

Just Arrived!

Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA!!

This day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of prizes never before offered, including

3	Capitals of	\$30,000
1	do	25,000
4	do	20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant Adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
40 prizes of \$1,000
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, August 6, 1836.

SCHEME.
\$25,000, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, 40 prizes of 1,000, 50 of 200, 60 of 150, 55 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets \$10.—Shares in proportion. Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for \$130. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE Lottery.
Class No. 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 13, 1836.

CAPITALS.
\$30,000

\$30,000, 10,000, 6,000, 3,140, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 50 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

Grand Consolidated LOTTERY CLASS NO. 5.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, August 17, 1836.

SCHEME.
\$20,000,
5,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,640, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 300, 20 of 150, &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 dollars. A Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars.—Packages of shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, August 20, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 10 of 1,000, 15 of 600, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, Tickets only 10 dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for 130 dollars. Packages of shares in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. Class No 3

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 27, 1836.

Scheme.
Thirty thousand dollars.

8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,067, 1-2, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, 84 of 200, Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars, shares in proportion. Orders for single Tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A Light 2 horse Barouche (new) with harness complete. Also a pair of well broke young horses, if immediate application be made they can be purchased low.

ALSO. Two road wagons with harness complete, and a first rate saddle horse. Apply at this office.
June 18—21—1f

LOST.

A Fifty Dollar Bill, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of
H. LEVY
June 11—20—1f

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or Orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the United States, since the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: *Provided*, That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more.—*Provided also*, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner, or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time at was passed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Approved, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.
In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law:

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half-pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the

time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent.— This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battle, if any, in which he was engaged, the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformable to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATIONS.

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT: }
of _____ }
On this _____ day of _____, personally appeared before me _____, of the _____ A. B. a resident of _____ in the county of _____ and State, Territory, District of _____, aged _____ years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of _____, who was a _____ [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4. of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said _____, on the _____ day of _____, in the year _____ hundred and _____; that her husband, the aforesaid _____, died on the _____ day of _____; and that she remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.
Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before _____
July 11.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism Scrofula or King's evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip-Gout, Incapacitating Cancers, 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, Scurf, Blisters, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Eye-ropes, Blechens, and every variety of contagious Affection, Gonorrhoea, Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid 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 unruined 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 circumstance 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 or folly he is surrounded 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 decrepit, unpretending female Indian by means of her 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 beholding 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 "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 an 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 lavishly 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 renovates the constitution, and leave 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 Spring 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 produced, 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 glandular 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 burthen 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, S. C.



DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE MEDICINE
STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formæ

by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and surpassed the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever 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, drowsiness, 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 excellent 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 suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood; unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels 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 oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it particularly understood that these 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 that 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. 129 Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains 40 pills, price 60 cents. The above valuable Medicines may be obtained at the Drug Store of **YOUNG & M'KAIN,** Camden, May 7, 1836.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
THE subscriber has now received a fresh and general assortment of

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

of the latest and most fashionable style, which were selected with much care by himself—which he believes will give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom. His stock comprises every description of Ladies and Gentlemen, and Childrens Boots and Shoes, generally found in a regular shoe store. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Camden are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ALSO—On hand a general assortment of

FINE SILK HATS,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

W. B. DANIELS.
February 27—51f.