

POETRY

From the Sunday Morning News.

Some wag has sent us the following lines, which we publish for the special edification of our legal friends. There are some excellent puns in them, and one addressed to a very clever fellow.

THE FALSE RETURN.

BY THE ORDER SHERIFF.

Addressed to James M. Lounds, Esq. My declaration once received A kind reply—how comes it You now demur, and lob me with A plea of non assumpti?

To serve a capias on your heart Again, my fixed intent is; Tho' the return from every part Be still, non est inuentus.

Write of inquiry on my stato Returns this inquisition, The damages of love are great; The costs—oh there's perdition.

What tho' the f. fe. on my goods Returneth nulla bona, I love you more than Romeo could, Whose balliwick 's Verona.

And from the moment that we met With you to make a match meant, For your substantial merits were A warrant of attachment.

But now I will replevy back My heart, thou false romancer. And to th' aforesaid premises Subpoena you to answer.

It is time to give Cousin Sally Dillard a gentle jog, and let her go the rounds once more. Lend us a lift brother editors, and let us see what we can do for her. [Editor Wash. Mirror.—We give her another, and a fifth chance for immortality. [Editor Spirit of the Times.—And we give her a passing notice. [Camden Journal.

COUSIN SALLY DILLARD.

SCENE—A Court of Justice in N. Carolina. A beardless disciple of Themis rises, and thus addresses the court:—May it please your worship, and you gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say, to exercise myself in legal disquisition,) it has never before fallen to me to be obliged to denounce a breach of the peace so enormous and transcending as the one now claiming your attention. A more barbarous, direful, marked, and malicious assault; a more wilful, violent, dangerous, and murderous battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to the benevolent feelings as this, which took place over at Capt. Rice's, in this county; but you will hear from the witnesses. The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed, one that he heard the noise, but did not see the fight, another that he saw the row, but don't know who struck first, and the third that he was very drunk and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Chops—I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied so much of your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arose, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly and intelligibly understood by the court and jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness, a fat chuffy looking man, a 'leddy' corned, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops—Mr. Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Capt. Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish to be as compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris—"Exactly," giving the lawyer a ku wing wink, at the same time clearing his throat. "Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but howsoever as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mought go. Well, Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose, he mought go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass, but howsoever as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose, he mought go."

Chops—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmareole.

Witness—Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she mought go. I told Cousin Sally—

Chops—Stop sir, if you please, we don't want to hear any thing about Cousin Sally Dillard and your wife, tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well, I will, sir, if you will let me.

Chops—Well sir, go on.

Witness—Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she come over to our house and axed me, if my wife moughtn't go—

Chops—There it is again: witness, witness, I say, witness, please to stop.

Witness—Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops—We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know any thing about the matter before the court?

Witness—To be sure I do.

Chops—Will you go on and tell it, and nothing else?

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops—This is intolerable! May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for a contempt; he seems to be trifling with the court.

Court—Witness, you are now before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Capt. Rice's.

Witness—(Alarmed.) Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops—I hope that the witness may be ordered into custody.

Court, (after deliberating.) Mr. Attorney, the court is of opinion that we shall save time by letting the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness—Yes, gentlemen: well, Capt. Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife moughtn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up, but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mought go. Well, Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose, he mought go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mought go. So on they goes together, Mose, my wife, and Cousin Sally Dillard, and they comes to the big swamp, and the big swamp was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the swamp, Cousin Sally Dillard and Mose like gentle folks, they walks the log, but my wife, like a d-d fool, hoists up her petticoats and waded; and gentlemen, that's the bight of what I know about it.

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

RECIPTS FOR LOVE MAKING.

Note by the "GIRLS UP-TOWN."

BEST RECIPTS FOR COOKS, (fried).—To make a match.—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best way you can—let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner-table "put in a good quantity of wine; and while he is soaking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss: this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills, take him out into the drawing-room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano and blow the flame till the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room or on a sofa, and there let them simmer together for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to turn sour.

To MAKE LOVE.—Take a calf's head without brains, put in a pair of sheep's eyes, and see that the tongue be well hung and has no impediment. Then take the heart, strike it with darts and put it into the mouth, like a lemon in a pig's snout. The reason of this is, that a genuine lover always has his heart at his tongue's end. Fill the skull with wind, and set it a sighing. Put it on your shoulders, and carry it about with you—it is a dish to which young ladies are very partial.

Borrowing a Knocker.—"Why you'd better knock the door down!—what do you want?" "Och my darling! don't let me wake any of your family: I'm just using your knocker to wake the pable next door; I'm locked out, d'ye see, and they're niver a knocker—rap! rap! rap!"

American General.—Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer. Knox was a bookbinder and stationer. Morgan, (he of the Cowpens) was a drover. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Green was a blacksmith, and withal, a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Eutaw Springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold (I ask pardon for naming him in such company) was a grocer and provision store keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not march through the United States with 5000 men, was a regular built soldier, but after the revolution a farmer. Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to present to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country. Marion, the 'old Fox' of the South, was a cow boy. Sumpter, the 'fighting rock' of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.

Succinct Biography.—One of the Eastern papers in summing up the qualities and leading features of Crockett's life, says—"David Crockett is dead—he was indeed a character."

INELUDON, wishing to give a stranger an idea of a man who was extremely thin, said, "His leg is a capital leg to clean a fute with."

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS

THE subscribers are now receiving a supply of English Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1835, which they can recommend with great confidence to their friends and customers, as being fresh and genuine.

- Among which are the following: Early Dutch Cabbage, Late Dutch do, Large Early York do, Sugar Leaf do, Large Drumhead do, Mountain do, Green Glazed do, Early Curled Savoy, Colwart or Collards, Curled Scotch Kale, Early Cauliflower, Late do, Early White Brocoli, Purple do, Fine Brimstone do, Early Spring Turnips, Late Flat Dutch do, Early do do, Yellow Malteses do, White Norfolk do, Aberdeen, or Scotch do, Yellow Rata Baga do, Large Clanders Spinach, Prickly do do, New Zealand do, Long Blood Beet, Early Turnip do, Yellow Sugar do, English Yellow do, French Sugar do, Mangle Wurtzell, Swelling Sugar Parsnip, Guernsey do, Long Scarlet Radish, Scarlet Short top do, Long Salmon do, White Turnip do, Red do do, Black Winter do, Curled Endive, Long Green Cucumber, Early do do, Salsify or Vegetable do, Oyster do, Peppercorn, or Curled Cross, Fine Cantelopo Melon, Nantong do, Green Citron do, Fine Apple do, Ferns do, Sea Island Watermelon, Cayenne Pepper, Tomatoes Shaped do, Bell do, Purple Egg Plant, Nasturtium, True Tart Rhubarb.



FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF THE BROWER OF 1835.

FOR SALE BY P. THORNTON.

- Among which are the following: Early York CABBAGE, do Dutch do, do Sugar leaf do, do Savoy do, Drum Head do, Late Dutch do, Green Glazed do, Large Eng. Savoy do, Early Leaf Cauliflower, Late do, White Brocoli, Scotch Kale, Colewartz, Early Spring TURNIP, Ruta Baga, or Yellow Russia do, Large Norfolk field do, Late Flat Dutch do, Aberdeen or Scotch do, Yellow Malta do, (choice kind), Red and White Onion, White English Mustard, Brown do, Large Flanders Spinage, Round do, Prickly do, New Zealand do, Long White Okra, Early blood Turnip Beet do, do yellow do do, Long blood do, Mangle Wurtzel or Early Scarcity do, Swelling Parsnip, Guernsey do, Orange Carrot, Long Scarlet RADISH, Short top do do, Simon do, Long black winter do, White Turnip do, Large Cabbage Head do, MAGNUM BONUM do, (a choice kind), Early White head do, do Curd do, Summer bush SQUASH do, do crook neck do, Crook neck Cashaw, Long Green Cucumber, Early do, Early Gherkins, (or pickles), Georgia or Sea Island Water Melon (a superior kind), Apple scoured do, Winter Citrue, (for preserving), Large Musk Melon, Cantelopo do, Nutmeg do, Vegetable Oyster, Nasturtium, Large Bell Pepper, Cayenne do, Round smooth Tomatoes, Garden Cress, Pepper grass, Curled Parsley, Solid Celery, Sage, Red Clover Seed, White Marrowfat PEAS, Early June do, Charletan do, Sugar do, Bishop's prolific dwarf do, Early Mohawk Beans, do China dwarf do, do white Kidney do, do dwarf do, Superior white pole do, Variegated Cranberry do, Lima do, Early Tuscarora Corn do, do Golden Sioux do.

ALSO, Pamphlets on Gardening.

Calculated by the subscriber, to answer for Camden and the adjacent country, near the same latitude.

The above Seeds are warranted. Should any one find them otherwise, after a fair trial, others will be given in their place. Trial, 21.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula of King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip-Gout, Incipient Cancer, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils; Ulcers of every description, Fever sores and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald-head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic, Sore Eyes, Eye respicula, Bloches, and every variety of contagious Affection, Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrib humor; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious by renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended to all those diseases which arise from imbrued in the blood, vitiation of the humors, of what ever name or kind. Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or Purifier, to remove the cause, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

To the Public. How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their

ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast fields of science by the aid of Chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents; in short to arrive at perfection in the practice by means of Art alone—overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are the dictates of fashion—trifly he is outquitted in his own country with an endless profusion.

The congeniality, efficiency and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid, unpretending emale Indian by means of his simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures, after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skillful manner has failed? And who has not been surprised at imbruing the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself of any disease, and at the almost total absence of chronic disease among them. Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs. This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the pride and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cures of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of THE INDIAN'S PANACEA, acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorable remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended. The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the only means of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use; but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. Thus it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public: but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare, that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea, is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so habitually used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes and in all cases entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury reinvigorates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatism, and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alternative, and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne, and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and exertions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood. This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a Symplic and Fall purifier, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Wherever a diet drink is considered necessary, the Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of THE INDIAN'S PANACEA, in the various complaints therein mentioned, and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the syrups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, 1831. During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

JOHN FERGUSON, King-st. CHARLESTON, March 27, 1832.

I was seized about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital in this City, upwards of four months nearly, and the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 10th of February and at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely cured from the pain, and am now happy to state that I feel myself perfectly well.

WM. TUCKER, 13 Market-st. CURE FOR SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

NEW YORK, Sept 10, 1830. This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic and Beach, when, after repeated salivation to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swain's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burden to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of THE INDIAN'S PANACEA, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort. To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above syrup. WM. HINMAN.

The above Medicine may be had at WILLIAM REYNOLDS DRUG STORE, CAMDEN, N. J.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE MEDICINE, STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several praxiate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other mode of treatment, whenever the above disease are found to exist as well as in the enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver-complaints, are Flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient, thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, "burning, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, chough pain in the side or breast, &c.

These medicines have been found so effectual in removing the complaints for which they are recommended, that physicians frequently having exhausted all their skill, to little or no purpose.

DR. PETERS' Anti-Bilious Pills.

These pills are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and when taken according to the directions which accompany them, are highly beneficial in the cure and prevention of all bilious complaints. They act especially upon the liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excremental function, which it suffered to remain in the system; would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm.

As an anti-dyspeptic and dinner pill they are invaluable. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick headache have been perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. Those who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these pills, a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus resulting to be absorbed and mingled with the blood; unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. Peters is confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them.

They contain no particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and appear disease.

Dr. P. wishes it particularly understood that those pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, excepting cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of Chronic diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared and sold by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 120 Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents. The above valuable Medicines may be obtained at the Drug Store of YOUNG & M'KAIN, Camden, May 7, 1836.

House of Entertainment.



THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royal, as a House of Entertainment and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will be at all times furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

A. D. JOHNSON.

Lancaster March 12-7-3m

The Charleston Mercury, Columbia Telescope, Cheraw Gazette, and Charlotte Journal will publish the above four times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

CARPENTER'S Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Extract Buchu, Extract Jalap, Extract Butternut, Syrup Liverwort, Butler's Magnesian Aperient, Balm of Columbia, Hunter's Corn Plaster, Hygean Pills, Imperial Hair Dye, Bleaching Liquid, to remove iron moulds and ink spots from linen, Dewing's Cement, for mending broken glass, china, &c.; J. Witt's Water Proof Varnish. ALSO—Sal Erutus, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Arrow Root, Citron, Jujube Paste, Tolu Lozenges, Soda do, Liquorice and Opium do, Peppermint do, Rhubarb do, Metal Bronzes, and a variety of Surgical Instruments, just received and for sale by

YOUNG & M'KAIN. March 12, 1836.