

Variety.

From the London Court Journal. The White Muff.—As the most vindictive and ferocious feelings of the human heart are, among the Irish people, often counterbalanced by those of a more generous nature, it is not unusual to see the man whose iron nerves would consign a wretched family to a torturing and lingering death, to satisfy a diabolical feeling of revenge, melt into feminine tenderness at an act of kindness offered to himself or his babes. Of the truth of this the following anecdote is illustrative. In the year 18—, a detachment from the — foot then stationed at Galway, was quartered at Oughteron. The duty imposed was one particularly obnoxious to both officers and men. It was to suppress illicit distillation, and, however, that may be hurtful to the revenue of his country, destructive to the morals of its members—yet, as none but the very poorest class are engaged in this unholy traffic, few of the military can reconcile it to their feelings to steal forth, assassin-like at midnight, and drag from his bed the poor miserable peasant, whose aching heart trembles lest the revenue officer should with eagle eye discover, and seize upon that for which he has risked his health, his peace, his reputation—and which, lost, deprives him of the means of administering to the wants of his starving family. To accomplish this, the exciseman, who is always commander-in-chief in these valorous expeditions, usually chooses a night of triple darkness, when under ambush of the sombre sky, he can steal with caution upon his prey. It was on such a one as this, but rendered more dismal by torrents of rain that commonly fall in November, that I was sitting with Lieutenant — in our barrack room; we listened to the fearful storm that raged with savage violence around us. The rain beat with terrific force against our window. The loud blasts of wind, that shook the very barrack to its centre, put a stop to our gossip, for it required an effort beyond our ordinary powers to make our voices audible to ourselves. Lake Corib dashed with fury against the walls; and, as the candles burned with unsteady light, we shuddered at the idea of any human creature being exposed to so frightful a night, never dreaming of the possibility of such a one being chosen for a midnight march. It was, however, perfectly possible, for just as we were preparing to retire to bed, shutting out the deafening sound, a heavy footstep ascended the stair, and a loud, hasty knock at the door told its import. The Lieutenant started to his feet, and a impatient ejaculation of "Impossible! I am not the next for duty," spoke a trembling fear of the probability of such being the case. Another knock, and "Come in!" followed rapidly; and Sergeant —, with the orderly book in his hand, and dripping with wet, solemnly approached. "You are for duty, Sir, to-night. Mr. — is on the sick list, and a party is wanted to go to a village in the mountains, six miles off, where information of a still has been received. The men are mustered in the barrack square." "Is the exciseman mad to have us out in such a night as this?" exclaimed the Lieutenant, as he took down his sword and sash from where they generally hung; "but no matter, I'll be with you in a moment." In a few seconds more the party had left the barracks, and followed the guide, steadily marching over bogs and morasses, a circuitous path, muttering as they went curses on the cupidity of the spy. At length, after three hours painful march, they arrived at the village, where every member appeared to be buried in sleep. All was quiet; not a dog barked—but the ready reply to the soldiers' summons spoke to a wary ear that the repose which seemed so profound was but feigned, and that distant scouts had given timely notice of the party's route. The work of search then commenced—women and children were roused from their beds—every corner was looked into, every chest was ransacked, and not a hillock was probed by the bayonet. No interruption, however, was offered by the peasants. Their countenances were calm and unmoved—all, save one; and, during the general confusion, the Lieutenant had marked the anxious and agonized glance he had given his shivering wife and children as the minute search was carried on. The looks of the little group were riveted to the spot where the Lieutenant stood. The storm had partly abated, and the moon, appearing at intervals, gave him an opportunity of watching the intense and fearful glance they threw on the soldiery, as they came nearer and nearer to a mound rather more elevated than the rest. With an appearance of zeal the Lieutenant directed his men not to slacken their efforts, while he, with slow movement, measured the ground to the questionable spot.—Drawing his sword, he pierced the earth—it was soft, and evidently but just heaped together—a hard substance resisted his weapon—there could be no longer a doubt—the covered still lay there in deep concealment. Turning to the cabin whose inmates he was assured owned this illicit spoil, he caught the despairing look of the little family, who too well knew the discovery he had made. In a moment they expected to hear the soldiers summoned to drag it forth. They were then returning from a fruitless search. The Lieutenant kept his ground, leaning on his sword, demanded of the exciseman if he were satisfied that no forbidden distillation was there concealed? "You have been misinformed,

you see, your information is incorrect—the men have made a vigorous search, and neither they nor you have made a seizure. Do you wish to keep them out longer?" Baffled, but not satisfied, he could offer no plea for a longer stay, and was compelled to acknowledge it was unnecessary. The populace, which had followed the men from place to place, now encompassed the party. With breathless anxiety the man most interested had crouched up to the Lieutenant—he stood in the foremost rank, and a keen observer might have discovered, in the paleness of his death-like countenance, and his agitated manner, that he there awaited his sentence. Scarcely did he dare to lift his head—at length, however, he did so, and read in the significant and expressive glance of the officer that his secret was safe. Petrified with astonishment, he saw the party march away; he gazed on the receding steps with an undefined feeling; it was for a moment—in the next his rapturous and incoherent expressions of gratitude told the extent of his obligations. With enthusiasm the peasants rushed after the soldiers, and their loud shouts, as they saw them descend the mountain, conveyed to the heart of the British officer that his forbearance was appreciated. Time passed on, and I had forgotten the circumstance, when my servant came into my room one morning, and said that a family desired to see me. They had inquired for Lieutenant —, and, on hearing he was out, wished to be admitted to me—I readily granted the interview, and a most interesting group immediately entered. An elderly man and woman, with a young girl about sixteen precipitately advanced; they sank at my feet, and with all that poetry of language so characteristic of the lower Irish, gave vent to the emotions of their hearts. "In us," said the man, "behold the family your noble husband saved from destruction. He gave us life, for he debarr'd us not of the means of existence; and so long as existence is prolonged the best blood of Murphy O'Donnell belongs by right to his benefactor." He paused, for he was evidently overpowered. "Sure, we should have been here long since," said the brilliant eyed girl, as with an excited air and blooming cheek, she unfolded a muff and tipped of perfume on beauty, "but my father and myself could not collect the down sooner—they are of my own making, and I trust, lady," she continued, as she threw the latter gracefully over my shoulders, "you will deign to accept and wear them as a very poor remembrance of all we owe you." I was greatly affected at this scene, and could willingly have purchased these pretty tokens of their gratitude; but I well knew that the delicacy of feeling which prompted the gift would have been deeply mortified had I thought of remuneration. We remained at the detachment some months longer, and the little gifts, cautiously at our rooms, told that our good feeling was understood and enthusiastically felt by many an O'Donnell. Time is Money.—The Editor of a Foreign Journal, writing upon the value of time, states that Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at 4. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in every thing was never willing to lose a moment of it. To direct his purposes, he had written upon the door of his study in large letters, "Be Brief." Ursmont, a professor in the University of Heidelberg, wishing to prevent the officers and bachelors from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance of his library, "Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away." The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet,—"My time is my estate." The favorite maxim of Shakespeare was, "Consider time too precious to be spent in gossiping."—Friends are the real robbers of time," said Lord Byron. An old attorney of Orleans was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate in these words:—"My good friends, time lost goes for nothing." Sir, one word, said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet lieutenant. "If you say tea," answered the Prince, "I will have you hanged."—"Sign," replied the soldier. The monarch surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted the request. Effects of marriage on the duration of life.—Some very curious facts on this subject are stated by Dr. Casper, in a paper of his lately published at Berlin. It had been long ago vaguely asserted that bachelors were less long lived than married men. Hofeland and Deparcieux, were of his opinion; and Voltaire observed that there were more suicides among those who had not given hostages to fortune, than among those who had. Odiar, however, was the first who set on foot the inquiry with exactitude, and he found (Bibl. Britannique, 1811.) that, in the case of females, the mean duration of life, for the married women of 25, was above 36 years, while for the unmarried was but 30 1/2. At 30 there was a difference of 1 year in favor of the married, and at 35, 2 years, and so on. It may be said, perhaps, that married females ought to be considered as pickled lives; but, as Dr. Casper observes, this is far from being generally the case, especially in the upper and middle classes of society, it is chiefly among the lower orders, where a husband is procured by labor, that imper-

ance is attached to the bodily health and vigor of the female. With regard to men, we gather from Deparcieux's and the Amsterdam tables that the mortality of those from 30 to 45 years of age is 27 per cent. for the unmarried, while it is but 18 for the married; and for the bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference becomes still more striking as age advances; at the age of 60, there are but 22 unmarried men alive for 48 married; at 70, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 for three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine Benedicts. The same proportion very nearly holds good with the female sex; 72 married women for example, attain the age of 45, while only 52 unmarried reach the same term of life. M. Casper, in conclusion considers the point as now incontestably settled that in both sexes marriage is conducive to longevity. Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow, published in a Paris paper, says: "On the 17th May was celebrated the holiday called the inspection of the betrothed. The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the public walk, and, during the space of five or six hours, they behold the professional walk along their ranks, as at a review of the young women, decorated in their best attire, brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day proposals are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders.—What would our young ladies think of being put up at public vendue in this manner! Women are the only beings who have not been degraded by slavery. In bondage, they are not sordid; under persecution they are still generous—they preserve their faith to the last; they employ kindness to soften the cruel; in suffering, they lose not benevolence; in the most afflictive trials, they possess magnanimity; their love of glory is founded on sympathy; excluded from power, privilege, and distinction, they have enthusiasm for every great design, for every splendid achievement; their affections are purified from selfishness; they rejoice in deffusing joy and are grateful for blessings in which they are not allowed to participate. They are alone.—An account of a sudden death of a little girl in New York, thus concludes: "This little girl was the last of the parent's family—they are alone." Will those who read the above lines, pause a moment and reflect upon their import! Where once was heard the sound of childish mirth, the joyous life or the thoughtless prattle, there is now a mournful stillness. The parents whose labors to maintain a family were lightened by the reflection that their own children shared the produce of their labor, have no such reward for their toil—nothing to lighten the severity of their labor. At the morning's sacrifice, at the table's blessings, at evening's prayers, they look around upon the unworldly solitude, and smite their breast with unrenewed anguish, for "they are alone." In sickness, who shall watch their feverish frames, and minister to their thousand wants! Who shall hold the anguished head, or bathe the feverish brow! They have none upon whom to call, for "they are alone." Death comes with double pain—there are none to receive the dying blessing—none to perpetuate the name and exercise the cherished virtues—no child to close the dimming eye, or to give dignity to death by natural tears—"they are alone." What blessing has not Providence vouchsafed in children! Truly do they rise "up like olive branches," at once the source of honorable pride and emblem of domestic peace. "I have among mine own kindred," said the Shantungish woman, when she wished to express her means of happiness. All that met her eye were kindred to her blood—but when the blessing of a child had been superadded, she felt the kindred extended to the heart. When that child lay upon its mother's knees until it died, the anguished parent then felt the solitude of childlessness; she then understood that she "was alone." Let us learn to cluster—let us become gregarious—our affections die without reciprocation—and he who has passed youth and manhood in the round of pleasure, or on the busy mart of trade, withdraws himself of length for enjoyment, but finds that he is alone. The man of forty years should find, wherever he turns, some face to cheer him with a smile, some tongue to bless him for favors, some heart that beats with gratitude. Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

CARPENTER'S Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. Extract Bala, Extract Jilap, Extract Bu Arnut, Syrup Liverwort, Butler's Magnesian Terepant, Balm of Colombar, Hunter's Corn Plaster, Hygean Pills, Imperial Hair Dye, Beaching Liquid, to remove iron moulds and ink spots from linen, DeWing's Cement, for mending broken glass, China &c. J. W. Water Proof Varnish, ALCO—Sal Fratus, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Arrow Root, Citron, Juube Paste, Tolu Lozenges, Soda do, Liquorice and Opium do, Peppermint do, Rhubarb do, Metal Branzas, and a variety of Surgical Instruments, just received and for sale by YOUNG & M'KAIN.

MEDICINE. THE Subscribers have just received and are now opening a full assortment of Medicines from the North, which can be recommended with great confidence, as far as regards their purity and genuineness, having been purchased from one of the oldest and most respectable houses in Philadelphia—Physicians, Planters and others, are requested to call, previous to laying in their summer supplies, and examine the quality of those now offered for sale; which we feel confident in warranting and giving satisfaction to purchasers. Among those lately received and now opening, are the following: Sub Carb. Soda, Apocohol, Rhubarb Root, Calasaya Bark, Lobelia Herb, do in Powder, Slippery Elm bark, do in Powder, Bole Armeniac, Ground Mustard, Powd. Cinnamon, Acid Lemon Drops, Florida Water, Kidders Ind. Lnk, Carpenter's Sarsaparilla, " Ext Buchu " Pink Root, Compl. Cub. & Sarsaparilla, Tolu Balsam, Kresoot, Genuine Castor Oil, (not perfumed,) Naples Soap, Musk Soap, Mac. Snuff, Hair Powder, &c. A great variety of articles too numerous to mention, in addition to the above, a full assortment of which will always be kept on hand. YOUNG & M'KAIN.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. DR. PETER'S VEGETABLE MEDICINE. STOMACHIC, EFFERVESCENT, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded 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, though 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. PETER 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 excretory function, which it is used to remain in the system, would produce other 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 no valuable string persons who were subject to violent attacks of a 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 arising 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 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 neither, 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 Timothy 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 50 cents. The above valuable Medicines may be obtained at the Drug Store of YOUNG & M'KAIN, Camden, May 7, 1836.

Wanted Immediately. A Journeyman Coach Maker, acquainted with his business, is wanted by the subscribers—also a Journeyman Trimmer. To such as may prove sober and industrious, a permanent situation can be had, good wages and prompt pay.

S. & J. P. SHIVER, Oct 1. 1836 36if

The editors of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, will insert the above advertisement three times, and the Charleston Courier and forward their accounts to the subscribers for payment.

DR. E. PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE. THE Subscribers have just purchased a supply of the above instrument, which has been successfully used for the last two or three years for that distressing complaint, sore or excoriated nipples; or where the nipple is entirely wanting; or where the child's mouth is so sore that it cannot nurse on the natural nipple.—The artificial nipple is recommended by the highest medical authorities on the subject in this country. Dr. Dewees of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sewall of Washington City, as the certificates annexed will attest; to which the medical faculty of this place, give their entire concurrence, having witnessed its successful application. Dr. Elijah Pratt DEAR SIR: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible suffering from sore nipples; I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the shield you offer for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have hitherto seen. In two or three instances, I have known them to be used—such satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish, that our City, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them. I am, yours, &c. M. P. DEWEES, M. D. Philadelphia, Jan. 13th, 1834. Washington City, February 4th, 1834. Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shields, and witnessed its practical applications among my patients I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women. THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Prof. Anat. & Physiology, Columbus College, D. C. The Instrument is accompanied with printed directions for its application, and preservation.—It can be packed up in a small compass, and sent to any part of the country by Stage—price \$5.—Address YOUNG & M'KAIN, Camden, S. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received a fresh and genuine assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Childrens BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable style, among which are a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS. The above articles shall be sold as low as they have ever been sold in this market. W. B. DANIELS. August 6—28—tf. The subscriber also respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now engaged in the manufactory of Negro Shoes



at \$1 a pair, and as he has raised 10 per cent above his former price, he pledges himself they shall be made of the best materials and in the best workmanship manner, and as to strength and durability, they shall be much superior to any that has ever been offered in this market, and not to be outdone in any respect, engaged to the same craft. Planters are requested to hand in their measures as early as possible. W B D

NOTICE. All persons having any demands against the Estate of Robert Cunningham, dec'd. are requested to present their accounts properly attested—in the time prescribed by law.—Also those indebted to the Estate will be required to make immediate payment or such arrangements as will be satisfactory, by the first day of January next. JOHN. CUNNINGHAM. EXECUTOR OF ROBERT CUNNINGHAM. September 17—34—c

FOR SALE. 3,000 PAIR OF Negro Shoes, Manufactured this year, of the best materials and by faithful workmen, which will be sold as low as any of the kind and quality in market. Also Leather for making the same, on the most reasonable terms. A \$ paid for green or dry hides, and leather and shoes given in exchange. Planters are respectfully requested to call and examine. Apply one door below Levy and Hughson's store, to the subscribers. JOHNSON & AUSTIN. September 17—34—h N. B. Any quantity of shoes will be made to order on the shortest notice.