

From the New York Herald.
Free Blacks in the United States—Probable re-enactment of the Slavery Laws in the Northern States.

The question of the probable future condition of the free blacks of this country is beginning to force itself upon our black republican nigger-worshippers, and causes them no little trouble. We reprint in another column, from the Philadelphia North American, an article on this subject, which looks the question in the face and acknowledges the dilemma.

It is found that the free negroes are both improvident and lazy; that in the Atlantic States they are being gradually but steadily driven from those class employments, such as coachmen, servants, barbers, etc., which were once considered as belonging peculiarly to them; that in the Slave States they have come to be looked upon as a danger, through the continued efforts of the abolitionists; and that in the new States of the West, even in those where the most diverse political sentiments rule, there is so great reluctance on the part of the people to have them settle, that it has become a rule, in framing a constitution, to prohibit their residence in the State. Through the operation of these influences the free negroes, as a class, are becoming daily more helpless amongst us, and in view of the impossibility of their counteracting them, and making headway for themselves, they must eventually become a burden upon the resources of society. The efforts of the humanitarians have failed to improve their condition by the abolition of domestic slavery, and have demonstrated the fact that something more than the removal of political and social disabilities is necessary to improve the condition of the negro.

These results flow from natural causes. Created to reside beneath the burning sun of the tropics, through a bountiful provision of nature the negro has not been endowed with the active and fever-subject brain of the white man. In his native clime the earth produces spontaneously, and in some instances, as in the case of the plantain and banana, without rotation of seasons, the fruits necessary for his sustenance. His major wants being thus provided for, he has no need of, and does not possess, the provident faculty. The diffusion of races over the earth, through the growth of commerce and the multiplication of the wants of civilized society, has carried him to other regions and climes than those of his native Africa. In some of these, as in Hayti and others of the West India Islands, having acquired the control of the social organization through the preponderance of numbers, he has relapsed from the cultivation which the supervision of a superior intellect had given him, to very nearly, if not quite, the natural state of African barbarism. Where he bears away the white element of society has dwindled or died out, and his industry has limited itself to gathering the natural productions of a genial clime.

When the causes above cited have carried him to other than tropical climates, as in this country, where forethought and a provident watchfulness are necessary to guard from want during the rotation of the seasons, the condition of domestic slavery gave him to the providence of a more active intellect. In the Northern States we have deprived him of this by abolishing slavery. At first, this act seemed to be a boon to the negro. Our population was sparse, and he found employment in domestic service and several of the minor occupations which were within the range of his intellectual capacity. But as population has become more dense, he has been crowded out of most of these by the competition of the superior race. The natural result of a steady descent in the social scale has attended him, and when our population doubles and trebles, as it will in a few generations, the condition of the free negro among us must become degraded in the extreme. Deprived by the far-sighted legislation of the new States of the possibility of migrating to thinly settled regions, he can only resign himself to his fate, and become a pauper in our midst.

In the Southern States, where slavery still exists, the contrary result attends the future of the negro race. There we find it not only increasing in numbers, with strides equal to those of the white race, but becoming every day a more valuable element of the social organization. The intimate association with the superior race, to which it is admitted through family servitude, not only improves its moral tone, but increases its social capacity through enforced education. So true is this, that the negro communities of Liberia and Hayti, in seeking emigrants in this country, give a marked preference to slaves that have been manumitted after reaching the age of maturity. And it is not alone the free negro communities that confess the advantages that accrue to the negro in servitude. Both here and in the Spanish-American countries where slavery exists, the negro slaves claim a superiority over the free blacks, and constantly exhibit in their social intercourse a contempt for them. Under the operation of these influences the statesman and the social economist can contemplate without alarm the progressive doublings of the four millions of negro slaves now existing in our Southern States; while those of a few hundred thousands of free blacks in the Northern States awaken a feeling of alarm.

The logical deduction from these facts is, that the Northern States will return to the enactment of the laws establishing negro slavery, and sell all the free negroes into family servitude. Humanity will demand this, to preserve them from being reduced to a state of degradation terrible to contemplate, by the increasing competition of the white race. Policy will require it to save the community from the burden of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied paupers which can make no headway of themselves. The negro himself will ask it, in order that he may be restored to that consideration in society to which he is entitled as a man. They will then be absorbed into our families again as servants, mechanics

and husbandmen, and will be relieved from that social ban which now attends them in consequence of their doubtful position and increasing degradation.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859.

Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

The Engineers of the above road reached this place after having run two experimental lines, one on the East side of Pee Dee, the other on the West side to the mouth of Little River, thence on the East side to the Coalfields at Egypt. Practicable routes have been found on both lines. That by the West side is something the longest. It will be some three weeks before they report to Mr. Solomons, the Engineer in chief, after which he will make his report to the Board.

We shall not speak of the merits of the routes, for the simple reason that we know nothing about them. That is a matter entirely for the Engineer, who only is competent to do so. We will, however, remark, that these lines are merely experimental, and that at the proper time the merits of the several routes will be more definitely determined.

The Game not worth the Powder and Shot.

The Edgefield Advertiser has recently sent a political summerer, and stands now, by implication at least, the apologist, for if not the friend of S. A. Douglas, the squatter sovereignty candidate for the Presidency. The Charleston Mercury and the Columbia Guardian, apparently alarmed at the mighty consequences that are to follow, are both down upon the Advertiser like an avalanche, with their arguments against its course of reasoning and objections to Douglas for the Presidency. We protest against the fairness of this doubling upon an opponent. Do let the Advertiser have fair play, gentlemen, one at a time is enough. Whenever one of you are fairly whipped, then the other may fall to and try his hand.

But laying joking aside, is there any reason to fear the Advertiser's carrying the State for Douglas either in the convention or in the electoral college? We think not. Indeed, if the question between Douglas and the South was fairly stated, there would be no reason to fear his nomination or his election. This Douglas has his friends dare do, of course, as it is upon a false issue alone, they hope for success. Douglas well knows, and so does his friends, that the South does not ask for a slave code—that it only asks for that protection for its slave property in the Territories, that is extended to all other property by the Federal Government. It requires no code to protect other property in the Territories, and it ought to require none to protect slave property. The constitution and the laws of Congress organizing Territorial Governments, already extend the same protection to slave property, that they do to any other species of property in the Territories, and Territorial Legislatures are bound alike to protect the one as the other. The Supreme Court has so construed the provisions of the two former and the obligations of the latter, and all the slave owners ought to ask, is, that the Territorial Legislatures shall conform to these obligations. The southern States have not asked for, nor will not ask for a Congressional slave code for the Territories. They have not asked Congress to legislate slavery into the territories, for the constitution carries it there, and protects it there to the same extent that it does any other species of property; and it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to protect it there, as it is to protect any other species of property.

Neither has the South ever objected to popular sovereignty. It is universally conceded that any and all Territories, when authorized by Congress to form a State Government, have the right, the popular right, to recognize property in slaves or not, and that this exercise of popular sovereignty is no bar to their admission into the Union. But the right of a Territory while under the control of Congress, and before it has been authorized to form a State Government, to interfere with the rights of property by failing to legislate or by unfriendly legislation, can never be conceded by those who know what the constitution is, and are willing to obey its injunctions. The exercise of such functions by a Territorial legislature would not be an act of popular sovereignty, but one of equat sovereignty, at war with the constitution, with Congress, and with the Supreme Court, and it is the restraint of such unauthorized and revolutionary measures that is asked of Congress by the South. Why did the Federal Government send troops into Kansas, but to restrain this unlawful exercise of squatter sovereignty? If in a Territory, and while under the jurisdiction and control of Congress the might of a mob's right, why has every department of the government exerted itself to protect the minority in the Territories? But that a Territory has the right before it is authorized to become a State, by either refusing to act, or by unfriendly action to interfere with the rights of property, is too preposterous to be seriously contended for.

Now place Mr. Douglas upon his true platform, the advocate of this preposterous right, and we feel that the Edgefield Advertiser will drop him like a hot brick. Indeed, Mr. Douglas himself would not dare to define his true position, stripped of all its sophistry and claim, the support of the North or the South as its advocate. It is only by deception and fraud that he hopes to succeed, and we have no idea that the Advertiser will become one of his tools in carrying out his base plans. Have not, then, our contemporaries been wasting their powder and shot upon the Advertiser?

The managers of the Cape Fear and Deep River works have instructed their Chief Engineer to advertise for hands at the rate of \$25 per month, and in case enough of hands cannot be obtained at that price by the 1st September, proximo, to justify him to prosecute the work, to discontinue the work after that date, and remove the boats, &c., to Wilmington, to be disposed of as the managers may direct.

Delicious Fruit.

We have to acknowledge ourselves, that is ourself and the household department of the Gazette, indebted to Mr. Ready, gardener to Col. A. Macfarlan, for a present of figs, grapes and cabbages, the latter so well headed that they might very well be reckoned a fruit.

The Position of Parties.

The delegation now elected may be classified thus:

Black Republicans, 106.
Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 12.
Northern Know Nothings, 9.
Southern Know Nothings, 19.
Democrats, 75.

There are five States yet to elect. They stood in the last Congress

Democrats, 16.
Know Nothings, 6.

Should there be no change in these States, the representation in the next Congress will be

Republicans, 106.
Democrats, 91.
Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 12.
Northern Know Nothings, 9.
Southern Know Nothings, 19.

Whole number of Representatives, 237.

It requires 119 for a majority of the House. Hence it will be seen that no party has a majority.

The next House has the election of Speaker, Clerk, &c., and as no party has a majority [we may expect some wonderful evolutions to secure the spoils of victory in the election of these offices. Four years ago the anti-state of things existed, and the consequence was a Black Republican Speaker, a Know Nothing Clerk, &c. Shall we witness such scenes again?

It will be observed that parties are almost strictly sectionally arrayed against each other. We have a sectional representation from the Black Republican States of 106, and a sectional representation from the slave States of 129.

Now, we should like to know where the 19 Southern Know Nothings intend to stand in the contest for Speaker—whether with their reelection or with the Black Republicans. Again, we should like to know how they intend to operate should the election of President go to the House—whether they will vote for the sectional candidate of their section, or corruptly evade for a share of the spoils, and assist in electing a Black Republican President? The alternative is before them, and we hesitate not to predict the course of some of them, and that is, that they will assist to elect a Black Republican President. The emphatic commendation of Guilford County, N. C., of Mr. Gilmer's course, is a sufficient warrant for his kissing Giddings if Giddings will not kiss him. But in the recent elections the Democrats have suffered false issues to be sprung upon them, which cannot avail in the Presidential election. When that issue comes up before this people, a warning will be given to Southern men, whether under the guise of National Democrats or Know Nothings, who betray their section for a share of the spoils.

But what do these Southern Know Nothings promise the people? Reform and retrenchment in the expenditures of the Federal Government? Not at all. Look at their votes in Congress! There you will find them voting for the most extravagant expenditures of the public money—to squander it upon Galpins &c., or for any other purpose, to create the necessity for an increased tariff of taxation. Look at the short periods of Whig administration, and there is not an item of evidence to be found of retrenchment. Nor would they, as loudly as they have clamored, their k of lessening the expenditures if in power, lest their share of the spoils should be curtailed.

The Public Schools in Charleston.

A recent report informs us that there are at the Public Schools in the city of Charleston, upwards of 1900 scholars. These schools are under the control of a Board of commissioners. From the July report of the Board we learn, that the actual cost per scholar per annum for tuition, amounts to but little over \$11. Thus were the parents of these students to pay the tuition, it would still be within the means of all to educate their children. And for this small pittance, the students have all the advantages of the very best and most successful instructors that can be obtained; with an opportunity of studying all the branches taught in our best Academies.

We note these facts for the purpose of asking if it is not possible to secure the same educational advantages to our children by adopting the Charleston plan. If public schools of a like character were opened here, and the tuition fixed even at \$15, is it not more than probable that they would sustain themselves? We have at least 150 children that ought to be at school, and would be at school had their parents the means to put them there. That number at \$15 would produce a fund for the payment of teachers of twenty two hundred and fifty dollars; at least one third more than can be raised by our present system. But in addition to this, our best ought to be entitled to some \$500 of the school fund. Secure this, and the number of children could easily be increased to 200—equal to \$3,000, which would pay a principal \$1200, and three assistants \$600 each.

If it is politic to increase the means of education and diffuse knowledge, this is certainly the most practicable plan within our reach; if otherwise, let us raise the present in many cases, prohibitory rates of tuition.

A short year past, the teachers in the public schools throughout the State, were invited to visit the public schools in Charleston, so that they might see the workings of the system. Many went and were fascinated with the success there, but a yet we have heard of no effort on the part of these teachers to introduce the Charleston system into the country. Why is this? The answer in many cases we know is, the sparseness of the country population, but that will not apply to our towns and many neighborhoods where good schools already exist at high rates of tuition.

We desire to call the attention of parents, and more particularly the attention of the school commissioners and trustees of Academies to this subject. We might have in Charleston some half dozen public schools, where all the branches of a plain English education, together with the ornamental for girls, and the preparatory branches for College for the boys were taught at or near the Charleston rate for tuition. With that number of such schools in the District, a few years would find our District in quite a different position from that she now occupies. We insist that it is practicable to avail ourselves of the benefits of the Charleston system, and that there is no valid reason why we should not do it. Indeed, it only wants the perseverance, determination and influence of a Meminger to carry out the system.

The first bale of New Cotton.

Robert Rogers, Esq., of Darlington, sent the first bale of new cotton to Charleston this season

Is the Union Dissolved?

This is a singular question to ask in this the 88th year of American Independence. But singular as it is, we ask it in good faith and for information. We used to know we were in the Union by the arrival and departure of Uncle Sam's stages with the mails; but if we were to test the question by that rule now, we should not know how to answer. For at least one-half of our mails are carried on private account, the Government refusing to carry them. Now, if we were in the Union this could hardly be the case. Will the Post Master General enlighten us upon the subject? Perhaps he has only turned some Districts out of the Union, while he holds on to others to save appearances. Now we wish we were in or out altogether, for if we were out, our State would see to it that our people were supplied with mails. But perhaps Uncle Sam is only punning as he complains of his extravagance.

Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

We received a letter a few days ago, but too late for our last paper, from Harris Tysor, Esq., of Moore County, requesting us to give notice of a Railroad meeting to be held on the 20th inst., at Fair Haven, Moore County, N. C. We regret that the delays of the mail between that place and this prevented us from getting the letter in time.

The object of the meeting was to press the claims of the route from Carthage by that place, thence on the North side of Deep River to Egypt, for the Railroad.

Most persons seem not to understand that the lines run are merely experimental, and that when determining the true location, cross sections! lines will be made to secure the best location. Such, however, is the fact, and when this is done we hope no friend of the Road will have cause to complain.

Our Steamships and Railroads.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 22nd inst., says: "The steamship Columbia, from New York, which reached this place on Friday last, and the Keystone State, from Philadelphia, which arrived here on Saturday morning, both brought large freights. It is gratifying to know that the business of these vessels is constantly increasing, and we are informed that goods for points as distant as Mobile and New Orleans now pass through our city; those for the former city going via Augusta, Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery by railroad, and from the latter place to Mobile by steam; and for New Orleans, by way of Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Memphis by railroad, and thence by steam. Merchandise for Little Rock, Arkansas, and for places even more distant, goes through here. The past summer has also witnessed a large increase in the travel by our steamers, persons coming from all parts of the West and Southwest to go North by this route. All this speaks well for the management of our railroads and steamships. With the flattering state of the public health now existing, there is every prospect that the number of passengers which will pass through Charleston, and the amount of trade which will be done here this fall, will surpass the record of any previous year."

Strange Bird.

A friend left at our office, on Saturday evening last, a rare bird in these parts. Upon looking at it, we find it is a most remarkable specimen, an East India bird. This specimen would measure, from the end of the beak to the end of the toes, near five feet. The bill was some seven inches long, very large at the base and gently sloping to a point. The pinions and tail feathers were black—the body, neck, &c., of a light ash color. The wood ibis is its nearest kin, but it was not an Ibis. Five of these were killed at one shot from a flock of about 25. Can some of our salt water friends tell us what it is?

The Pee Dee Times has a notice of an application to the Legislature for an act incorporating the "Hot and Hot Fish Club." Upon reading this notice, a friend suggested the change of a letter, which would make the title of the club decidedly more appropriate, thus: "The Hot and Tot Fish Club." What say you, gentlemen.

See advertisement of a new Commission House in Charleston, in our advertising columns. Mr. Malloy is extensively known in this section of country. Mr. Colcock is an old merchant, well known to the Charleston trade, and of high character for business, promptness and unflinching integrity. The House promises to furnish the best business facilities to its customers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The steam ship Asia, Capt. Lott, with Liverpool dates to August 6th, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 6.—The sales of Cotton for the week sum up 46,000 bales, of which speculators took 3500, and exporters 5500 bales. Except a few forced sales, holders offer freely, but are not pressing. Quotations are barely maintained.

Fair Orleans, 8 1/2. Middle Orleans, 7 1/2.
Fair Mobile, 7 1/2. Middle Mobile, 7 1/2.
Fair Uplands, 7 1/2. Middle Uplands, 6 1/2.

The stock of Cotton is 657,000 bales, of which 590,000 are American. All qualities are slow of sale, but the market is unaltered. The sales on Friday, August 5th, were 7,000 bales.

On Saturday, August 6th, 7,000 bales are reported up to the sailing of the steamers; market closing steady.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts from Manchester are favorable, the market closing quiet, but steady and firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In London the Money market is active, and slightly more stringent. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £132,000. Consols are quoted at 95 1/8-95 1/4.

LATEST LIVERPOOL, Saturday, August 6th, P. M. Cotton is steady. Breadstuffs are very dull. Flour is dull but steady. Wheat is very dull and prices declining. Corn is very dull and inferior qualities declined.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKETS.—Beef was heavy, but there was an increased demand which holders were willing to meet at a decline of 2 1/2-2d. Pork was dull, and transactions nominal. Sugar was dull.

Coffee was quiet. Rosin was steady at 3s. 9d. Turpentine was waiting active demand at 33 s 3/4s.—a concession from previous rates.

Breadstuffs exhibit a declining tendency. Wheat is very dull, and declining. Provisions are easier.

The British Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 13th of August, having passed all the claims and appropriations asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The ship Gen. Parkhill, Capt. PIKE, sailed from Liverpool for Charleston, August 5th.

THE use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" is a certain cure for Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. See advertisement in another column. August 3d, 1859. 46 Im.

!!! Death to all Vermin!!!

—IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Mole, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed

BY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator,
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

[only infallible remedies known.]

J. C. COVENS, (Ed. "Herald," Lancaster, Wis. "We highly recommend the Ext. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by Vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat Killer and Insect Ext., yet a hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in "Costar's" Ext., would save all from loss. W. CURTIS, (Druggist) Oakland, Ill. "We read the box—saw Blackley, St. Louis—it gives great satisfaction wherever tried—is a "dead shot" every time, and no mistake." OGDEN & PARSONS, Tafton, Wis. "Yours" Rat Roach Ext., is all sold. It gives universal satisfaction." GEORGE ROSE, (Druggist) Cardington, O. "I have been selling your Ext. for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance." R. WRIGHT, (Druggist) Troy, O. "I have sold out all the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext. The Rat Killer is in great demand."

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 410 Broadway, New York. All Wholesale Druggists in New York are Agents.

Wholesale Agents in all the large Cities. Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them. 10,000 Boxes sold per week in N. Y. alone. !!! Beware!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle, or Flask, and take note of the "Costar's" mark.

\$1.00 Boxes can be sent by mail, (sufficient to destroy the Vermin on any premises. \$2.00 Sample Packages (1 doz.) by Express to Dealers.

For Agencies, send for Circulars, Terms, &c. Write to J. C. COVENS, 410 Broadway, N. Y., or to Agents. At Charleston, S. C., VAN SHACK & GRIERSON, Savannah, Ga., J. B. MOORE & CO. Mobile, Ala., J. C. DU BOIS & CO. August 24, 1859. 49-41

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Cheraw, on the 17th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. John Burdine, Mr. ALEXANDER GOODWIN and Miss ALICE BONE—all of Chesterfield District.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts up to latest dates, 3,701,352 bales. To same period last season, 3,074,883

Increase, 626,469.

CHERAW MARKET—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

COTTON.—Sales 33 bales at 10 to 11 1/2.

Flour.—Supply large, with considerable decline in prices. Sales at \$5 to \$5.25.

CORN.—This article is more plenty, and prices have declined, with sales at \$1.

In other articles no change—river quite low.

CHERAW PRICES CURRENT,

COLLECTED WEEKLY FOR

THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, August 23rd, 1859.

BACON, Shoulders, per lb.....	9	a	11 1/2
Hams, per lb.....	14	a	15
Sides, per lb.....	11	a	11 1/2
BAGGING, Dundee, per yd.....	16	a	18
Gunny, per yd.....	20	a	00
BUTTER, Country, per lb.....	20	a	25
Goshen, per lb.....	33	a	37
BEEF, COTTON, per lb.....	18	a	20
WAXON, per lb.....	10	a	11 1/2
CANDLES, Tallow, per lb.....	20	a	25
Adamantine, per lb.....	33	a	37
Sperm, per lb.....	45	a	50
COFFEE, Rio, per lb.....	12 1/2	a	14
Java, per lb.....	18	a	20
CHEESE, Goshen, per lb.....	16	a	00
English Dairy, per lb.....	16	a	00
CORN, per bushel.....	1.00	a	00
COTTON YARNS, bunch 5 lbs.....	1.25	a	00
FEATHERS, per lb.....	40	a	00
FLOUR, per bbl.....	5.00	a	5.25
IRON, per lb.....	5	a	7
Band & Nail Rod, per lb.....	6	a	7
LARD, per lb.....	14	a	15
MACKEREL, No. 1, per kil.....	3.00	a	00
No. 1, per bbl.....	16.00	a	20.00
No. 2, per bbl.....	11.00	a	12.00
No. 3, per bbl.....	8.00	a	9.00
MEAL, per bushel.....	1.25	a	60
MOLASSES, N. Orleans, per gal.....	33	a	37 1/2
Cuba, per gal.....	33	a	37 1/2
West India, per gal.....	33	a	37 1/2
Muscovado, per gal.....	33	a	37 1/2
OATS, per bushel.....	87 1/2	a	00
OSANBURGS, per yd.....	12 1/2	a	14
POTATOES, Sweet, per bushel.....	63	a	75
SALT, per sack.....	1.00	a	1.00
Irish, per bushel.....	1.00	a	1.00
RICE, per lb.....	5	a	6 1/2
SALT, per sack.....	1.25	a	00
SUGAR, Loaf & Crushed, per lb.....	14	a	16
Porto Rico, per lb.....	11	a	00
New Orleans, per lb.....	10	a	00
TALLOW, per lb.....	11	a	12 1/2
WHEAT, per bushel.....	1.00	a	1.25

APPLICATIONS.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next session or an act incorporating the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Cheraw.
August 10, 1859. 47-3m.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a Charter for a Bridge across the Pee Dee River in the vicinity of Soden's Hill, near Soden's Ferry.
July 7, 1859. 43-3m.

Notice.

Application will be made to the General Assembly of South Carolina at its next session to renew the charter of the Cheraw Presbyterian Society.
August 3, 1859. 46 3m.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for an amendment to the Charter of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw.
August 24, 1859. 48-41

New Advertisements.

S. OF T.

CHERAW DIVISION, No. 31.
THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the Division will be held at the
Temperance Hall
on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. McIVER, Secy.

Colcock, McCalley & Malloy.

FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
OFFICE NO. 3 NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. J. COLCOCK, T. S. MCCALLEY,
Charleston, S. C. Huntsville, Ala.
D. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.
N. B.—Office kept at each place, where advances can be obtained on shipments of produce to Charleston, S. C.
August 24, 1859. 49-17.

STEP THIS WAY AND SEE

The Artist
AT THE OLD TEMPERANCE HALL,
CHERAW, S. C.

S. WARREN, proprietor, announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Cheraw and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Art Gallery here for a short time, and all who wish good pictures of themselves or children, or place call and examine specimens, for the first time, charge any thing for looking and not for pictures. The pictures that are taken by him are the Ambrotype, Camerotype, Menotype, Stereotype, Microtype, and every other kind. It is up to all the latest styles in New York. Pictures from fifty cents to fifty dollars.
August 23, 1859. 49 3w.

The Cheraw