

It cannot longer be doubted that it was the design of Gen. Jackson, after he had destroyed the "Monster" to create a Bank founded on the credit and revenue of the Government, and attached to the Treasury department, and that this design is now entertained by Mr. Van Buren. Judge White, who was the political and personal friend of Gen. Jackson, when he first became President, in a letter lately published in reply to an attack upon him by the General, in allusion to this subject, says:—

"We all know that in more than one of his messages he recommended such a Bank, and I know that in 1820, he wished Mr. Grundy elected to the Senate, in preference to Judge W. E. Anderson, because he believed Mr. Grundy could better aid in making up a party in Congress to establish such a Bank."

His object when he came into the Presidency was to have such a Bank; nothing was said by him recommending it after Mr. DuRoi's report. In common with others, I believe he had despaired of it after that report, until I read the Treasury Circular, and from that time I have believed it was an object that he had never lost sight of, and that he and his advisers have put into operation a series of measures disastrous to the country at large, and ruinous to many individuals, in order to prepare the public mind for such a Bank."

"I have felt it my duty to make these remarks, to prevent if possible, my constituents from being inopportunely led into a trap, which I think has been set for the people of the United States; I mean the support of a Treasury Bank. Should such an one be established, and placed as it must be, under the control of the Federal Executive, the power thus conferred, when added to that already possessed, will give us to every substantial purpose, as COMPLETE A MONARCHY AS EXISTS ANY WHERE, AND ONE WHICH WILL BEYOND ALL DOUBT EXCEL IN ITS MEANS OF CORRUPTION, ANY GOVERNMENT KNOWN TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD."

¶ We would call the attention of our readers to the article in to-day's paper over the signature of JEFFERSON. This number, as well as the two preceding, is ably written, and exhibits in its true light the claim which the administration party assume of being the "democratic party"—a claim so obviously false and ridiculous in view of facts that it scarcely deserves the serious consideration of any man. Why, in New Hampshire, the leaders of and most of the prominent office-holders in the self-styled "democratic party," are notoriously known as federalists—indeed, one of her Senators in Congress was personally engaged in drumming up recruits to attend the Hartford Convention—and three of her Representatives to Congress from that State are boisterous federalists. One of was Secretary of a "Washington Benevolent Society," and publicly declared it his wish, that every soldier in the last war who crossed the line into Canada might there find a grave. It is true of nearly every State in the Union, where that party is in power, the leaders are federalists. In this State most of the War Democrats of 1812, were identified with or composed the great body of the Anti-Masonic party—and now maintain their political integrity by opposing the aristocratic and monopolizing administration of Martin Van Buren.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

What are the sentiments of Martin Van Buren? Is he a Democrat? I have, Mr. Editor, just been reading, for the second time, the inaugural address of President Van Buren, to see if I could find in it a satisfactory answer to the above queries. The following is an extract from that important document:

"I go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

This short extract contains the only course of policy which he has seen fit distinctly to point out, as one which he intends to pursue. "The inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia!" Such Martin Van Buren declares himself to be, in his Inaugural Address. But more than this: he stoops so low as to pledge himself to veto any bill which may be passed by Congress for the abolition of Slavery in that District, unless it is passed with the consent of the slaveholding States! Freemen of Vermont! can you give your countenance and support to the administration of such a man? Will you not rebuke him rather in terms which cannot be misunderstood at the Ballot Box? Freemen of Caledonia County! will you go to the Polls on the first Tuesday of September next, and vote for men who are pledged supporters of the "inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it be with the consent of the slaveholding States?"

A FREEMAN OF CALEDONIA.

The following has been handed to us for publication; and as the writer gives his reasons for the course he has taken, and they seem to us just and proper—sufficient to operate upon any man's mind not blinded by prejudice or selfish interests—we gladly transfer them to our columns, and assure "once a Van Buren man" that thousands in the country have pursued a similar course within the last six months, as the result of late elections evidently prove; and we hope for the good of their country thousands more will "follow in the footsteps of their predecessors,"—and renounce their allegiance to the political Juggernaut, which is grinding into the earth the good and faithful citizens of the country.

It is often thrown into my face—well you have changed sides and gone over to the Whigs, and what have you gained?

I have gained the enmity and opposition of the Van Burenites, and the approbation of my own conscience—but says one you were once opposed to the Whigs and friendly to Jackson and Van Buren—true—but a wise man alters his mind;—and when a man is deceived by false colors, it is judicious that he should retract, and if he does this, he will prove himself to be what they actually are, a set of quacks; hence like the quack doctor to save their own reputation, they must hide the truth, and blind the eyes of the public.

I have changed sides, but not my principles, and Van Buren and Jackson if they have one particle of patriotism would gladly retrace their steps.—We must have an established currency. The Administration dare not allow it, because it proves all their former views to be incorrect. I am not wedded to men. If the Administration are wrong, I cannot go with them—and I believe that every farmer by the time he sells his wool, and the mechanic by the time our factories begin their operations will be satisfied upon this subject, and cast the blame where it legitimately belongs—upon a mad Administration.

If I did not foresee the evil, I am happy now to retract my steps, and do what a private individual can do, in relieving our country from its embarrassments, and removing those from office, who have no better ends in view than securing their own elevation.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS. RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

The developments of public opinion in Rhode Island would seem to be highly favorable to the success of the Whig candidates for Congress at the election, which is near at hand. Changes are rapidly taking place in quarters, which threaten the total defeat of Van Burenism in the State. Unless Mr. Dutee J. Pearce can import some pejured voters from Washington, "under the conduct of McKim's clerk," to sustain him, he will soon be left "solitary and alone" in his ignominy. His old friends are fast deserting him. Governor Fenner, who was President of the Convention which nominated Van Buren, and has been a staunch adherent to the party, refuses, in a letter published in the Providence Courier, to give his support to Mr. Pearce, who, he says, will be defeated by 700 majority! This is the unkindest cut of all. Poor Pearce! His bull-of-Bashan roar will be missed in the hall of the House. Van Buren could "have better spared a better man."

Another indication of the revolution of political opinion in Rhode Island, is presented in the avowed secession of the Hon. Wm. Sprague, a member of the last Congress, from the ranks of the administration. The Van Burenites wished to run this gentleman upon the same ticket with Mr. Pearce; but Mr. Sprague, with exemplary good taste, declined the association. He has since come before the public in a letter to James D'Wolf, Esq. in which he denounces the policy of the administration, and takes a candid view of the existing state of affairs in this country, and the causes which induced them.

After tracing the inordinate expansion of our paper currency to its true origin—the war against the U. S. Bank, and the despotic removal of the deposits, Mr. Sprague continues:

That portion which was sent to the West and South West was, undoubtedly, the cause of the commencement of the land speculation, and was loaned out over and over again for that purpose. New Banks were also established for the purpose of receiving a portion of these deposits.—The law altering the standard value of gold was passed in June, 1834. By the operations of this law upwards of thirty millions of coin and bullion came into the country, over and above the exports, even where the balance of trade was against us, and immediately became the basis upon which new banks were established.

In consequence, therefore, of the measures of General Jackson, the banks and banking capital of the country have increased nearly three fold since January, 1830. They have afforded facilities for speculations in land, and in almost all kinds of property, and in connection with the law reducing the duty on imports, have been the cause of excessive importation, and saddled us with a very large amount of foreign debt.

We have seen how their Banks have been created, let us now see how they have been effected. The Treasury Circular requiring gold and silver in payment of public lands was issued in July, 1836. By the operation of this instrument, about seven millions were abstracted from their vaults, in as many months, and placed on special deposits in the deposit banks, to the credit of the government.—Continued drains were made upon them by the Loco Focos, who had arrayed themselves as a party against all Banks, and for aught I know, against every thing else that is useful. Remittances were called for to liquidate the balances against us in favor of foreigners. The consequence was, that the Banks were at once deprived of the foundation upon which they were erected. A suspension of specie payments, and a general prostration of business and industry, was the inevitable result.

From what I have said, it necessarily follows, as my belief, that if GEN. JACKSON HAD LET "WELL ENOUGH ALONE" AS HE FOUND IT IN 1830, THE EVILS WE NOW SUFFER WOULD HAVE BEEN SPARED US. I do not believe, that the banks would have increased beyond the wants of the legitimate business of the Country. Consequently, speculations in lands, over importations, and a surplus revenue would not have existed; and there could not have been any necessity for the suspension of specie payments.

But the past is beyond our control. We may, if we will, provide for the future. We must have a general currency; gold and silver for its basis, and a circulating medium equivalent to it. The government of the United States has the power, and it is its duty to furnish such a currency. It is idle to suppose, that it can be furnished by the fluctuating legislation of twenty-six independent State governments. As well might we suppose the movements of an army could be judiciously directed by twenty-six independent Generals; or, as well might we say, that the government of the United States was a superfluous machine, and that all the legislation necessary for the nation, could be furnished by the twenty-six independent State Legislatures.

I will make a single remark upon the Loco Foco system. I consider this system a war upon labor and industry, and upon property, which is the offspring of industry. Its advocates are opposed to all banks; and what despot is not; and for the very reason, that they enable the people to have a control over their own labor and industry. Were the subjects of the despots of the old world permitted to have establishments so that they could control their own labor and industry, the time would not be far distant, when they would shake despotism itself to its centre. But be this as it may, we cannot have an exclusive specie currency; and for the best of reasons; that is, we have not got, neither can we have, sufficient gold nor silver for the purpose.

But banks, to be most useful, must be regulated. Fixed rules must be prescribed for their government or else they will become the tyrants in turn. I look upon a well regulated system of Bank credits, and a tariff system, as of vital importance to the labor of the Country. The one calls into active employment, and enhances the value of the productions peculiar to the Country, when exported; the other, protects it from foreign competition and interference, with such as are common to other countries as well as our own.

Excuse the length of this letter, and bear with me, one moment, while I refer more particularly to myself. It has been said that I have changed my principles. This is a mistake. I am not aware of any change. As an anti-mason, I have been connected with the Jackson party. You know, sir, that the Whigs of this State opposed the anti-masons, the consequence was, a union of the anti-masonic and Jackson parties. It was a union of

men and not of principles; or rather a union of men professing different principles. The object of that union on the part of the anti-masons has been accomplished, at least as far as this State is concerned. On several measures of general policy, I have differed with the Jackson party I have voted against them in our State legislature and in Congress.—Since they have become more and more Loco Focoish, and seem determined to sink or swim with this new system, destructive as I think it is to the general interests of the Country, I shall feel it my duty to express my sentiments, by giving my vote against them again.—Were I to do otherwise, I should indeed, think I had changed my principles.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.
Hon. JAMES D'WOLF, Bristol.

The country demands the services of able men, and staunch friends of the Constitution in the present crisis. Let our whig friends see to it, that the next legislature is composed of such men. The Watchman says that in some parts of the State the Vanites are trying to make game of old line animators, by nominating antimasonic Van Buren men. ¶ Look out for tricks of this sort.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

Who are the democrats of Vermont? To answer this question, we must look over a long list, and name a few of them. By democrats we mean those who supported the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams. These were truly democratic administrations, in which there was no usurpation of power by the executives; no prodigal waste of the public monies; and no tramping under foot the rights of the people. Such administrations were worthy of being supported, and were supported by Samuel C. Crafts, Asa Aldis, Ezra Butler, Henry Olin, Mark Richards, Theophilus Crawford, William Slade, Robert Pierpont, Titus Hutchinson, James Fisk, Asa Aikin, Dudley Chase, Joel Doolittle, Horatio Seymour, Henry F. Jones, William Griswold, Isaiah Fisk, and a host of others, not less worthy. These men have been our Governors, Senators, Representatives in Congress, Judges of the Superior Court, &c. And what is worthy of all praise not one of them has ever bowed the knee to King Jackson, or to his successor in office. They were through the last war, and ever since have been deservedly looked up to for sound political opinions. They are the old line of democracy, and are now at the head of the democratic whig party in this State.

Are these men federalists? not they. Eight years ago a new party took its rise in Vermont, called the Jackson party, and now the Van Buren party. It was formed by office seekers without any regard to political principles. It embraced almost an equal number from the two former parties, called federalists, and democrats. The leaders of this new party were generally broken down, disappointed politicians, who, by forming this union, hoped to receive offices from the general government, though they knew, they were not deserving of any from the state government. They have constantly been beating up for volunteers to join them; but as yet, they have been in the minority of the freemen of this State, and if justice be done them, they will be kept there. They are struggling hard to obtain a new name; they wish to be called democrats, or the democracy; but they ought to know, that a name is but an empty sound, and it will do them no good, unless they deserve it. It will prove a curse to them, if they steal it. But as the old democrats are some times called Whigs, and justly too, why not call this new party Tories? Whig and Tory are words well understood in the English language; they express opposite political sentiments. I merely suggest this, hoping not to give offence. But I insist, if I belonged to this new party, I would not steal the name, "democrats" or "the democracy" from Samuel C. Crafts, and others, who have honorably worn the name for so many years. Before I would be guilty of such a theft, I would go without a political name. An honorable name taken by a dishonest, selfish party is like dressing wolves in sheep's clothing—calculated to deceive the public.

We have noticed, during the last month, the appointment of five or six clergymen to office under the General Government. The administration is resolved not to go to the gallows "without benefit of clergy."—Louisville Journal.

Flour has fallen very much within the last fortnight, and still continues its rapid decline. At last reports from transactions in Boston, best qualities were selling from store at \$8.75 and from that down to \$6, for inferior qualities. Corn still sold as high as \$1.06, for yellow flat which is but a small reduction from current rates for the last month.

Joe Smith, who made the late emission of Mormon bank notes, is a leading Van Buren man. He no doubt supposed, that, in issuing a half ton of shin-plasters, he was faithfully discharging his duty as a prominent member of the shin-plaster party.—Louisville Journal.

Emigrants from Great Britain, by recent arrivals, are returning home in considerable numbers in the N. Y. packets, not being able to obtain employment during the present depression of business. They will doubtless go back well cured of Van Burenism, and heartily sick of the experiment, which has made such havoc of the prosperity and enterprise of the country.

Important News—via Louisville, Ky. ¶ We have received intelligence a little later from Florida. It is reported that the U. S. Army has killed another full grown Indian.—Practice.

A writer in the New Orleans Bee states that the Texas land script, issued a few years ago by some of the companies in New York, was a fraud of speculators, and that one can get as much land without the script as with it.

Bouncers. There are two sisters residing in Hebron, Ohio, one of whom, 15 years old, weighs 280 lbs., and the other, 17 years old, 320 lbs.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.] Monday, Aug. 14, 1837.

At market 270 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep, 210 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quality, and we quote to correspond, viz: first quality 6 75 a 7 50; second quality 6 25 a 6 75; and third quality 5 a 6.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$23, 25, 30, 32 and 40.

Sheep.—Sales were effected at a little better prices. Lots were taken at \$1 25, 1 50, 1 60, 1 84, \$2, 2 37, and \$3.

Swine.—A lot of selected old barrows at \$3-4 two lots shotts, to peddle, at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows. At retail, 10 and 11 for small, and 9 and 10 for large.

MARRIAGES.

In Posttroy, Vt., on the 8th inst., Carolus R. Mallary, Esq., of Portland, Me., to Miss Minerva, daughter of Joel Beaman Esq.

In Groton 2d inst., Mr. Lucius Divoll, to Miss Lucinda Walton.

In Lyman, N. H., Mr. Gilman Noyes of Lisbon, to Miss Martha Smith, of Lyman. Mr. David Dodge, Jr. of Lyman, to Miss Maria Foster, of Littleton.

DEATHS.

In Waterford, of the dropsy, HANNAH, wife of AMASA BADGER, aged 52 years. She was an exemplary member of the Calvinist Baptist Church in Barnet.

In Lyndon, Aug. 17th, DEBORAH, wife of MOSES CHASE, Esq., aged 60.

In Waterford, of a cancer, DEBORAH, wife of Mr. NEREIMAH STEVENS.

In Duxbury, Miss Hannah Phelps, aged 24.

In Brookfield, Widow Phebe Hatch, aged 53, formerly of Hartland.

In Montpelier, Mr. Luke Bowen, aged 25.

In Westford, Mr. John A. Warren, of Moretown, aged 30.

In Haverhill, N. H., Mr. Joseph Witherspoon, aged 32.

Fire! Fire!

The members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all notes in force, on the following days, to wit:

Nov. 19, 1836,	11-4 of 1 per cent.
Dec. 5, " "	1-2 " " " "
January 13, 1837,	1-4 " " " "
March 11, " "	1-4 " " " "
March 26, " "	1-2 " " " "
May 10, " "	1-4 " " " "

Making 3 per cent. assessment for the year; which is to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and the same to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 18th day of October, 1837. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward the amount when due, are referred to the 8th Section of the Act attached to each policy for the consequences.

By order of the Directors,
HOMER WHEATON, Treasurer.
Montpelier, Aug. 10, 1837. 3-5w

Caledonia Co. Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Caledonia County Bible Society will be held at the Congregational Meeting House in St. Johnsbury, Centre Village, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance of Members, and other friends of the Bible cause in the vicinity, is requested. Other Counties have been doing nobly for the object, the present year; and it is hoped Caledonia County will not allow itself to be much outdone.

It is requested that any money due the Society for Bibles and Testaments may be forwarded.

L. WORCESTER, Sec. and Treas.
Peasach, Aug. 16, 1837. 3-2w

Wanted,

At this Office, as an apprentice to the printing business, an intelligent, steady and industrious young man, 16 or 17 years of age. 2-1f

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the St. Johnsbury Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Congregational Meeting House at Centre Village, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Exercises to commence with an address by Mr. E. E. ADAMS.

The choir that usually perform in the house is respectfully invited to give their attendance and aid in the exercises.

Members of other societies, and gentlemen and ladies of other towns are invited to attend.

NATHAN STONE, Secretary.
August 21, 1837. 3-3w

Caledonia County Grammar School, at Lyndon.

The fall term of this institution will commence on Monday the fourth day of September next, under the continued superintendance of E. E. ADAMS, A. B. The school will consist of two departments and six general classes.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Books Used.

PRIMARY CLASS—Adams' Latin Grammar, Jacob's Latin Reader, Leverett's Latin Tutor, Viri Romani, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

JUNIOR CLASS—Cicero's Commentaries, Fisk's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Jacob's Greek Reader, Comstock's Greek Grammar, Comstock's Cicero commenced, Written translations from Latin into English, Donnegan's Greek Lexicon.

SENIOR CLASS—Cicero completed, Cooper's Virgil, Greek Reader completed, Greek Testament, Day's Algebra, Jamison's Rhetoric, Butler's Ancient Geography, Written translations from Latin into English.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

JUVENILE CLASS—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Olney's or Maltre Brun's Geography, Goodrich's History of the United States, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Reading and Orthography.

TEACHERS CLASS—Smith's Grammar, Adams' Arithmetic, Comstock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Criticism, Bailey's Algebra, Flint's Surveying, Preston's System of Book-keeping, Mason on Self Knowledge, Watt's on the Mind.

ADVANCED CLASS—Abercrombie's Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Hedge's Logic, Playfair's Geometry, Sullivan's Political Class Book, Paley's Theology, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, Comstock's Physiology, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Robins' Ancient History, Chalmers' Political Economy, Comstock's Geology and Mineralogy, Bolmar's, Levisz's French Grammar, French First Class Book, Phrase Book, Penelon, Charles Twelfth, Boyer's Dictionary.

There will be a public examination, on the last Thursday of each term and an exhibition in the evening of the same day, consisting of select and original dialogues and declamation, Prize Essays, &c.

The facilities for pursuing the natural sciences, will be superior, as they will be illustrated by the use of a well selected and extensive apparatus.

Miss B. B. BERRY will continue in charge of the female department.—Will give lessons in French, Drawing, Painting, &c.

Instruction in Music by Miss J. A. PADDOCK.

Lessons in Chirography by HENRY STEVENSON, Jr.

Lectures on Geology by Rev. WM. SCALES.

TUTORIAL.—For common English branches \$3.00; for Languages and natural sciences \$3.00; for drawing and painting \$1.00 in addition; music \$6.00.

Board in good families from \$1.50 to \$1.75. No change of studies will be allowed, unless for the evident advantage of the scholar. No tuition will be received for a less term than six weeks, except in case of unforeseen necessity. Every means will be used to render this institution a safe and profitable resort for youth. Such a course will be pursued as in the view of the instructors, will lead their pupils to love science, to investigate truth, and cherish a conviction of their rational and accountable natures.

All necessary books may be procured at this place.

It is desirable that students be present at the commencement of the term.

PHINEAS SPALDING, Secretary.
Lyndon, August 10, 1837. 2-4w

Portrait Painting.

S. B. CHAPMAN would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Johnsbury and the vicinity, that he will be at the office one door south of Ide's Tavern on St. Johnsbury Plain the last of this week, and there remain only a few weeks. He will be happy to wait on all those who are disposed to patronize him in his profession.

Aug. 21, 1837. 3-1f

DR. BRANDRETH wants no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter, he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfathers' UNIVERSAL VEG-ETABLE PILLS, established in England, 1751. "Science should contribute to the comfort, health, and happiness of mankind."

THESE celebrated Pills of which eighty thousand boxes have been sold in N. York since July, 1835, are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, dyspepsia, headache, pains and sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and ague, bilious, scarlet, typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, ruptures, inflammations, sore eyes, fits, palsy, small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping cough, quincy, cholera, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in the head, kings evil, scrofula, crystals, or at anthon's fire, salt rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of 30 years standing, cancers, tumors, swollen feet and legs, piles, costiveness, all eruptions of the skin, frightful dreams, female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

7500 testimonials have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. They in fact prove, and the cures they make, that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

Although Dr. B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflammation and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflammation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm. Brandreth was fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent 30 years in experient and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and produce by specific action, a removal of all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, as by the continuation of the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood assume a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that Dr. Wm. Brandreth fully attained his philanthropic object. It is now an absolute and known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meaneast member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise; and what makes them particularly adapted to this country, is that there is not the slightest liability to cold when taking them, indeed the system is absolutely less susceptible of cold when under their influence, than at any other time—therefore in this climate they are invaluable. Neither do they require change of diet or care of any kind. In England these Pills have been the only medicine of many families for periods varying from forty to sixty years and have always proved effectual in restoring health whenever an aberration from it has occurred. In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligaments and bone, and where to all other means the patients had been saved life, have patients by the use of these pills been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been perfectly eradicated.

In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, and the dose not generally being required to be more than four or five pills, (merely keeping in view the drain upon the humors,) they are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Cases may occur where it will be proper to take twenty or even thirty or more pills; this must be considered with reference to highly inflammatory disease, or when great pain is experienced.

As Brandreth's pills prevent scurvy, costiveness and its consequences, sea-sickness, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without them, in order to resort to on every occasion of illness.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not.

Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one which will ensure health to people on their estates.

Cancers. Several cases of cure can be referred to; the cure is sure if perseverance is used.

Consumption. Reference can be made to numbers who have been cured in New York and Brooklyn, of this disease.

Indication. Dr. Brandreth has been assailed by the proprietors of other medicines, as a mercenary quack, because he is so bold to recommend his medicine in large quantities, and that no good medicine is so required. The fact is, that no medicine having Mercury, Arsenic, antimony, or Hellebore in it could not be taken in large doses, because if it were such medicines would destroy life at once. He does not say the medicines to which he alludes have those ingredients in them, but it is evident, from their directions, that great care is required in the taking of them. Now, Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills can be taken at all times, in large or small doses, according to urgency of symptoms.

Such is the reputation, and so great the demand for the Genuine "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills" that a counterfeit article is made, advertised and sold as genuine—and some individuals who sell the counterfeit pills, have advertised themselves as my agent—that I have found it necessary to preserve the reputation of my pills, and save the public from imposition, to furnish every agent with a certificate, which is as follows,

"Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills."

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

The within named, FERRE & PARMELEE of Middletown, Conn. are my appointed General Agents for the State of Vermont, Connecticut (except Fairfield Co.) Hampden, Hampshire & Franklin Counties, Mass.; Cheshire & Sullivan Counties, N. H. in the United States of America; and this letter which is signed by me, B. BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose names will also appear in the principal papers in the United States.

This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above a popular medicine.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
New York, Feb. 23, 1837.

GEORGE P. WALTON, Montpelier, in General Agent for Vermont (excepting Wadsworth, Windsor, Rutland & Benning Counties), and authorized to appoint and supply agents in the State, except the counties named above.

FERRE & PARMELEE.

Caution. Purchasers enquire for certificate as above—all who sell the genuine pills have one.

The following are FERRE & PARMELEE'S AGENTS: GEO. P. WALTON, General Agent, Montpelier; Orleans Co. Hardwick, Strong & Delano; Lamoille Village, Pennock & Dodge.

Caledonia Co. Danville, Sias, Brainerd & Palmer; Peacham, Joel Walker; St. Johnsbury, Shedd & Jewett; Lyndon, E. Chamberlain; Cabot, I. Cutting, Smith & Webster; Burke Hollow, Bemis & Dennison; Sutton, Isaac Dennison & Co.; Essex Co. Guildhall, Allen Gould.