

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA RUBBER, OR CAOUTCHOUC.

The substance called India rubber, or caoutchouc, was not known in Europe until the eighteenth century. It was originally brought, as a great curiosity, from South America. Europeans continued ignorant of its origin, until a deputation of the French academicians undertook a voyage to South America, in 1735, for the purpose of obtaining a correct measurement of a degree of the meridian. These philosophers did not confine their attention to the one great object of their pursuit, but among other interesting discoveries, made themselves acquainted with that particular substance, caoutchouc. These academicians discovered, at Emeraldas, in Brazil, trees called by the natives *heve*, whence flowed a juice, which, when dried, proved to be what is called India rubber.—The *heve* was also found growing in Cayenne, and on the banks of the Amazon river. It has since been discovered that caoutchouc may be obtained from another species of tree growing in South America, called *jaouropa elastica*.

If these trees are punctured, a milky juice flows out, which, on exposure to the air, thickens into a substance of a pure white color, having neither taste nor smell. The hue of the caoutchouc is black, in consequence of the method employed in drying it. The usual manner of performing this operation is to spread a thin layer of the milky juice upon the moulds made of clay, and fashioned into a variety of figures. These are then dried by exposure to the heat of a smoke-fire: another layer is then spread over the first, and dried by the same

which these trees are indigenous, convert the juice to a variety of purposes. They collect it chiefly in the rainy season, because, though it will exude at all times, it flows then most abundantly. Boots are made of it by the Indians, through which water cannot penetrate; and the inhabitants of Qui-tu prepare a kind of cloth with it, which they apply to the same purposes as those for which oil-cloth or tarpaulin is used here. This, no doubt, is similar to the cloth now prepared with this substance in America, the use of which yields so many important advantages.—*Every Youth's Gazette*.

CAMPOR TREE.

CAMPOR, which is so much used for medical purposes, is likewise extensively employed in the composition of varnishes, especially in that of copal. It is the peculiar product of the root of a species of laurel (*laurus camphorata*), a tree growing in China, Japan, and several parts of India. The leaves of this plant stand upon a slender footstalk, and have an entire undulated margin running out into a point. Their upper surface is of a lively and shining green; the under part is of a yellowish green, and of a silky appearance; a few lateral nerves curve towards the margin, frequently terminating in small warts or excrescences—a circumstance peculiar to this species of laurel. The foot-stalks of the flowers do not come forth until the tree has attained considerable age and size. The flower stalks are slender, and branch at the top, dividing into very short stems, each supporting a single flower. This is white, and succeeded by a shining purple berry of the size of a pea. It is composed of a small kernel enclosed in a soft pulpy substance—having the aroma of cloves and camphor. The bark of the stem of the tree is outwardly somewhat rough; but on the inner surface it is smooth and mucous, and therefore readily separated from the wood, which is dry and of a white color. Some travellers affirm that old trees contain camphor so abundantly that on splitting the trunk it is found in the form of large tears, so pure as not to require rectification. The usual method, however, of obtaining this substance is from the roots, pieces of which are put into an iron vessel furnished with a capital, or large head; this upper part is internally filled with chords of rice straw; the joints are then luted, and the distillation proceeded upon. On the application of heat the camphor sublimes and attaches itself to the straw within the head. The Dutch purify the substance thus obtained by mixing an ounce of quicklime with every pound of the camphor, and subjecting it to a second sublimation in large glass vessels.

Camphor is well known as a white friable substance, having a peculiar aromatic odour, and a strong taste. Some chemists consider it a concrete vegetable oil. It melts at a temperature of 288 deg., and boils at 400 deg. Fahrenheit. Its specific gravity is less than that of water. It is very inflammable, burning with a white flame and smoke, and leaving no residue. Alcohol, ether and oils dissolve it. The only indication whereby it appears that water acts upon camphor is that of acquiring its smell; it is said, however, that a Spanish surgeon has effected the solution in water by means of carbonic acid. Camphor may be burned as it floats on the surface of water. It is not altered by mere exposure to atmospheric air, but it is so extremely volatile that if in warm weather it is placed in an open vessel it evaporates completely. It dissolves in alcohol, and like the resins, is immediately precipitated again by the addition of water.

Camphor has been found to exist in numerous plants whence it may be obtained by distillation. Neumann and other chemists extracted it from the roots of odoary, thyme, sage, the inula helenicum, the anemone, the pasque flower, and some other vegetables. Experiment has shown that the plants whence it is extracted afford a much larger quantity of camphor when the sap has been suffered to pass the concrete state by several months' drying.

This substance was very early known to the Eastern nations; it was introduced into Europe by the Arabians, but was entirely unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

* Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry.

THE SHEEP—HEEDLESSNESS.

Cows and sheep possess much less of the instinctive apprehension of danger than horses. In a marshy country it is by no means uncommon for cows to be bemired, or *lured*, as it is termed in the northern counties; and this is still more com-

mon with sheep, though so much lighter in weight.

In mountainous and rocky districts the sheep is by no means to be trusted in places of danger, having none or little of the instinct which enables the goat and the chamois to make their way amongst the steepest precipices. It is remarkable that even upon seeing accidents befall their fellows they are not deterred from following heedlessly in the same track. The heedlessness of the animals in such cases, may probably arise from their being so much accustomed to follow others in the same track,—(a habit which causes a sheep-grazing district to be every where intersected with sheep-paths, about a foot in breadth.)—and when the leader falls over a precipice, the next follows in the same way, as Suwarrow's Russians marched into a trench till it was filled with their dead bodies.

From the Penny Magazine.
SNAKE-CHARMERS.

Our account of the power supposed to be possessed by persons in the art of charming snakes, gave the best evidence we could collect upon the subject. The following communication would imply that the suspicions of trick in this curious process are unfounded. The writer says he received the narrative from a gentleman of high station in the Honourable Company's Civil Service at Madras—a man of undoubted veracity. "One morning, as I sat at breakfast, I heard a loud noise and shouting amongst my pakenken-bearers. On inquiry, I learned that they had seen a large hooded snake (*Cobra Capella*), and were trying to kill it. I immediately went out, and saw the snake climbing up a very high green mound, whence it escaped into a hole in an old wall of an ancient fortification: the men were armed with their sticks, which they always carry in their hands, and attempted in vain to kill the reptile, which had eluded their pursuit, and in his hole he had coiled himself up secure; whilst we could see his bright eyes shining. I had often desired to ascertain the truth of the report, as to the effect of music upon snakes: I therefore inquired for a snake-catcher. I was told there was no person of the kind in the village; but after a little inquiry I heard there was one in a village distant three miles. I accordingly sent for him, keeping a strict watch over the snake, which never attempted to escape, whilst we, his enemies, were in sight. About an hour elapsed when my messenger returned, bringing a snake-catcher. This man wore no covering on his head, nor any on his person, excepting a small piece of cloth round his loins: he had in his hands two baskets, one containing tame snakes—one empty; these and his musical pipe were the only things he had with him. I made the snake-catcher lean his two baskets on the ground at some distance, while he ascended the mound with his pipe alone. He began to play: at the sound of music the snake came gradually and slowly out of his hole. When he was entirely within reach, the snake-catcher seized him dexterously by the tail, and held him thus at arm's length; whilst the snake, enraged, darted his head in all directions—but in vain: thus suspended, he has not the power to round himself so as to seize hold of his tormenter. He exhausted himself in vain exertions; when the snake-catcher descended the bank, dropped him into the empty basket, and closed the lid: he then began to play, and after a short time, raising the lid of the basket, the snake darted about wildly, and attempted to escape: the lid was shut down again quickly, the music always playing. This was repeated two or three times: and in a very short interval, the lid being raised, the snake sat on his tail, opened his hood, and danced quite as quietly as the tame snakes in the other basket; nor did he again attempt an escape. This, having witnessed with my own eyes, I can assert as a fact."

QUACKERY.

Dr. F—, a physician of Montpellier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should bring it to him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honours of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow; he must be very rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found but patients were.

NEW WAY TO GET PRACTICE.

A poor physician, with plenty of knowledge and no practice, imparted his troubles to one of his friends. "Listen to my advice," says the other, "and follow it. The *Cafe de la Regence* is in fashion; I play at chess there every day at two o'clock, when the crowd is thickest; come there too; do not recognise me, and do not speak a word; but seem in a reverie; take your coffee, and always give the waiter the money in a piece of rose-coloured paper: leave the rest to me." The physician followed his advice, and his oddity was soon remarked. His kind friend said to the customers of the coffee-house, "Gentlemen, do not think ill of this man because he seems an oddity; he is a profound practitioner; I have known him these fifteen years and I could tell you of some wonderful cures that he has performed; but he thinks of nothing but his books, and never speaks except to his patients, which has prevented me from becoming intimate with him; but if ever I am obliged to keep my bed, he is the doctor for me." The friend went on in this way, varying the style of his panegyric from time to time, till by degrees all his auditors consulted the doctor with the rose-coloured paper.

RABBITS.

The care with which a doe rabbit provides for her young is very remarkable. She not only makes a nest of the softest hay, from which she carefully munches out all the harder portions, but she actually strips the fur or down off her own breast to spread over the hay. At first she covers up her young ones with the same materials in order to keep them warm, uncovering them only for the purpose of giving them suck. She is also extremely careful in proportioning this covering to the severity of the weather and the tenderness or strength of her offspring, gradually diminishing it as they grow more robust.

THE HORSE—INSTINCT.

A horse before venturing up a leap measures the distance with his eye, and will not make the attempt if he think he cannot clear it. (*Dr. Haslam on Sound Mind*.) In alpine countries the horses accustomed to difficult passes in the mountains seldom make a false step or trust themselves on a place where their footing is insecure. In the same way the horses accustomed to a marshy country may be safely trusted in crossing bogs and roads, as they rarely venture upon any spot where they may be in danger of being mired.

Some time ago there was a horse in the artillery stud at Woolwich which was (while in the riding-school) the most docile and finely trained animal that could be imagined. He would at the word of command lie down and not rise till he was ordered: he would bow with the most dignified grace to visitors; and perform other feats with undeviating obedience. But the instant he was taken out of doors, and found himself in the open air and the open roads, he became altogether unmanageable; and when he could not cast his rider, which he did all he could to effect, he lay down and rolled about. It may be remarked, that when first purchased he was found to be extremely vicious, but being a fine horse pains were taken to break him in—and as it appears successfully—within the walls of the riding-school, though out of doors his old habits remained unbroken.

CONFESSION OF A DUELLIST.

The following letter was found upon the person of the late Midshipman CULP, of the Texian Navy, who recently fell in a duel at New Orleans. What a pity that he had not the moral courage to carry out the honest promptings of his conscience.

THOUGHTS BEFORE FIGHTING A DUEL. Can any one set down and coolly and calmly think on death, without a thrill vibrating every nerve? To think that only a few, very few moments may elapse before his immortal soul will be winging its flight to worlds unknown, and knows not whether it will take its place amidst a bright throng of angels, or drag its weary way to the dark and fiery abyss prepared for such as I! My God! Such thoughts are enough to rack the soul and make the stoutest nerves quail! To bring the haughty and the proud to their knees and in humble penitence and supplication ask forgiveness of the God who made them! I am morally and religiously opposed to duelling! It does not prove that one is a gentleman, or a brave man, neither does it give satisfaction for an insult; for to receive an insult and a ball also, is very poor satisfaction to a man of feeling and honor. Almost any man can raise physical courage enough to fight a duel, but few, alas! too few, are possessed of moral courage sufficient to stem the tide of public scorn, and walk erect through the myriads of hisses spit out by those who are too low in the scale of virtue and morality to respect it in any shape. I trust, and pray, that the public will not condemn the course that I have pursued. There are situations, times, and occasions when men must act with boldness and firmness, to command respect from those with whom they are thrown. Into such a one am I thrown, and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me, for the course that I have pursued.

FIELDING R. CULP.

THE CROPS.

There never was the like, since the curse fell on Eden. Everywhere the farmers are overloaded with all sorts of produce. A gentleman from the far west says he saw before he came away, most splendid wheat fields given up to the hogs, because the grain would not pay for harvesting. The hogs, when fattened, were not expected to sell for more than one cent a pound. What would the starving thousands of English manufacturing operatives not give, if only they could fare like our pigs! This gentleman wanted to buy a quantity of goods if only he could pay in wheat at ninety cents a bushel, which was what the wheat would cost him delivered here, paying thirty cents a bushel for it to his own store. At that price he said he could get any quantity. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes there is one universal acknowledgement of overwhelming abundance. We shall be obliged this year to import ten millions of dollars from France and England; for although the stores of the interior are to a great extent empty of goods, yet imports of merchandise, it is not likely, will equal our exports of produce. All the world seems just now in debt to our Atlantic cities, notwithstanding that they have lost so much money that it would almost seem they could have none left. The interior of our own country is certainly indebted to the seaboard largely, and the rates of exchange on England and the continent prove that they are also debtors.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

FAMILY MEDICINES.



THE Subscriber has received and is opening in the Store above Mr. Wadsworth's, and opposite to Mr. D. Malloy's, a good assortment of medicines selected especially for family use, and for his own practice. He will keep no article of which he does not know the ingredients and properties; and none except such as he knows to be of good quality. His tinctures and ointments will be ready for use in about a week from this time. He will also keep a general assortment of DYE STUFFS and other articles usually kept at such establishments. The few articles of this class not now on hand are expected soon.

M. MAC LEAN.

July 26.

TAMARINDS

WELL put up in small jars, for sale at the New Drug Store.

LEMON SYRUP AND MEAD SYRUP.

At the New Drug Store.

LANCETS.

THUMB LANCETS, Spring Lancers, Gum Lancets and Tooth Drawers for sale at the New Drug Store.

CASTOR OIL.

EXCELLENT cold drawn castor oil for sale very low, by the gallon, at the NEW DRUG STORE.

COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY'S NOTICE.

To Guardians, Trustees and Receivers. ALL Guardians, Trustees and Receivers and others who are bound to account to the Commissioner in Equity for Cheraw District, are hereby required to be and appear before said commissioner at his office at Darlington Court House, from the fourteenth day of November next to the nineteenth day of said month, to make returns of the estates in their hands, possession, or management, setting forth, on oath, the particulars and value of such estates, and an account of all money received and paid for said estates, and to substantiate the same by proper and sufficient vouchers; also to produce all bonds, notes, certificates of stock and other evidence of choses in action, which are specified in said return; and also all title deeds, bills of sale and other muniments of title to property purchased by him, her, or them, for his, her or their ward *cestui que trust*. Rules will be immediately issued against all who fail to comply.

E. A. LAIV,

Com. in Equity for Cheraw District.

Darlington C. H. Oct. 14, 1842. 49—tf

COTTON BAGGING.

ROPE, TWINE—a good stock of the above on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price, by D. MALLOY.

Aug 23rd

41 tf

BAKERY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers that they will commence Baking Bread on Thursday the 37th inst. Families can be supplied with fresh Bread and Cakes every afternoon.

EMANUEL & SOLOMONS.

E. & S. will receive by first boat a general assortment of articles in their line, and hope to merit a continuation of public patronage.

October 25, 1842. 50 3t

BONNETS AND HOODS.

JUST Received a good stock of Bonnets and Hoods.

D. MALLOY.

Sept. 21, 1842. 45 tf

VINEGAR: VINEGAR!!

PURE Cider Vinegar, White Wine Do.

For Sale by A. P. LACOSTE.

July 12, 1842. 35 tf

LEATHER and SHOE THREAD.

95 SIZES, Sole Leather, 104 Kip and Wax do.

120 lb. Shoe Thread.

For sale low by

A. P. LACOSTE.

October 18, 1842. 49 tf

POTS, SCOTCH OVENS, &c.

A Large and well selected stock of Pots, Scotch and Dutch Ovens, Spiders, Androids &c. &c. For sale cheap.

A. P. LACOSTE.

October 18, 1842. 49 tf

FOR SALE.

10 Hhds. Molasses, 6 Bbls. Whiskey (Michigan)

2 " Jinks Gin,

2 Boxes Hunts best cast steel axes,

Kentucky pattern.

ALSO

300 Bunches Concord Factory Yarn,

No. 5 to 12.

All of the above of good quality.

Apply to FELIX LONG.

October 14, 1842. 49 2t

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to transact the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the city of Charleston, S. C., (Office on Market Street.)

He will assiduously apply his best exertions to promote the interest of his patrons—and from his long experience in the Cotton Trade, and by prompt attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His commission for selling Cotton is 50 cents per bale, for Receiving and Forwarding Goods, &c. 25 cents per package. No storage will be charged on Goods regularly consigned to him, that are to be forwarded by the Rail Road, and no expenses incurred or charged that can possibly be avoided. Persons shipping Cotton to him from the interior, by the way of Hamburg, can obtain liberal advances on it by applying to Dr. Stokes, of that place.

T. GOLDSMITH.

October 11, 1842. 48 9t

GROCERIES.

IN store and for sale, a good supply of Salt, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, by

D. MALLOY.

Aug. 23rd 41 tf

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chesterfield District.

Michael Watson applicant, vs. William Hendrick, John Hendrick, Henry Hendrick, Jacob D. Flowers and wife Mary, the children of Thomas Hendrick, Jr., dec'd., Samuel D. Timmons and wife Sarah C. Hardy Hendrick. Jonathan J. Hendrick, and Rebecca Hendrick. IT appearing to my satisfaction that John Hendrick, Henry Hendrick, Jacob D. Flowers and wife, Mary, and the children of Thomas Hendrick, Jr., dec'd., Defendants reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Hendrick, Sen'r., dec'd., on or before the third day of December next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Sept. 6, 1842. T. BRYAN O. C. D.

43 Janf 3m

IN EQUITY,

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.

James C. Massey, and wife, et al. vs. Alexander May, et al. Ex'rs Bill for discovery Account &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hamp-

ton B. Hammond and his wife, two of the defendants in the above case reside without the limits of this State: On motion of Wright & Mcullan, complainants' solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead answer or demur to the bill within three months from the publication of this order, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

D. S. HARTLEE,

Com. in Equity for Chesterfield and Marlboro' Dist'cs.

Cheraw, 27th, Sept. 1842. 47 3m

SOUTH CAROLINA. } William B. Handcock

Chesterfield District. } Tells before me one

small yellow bay horse male, four years old, with a large bell on, came to his house abt. 1 the 23d of April, 1842.

JOHN P. RUSHING,

Magistrate.

Any person claiming the said male can find the male eight miles west of Chesterfield Court House: they are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

July 22, 1842. 37 oem 4m.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Chesterfield District.

Henry Easterling, } Declaration

vs. } on note in

G. W. Booth. } Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this action did

on this day file his Declaration against G. W. Booth, the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of the State (as it is said), and having neither wife or attorney known upon whom a copy of the above Declaration, with a rule to plead thereto, may be served; It is therefore in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly of this State in such cases, made and provided; Ordered that the defendant, do plead thereto on or before the twentieth day of December next, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be then given and awarded against him by default.

T. BRYAN.

Office of Common Pleas

Chesterfield C. H. Dec. 25, 1841.

9 1c3mfly

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Chesterfield District.

To Alexander Graham, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of John T. Hinson, dec'd. And to John B. Billingsby and Brown Bryan, sureties for the said Administration.

WHEREAS, Light Townsend, who married Mary Ann Hinson, the widow of the said John T. Hinson, deceased; made suit to me, Turner Bryan, Ordinary, to grant him Letters of Administration on the unadministered part of the said Estate;—these are to cite you the said Alexander Graham, John B. Billingsby, and Brown Bryan, to appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Chesterfield Court House on Friday the ninth day of December next, and there to come and account for all the monies, goods, chattels and credits of the said Estate, and make a final settlement of the same; or to show cause why the Letters of Administration, to you granted, should not be revoked, and Administration granted to the said Light Townsend.

Given under my hand and seal the 20th day of September 1842.

T. BRYAN, O. C. D.

46 Janf 3m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

CHERAW DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Mary Latta, Robert Latta, and others, vs. Wm. Henry and wife, and others.

Bill for sale of Land and negroes—for partition and acc.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Wm. Henry and Ann Henry, his wife, two of the Defendants in the above stated case, are absent from and reside without the limits of the State. On motion of G. W. & J. A. Dargan Complainants' Solicitors it is ordered that they do plead answer or demur to the Complainants Bill within three months from the publication of this order and that in default thereof the same be taken against them *pro confesso*.

It is also ordered that this order be published in the Farmers' Gazette twice a month for the space of three months.

E. A. LAIV, O. C. D.

August 26, 1842. 42 2mf 3m

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber has just received on consignment, to be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY.

10 Doz. Fancy Gilt and maple cane seat chairs, 8 Small " " " sewing do.

2 Large Boston cane and solid seat Rocking do.

8 Mahogany Mohair Spring seat do. do.

6 Small cane " do. do.

4 Solid seat Nurse, " do. do.

GEO. H. DUNLAP.

Cheraw, August 25, 1842. 42 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber has this day recommenced business on his own account and hopes by close application to business to share public patronage. My prices will be moderate. Horse Shoeing will receive my personal attention it is therefore warranted to be done with neatness and despatch.

N. B.—I am now prepared to repair, or put up new lightning rods.

C. I. SHIVER.

April 4 1842. 21 tf

4-1 DOMESTICS.

A few bales 4-4 Brown Domestic for sale on favorable terms, by

D. MALLOY.

Aug. 23rd. 41

LEATHER.

JUST Received a large stock of Soft Leather, Also, Upper Leather, and Calf Skins.

D. MALLOY.

Sept. 21, 1842. 45 tf