments, together with an unusual degree of flatulence, prevented him from attending to his business, and his health appeared long beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at this melancholy prospect, and strongly recommended Hunt's Botanic Pills—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.—And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham st., New York, or from the regular agents.

HAMILTON & GRIER, Carlisle.