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of Well Inchings

VOLUME VIII.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1843.

NUMBER

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1843.

During the absence of the Editor payments duo to him may be made to Mr. WESTERVELT.

"We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. JOUN CAMPBELL for copies of the President's mes. eago and accompanying documents, for which we beg to offer him our grateful acknowledgements.

We regret that we are compelled this week, from the sickness of some of the persons employed in our office, to issue the present number in the been induced to issue it thus for the convenience of our advertising patrons.

WILLIAM HENRY HAYWOOD, Jun., was, on the Catolina, Senator to Congress. The vote stoodfor HAYWOOD 95; for GRAHAM 69.

Mr. CLAY visited Natchez on the 6th of Dec. and New Orleans on the 221, at both of which places he was most enthusinstically welcomed.

The officers appointed to compose the Court of Inquiry into the late circumstanecs on board the United States brig Somers, are Commodores STEWART, JACOD JONES, and DALLAS : Judge Adtodate, Ogpen Horrans. The opinion of a Court thus constituted will command the public confidence and respect.

The Court convened on board the Nurth Caro ling, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 28th ult., at h df past 11 o'clock. The oaths having been administered, Mr. Hod'n in read the order, convening the Coult, from the Navy Department,-after which Com nunder Mackenzie made a request to the Court that he be allowed take notes of the proceedings, and to aid him in -On account of the non-arrival of certain letters, details. alluded to in the correspondence of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hoffman proposed an adjourn. to most next day, at half past 11 o'clock.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .--- We have received the the embellishments which accompany it are a proof inflicted. of the high state of excellence to which the fine a few days, as fast as issued from the press.

" I speak this in bitterness of heart; and I as.

" I will not pursue this strain ; but if my coun. trymen could see how the land which Washing. from war, by commencing a general plunder of

"American" a passport for the traveller in every realm ; could they, I say, see how that country is reviled and derided, and feel as I do the justice form of a half sheet ; but trust our subscribers will of every reproach which is uttered against her, accept this apology in extenuation. We have they would unite in one gigantic effort to retrieve her national character, and set on foot a moral re. volution before which the physical struggle of "so. venty-six" should " pale its ineffectual rays,"

while America resumed her proud position among 9)th ult., clocted by the Legislature of North the nations of the carth ; and her sons, in the land of strangers, should once more know the lofty satisfaction of hearing their country named with respeet and regarded with affection.

"I am yours truly, "A YANKEE IN LONDON."

AT A MEETING of the Washington Temperance Society, held in the M. E. Church,

Readleed, That the first meeting in next month, be a special meeting to take into consideration the propriety of altering and amending the constitution of this Society, and that this resolution be pub. lished weekly until that time, in the Farmers' Gazette.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

LONDON, Dec. 3. I presume that such a brief summary as can be ecomplished within the limits of a letter, of the important news from India and China, will be deemed insufficient to gratify the curiosity of your the assistance of Mr. Hone, not as counsel, but to readers, and that you will copy in full the accounts contained in the London journals. It will be un. writing other matters necessary to be put on paper. Increasury, therefore, for me to trouble you with

The news is in every way satis actory-the tri. amphs very complete. The people here rejoice ment, which being agreed to, the Court adjourned that a wasting an I dangerous war has been ended in Afighanistan, an i that the slaughter of an in. offensive people has been stopped in China; and it is to be hoped that the advantages which may January number of this elegant periodical in ad. result to civilization from three hundred millions vance of the regular day of publication, and find of people being brought into contact with the othit a rich treat both for the eye and the min 1. The er nations of the earth, after having been so publisher seems to have su passed all his previous strangely and effectually isolated for centuries, efforts to gratify the taste of his subscribers; and may counterbalance the evils which have been

The terms are all that England could have dearts have attained in this country. Of the four sired. Lasting peace and friendship between the engravings, the first, " Devotion," a mezzotiat, is two countries-the five principal ports of China a work of great merit, and is worth more than the to be thrown open, which is probably only a step price of the number. The coloring of the plates towards unrestricted trade-consular officers to be alone, is stated to have cost upwards of \$1,000, appointed, and all intercourse to be conducted or The literary portion of the work is all the product, terms of perfect equality. Hong Kong island to tion of American ladies, with the sole exception be ceded to the British forever-and 21,000,000 o of an article by Miss JOANNA BAILLIE. The sub. dollars, in addition to the five or six millions last scribers' numbers, it is stated, will be forwarded in year, to be paid towards defraying the expenses of the war. The French Journalists, who are terribly galled at the news, having predicted that the

The Benner.- Fas long exposted annual re. Chinese war would be interminable, and ruinous port of the Secretary of the Treasury has arrived to England, hiat that the Emperor will endeavor at last, and possesses the rare merit of being short. to evade the treaty as soon as the British troops It consists, in truth, of little more than a transcript are withdrawn. This, however, is searcely to be of the national balance sheet for the dying year, sapposed. The lesson must have been an effectaaul the usual estimates, in the gooss, for the year al one which caused him to necede to the present to come. His suggestions are few, and his recom- terms, and agree to receive barbarians "on terms mondations fewer still. He does, indeed, shadow of equality." The English might have carried o forth a project for raising three millions more of operations in the vicinity of Canton for half a revonue, but ventures not plainly to say that he century without making an impression on the means a very proper duty upon TEA and COFFEE. "Brighteye," but when it was found that one strongly fortified city after another fell under the red and black outer barbarians-that the resistance of his bravest Tartar soldiers was vainthat the great canal, the main artery of his empire, would soon be in the power of the enemy, and all communication stopped-that the fall of the Appropriation Bill, the immediate parage of Ningpo was at hand, and that of Pekin probably which was almost a matter of certainty. The not far distant-then it was seen that further oppo Bankrupt Repeal bill cannot now be resumed in sition was hopeless, and could only lead to the that body before Monday next Let not the friends dowafall of his dynasty. It is not likely that these lessons will be speedily forgetten, or that hopes as to its fate inCongress. A bill will certainly infringements of a treaty will be attempted, which pass for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, in part, if will be certain to be followed by prompt and not in whole, before many weeks. Whether it will deadly retaliation. The Emperor and his manbe repealed or modified as from the first day of this darins now know the sort of people with whom they have to deal, and the haughty contempt fying act, is not certain .- Nat. Intell. of Dec. 13. which China has either felt or affected to feel, for all other nations, is probably at an end forever. It is impossible to estimate the coasequences which may result from the teening, the wealthy, the luxurious inhabitants of China being brought into contact with the rest of mankind. It is an era in the world's history-another marvellous feat performed by the people of that small northern Island, which exercises, under Providence, an influence on the affairs of the Globe, little short of miraculous. One of the first effects produced by the news, vas an additional demand for American Cotton in the Liverpool market. It is thus that the na. tions of the earth hang together ; the successes of the British troops in China, raise the value of United States produce! Already does Manchester begin to speculate, and the only fear is, that overlooking the fact that a demand for foreign goods on the part of the Chinese, must be of gradual growth, her manufacturers will glut the markets of Ningpoo and Foo.choo.foo with fabries for which their new Asiatic customers have yet to acquire a taste. There is one incident in Sir Henry Pottinger's despatches which is very striking, and which equals any thing recorded in Greek or Roman history. Tae Tartar General who commanded at Ching. Keang-Foo, as soon as he saw that all was lost, retired to his house, commanded his servants to set it on fire, and seating himself in a chair, perished in the flames! Honor to his memory. The late struggle has clearly elicited the fact, that the Tastar or Mantchou race exist at the the military services of the country for

equalled by the certainty of their utter want of and all soldierly qualities, they seem to have \$4.144.154 80. The estimates are thus being aliens. Various constructions of sure you that as an American, sensitive to his race. The Chinese have not shown themselves the military service all the expenditures country's honor and reputation, I blush every time either very moral or patriotic. They left the Tar. of this Department. Thus many of the cient inducement to enterprising natives, tars to do all the fighting, and when a city was taken, immensely augmented the evils inseparable

on saved, and to which the eyes of every lover of the houses of the more respectable inhabitants .-political and religious freedom in Europe and So systematic were the rascals, that they fired the placed under his charge, and improvement nary oath and initiatory steps to naturalithroughout the world had for so many years been streets at each end, in order to prevent being in. of harbors, rivers, surveys, &c., and can. Zation. terrupted by the English, and carried off their booty by lanes and obscure turnings, known but to themselves. The steam vessels appear most to have excited their wonder, and are termed by them devil ships !"

The moral effect of the late success both in Aff. ghanistan and China, will be immense, and will leave an impression on the Asiatics of the hopelessness of any struggle in future with England. France has finally decided against signing the Anti-slave-trade Treaty of 1841 (to which she had formerly agreed); the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia met, and do. clared the protocol closed, and the treaty binding on their respective governments.

From the Baltimore Sun.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document, which is very long, and much in detail, and which we shall there. fore condense for the convenience of our to \$650,978, being, however, nearly readers, commences with a general refer- \$150,000 less than the sum appropriated ence to the reports of the General in chief and the heads of bureaus having charge of the subjects respectively, for the condition of the army, the fortifications and the other branches of the military service, the state of Indian affairs, pensions and military bounty lands; and also for the suggestions dee ed requisite to the good of the service, and for accounts of the measures taken to execute the laws of the last session. Parts and portions of the army not inspected for many years, have been examined; fortifications, prsenals, and depots of military stores have been visited; no important military establish. ment of the Government has escaped inspection, and much information has thus ocen gained by the Department; the reports of the bureaus being very satisfac. tory. In pursuance of the act of the last session altering the fiscal year, the estimates of the Department have been prepared for the firs' six months in 1843, and for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1843, separately. Those for the army proper, for the half year of 1843, amount \$1.234.669, of which the half would be \$2.142.334. This very great reduction s owing to various causes ; first, the di-Worth before the cessation of hostilities; of which an account was transmitted to the House of Representatives at its last session : second, the termination of those nostilities; third, the stopping of the recruiting service in August last; fourth, the loubt whether the state of the Treasury sould warrant even the expenditures an. horized, particularly those in the Engisuspension of many of those which could

estimates of the Chief of Fopographical it is suggested that probably a middle Engineers relate to works either exclusive. | course would avoid all difficulties, name-

much reduced from the amount appropria. tem pursued, it is alleged that wo shall number of pensioners. The estimate for its components, to an extent commensuthat object, for the first half year of 1843, rate with our wants. is 3119,340, and for the fiscal year, ending July 1st, 1844, \$697,650. The appropriations for the last were \$730,000. In the Indian Department, the expenses in the reduction of their amount. As these months of any year, the estimate for that portion of the year 1813, is, in fact, for to \$791,434 49, and those for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, amount | States,

in 1842, for the same department. This arises solely from there being less required to fulfil treaty stipulations for the purchase of land. The cessation of hostilities in Florida is

next adverted to, the reasons for which have already been laid before Congress .--The number of troops there has been gradually diminished to a sufficiency for protection against the miserable remnant of the Indians, with whom, except a few. arrangements for removal have been made. The few outrages since the cessation of hostilities are attributed to bands ignorant of the measures adopted, or of the terms offered. During the past year four hundred and fifty Indians have been shipped to the West, and it is supposed two hundred more have surrendered, and accepted the propositions to remove to the district assigned them; and a force, consisting of sixteen hundred and forty-four men, is retained to garrison the posts and remove apprehension. The troops withdrawn have been dispessed of at proper points for the defence of the western and northern to \$558,586 88. The appropriations for frontiers, or have relieved others on the the same purpose of 1842, amounted to the seaboard. The artillery has been drilled and employed as infantry, and as many companies as possible have been collected on the Atlantic frontier, to pracminished expenses in Florida, effected tice at the guns, and learn the exercise mainly by the vigilance of Brig. Gen. of garrison and field artillery. In conce. quence of the Mexican invasion of Texas, and apprehensions relative to the wild tribes of the south-west, and to prevent any attempts to engage in the then coming conflicts, a strong corps of observation has been kept on and about Red river under General Taylor, and have accomplished the object in view. The na-

maintained, up to the present period, the demeanor i stated to prevent, if possible, the misun. the law on this subject, have tended to and privileges of a conquering and predominant | derstanding which frequently charges to perplex recruiting officers; and as the ly of a civil, or of a mixed military and ly, allowing those to be recruited who are civil character-such as light-houses citizens, or who have taken the prelimi-

of harbors, rivers, surveys, e.e., and the report of the officer naving charge not, with propriety, be included among of the country. of the Ordnance bureau is stated to be satisfactory ; and in consequence of the sys. ted during the last year, which is believed soon have at our command, cannon, small to be justified by the diminution of the arms, fixed ammunition, gunpowder and

The returns of the militin of the seve ral States, which constitute the basis of the apportionment under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia, being regulated by treaties or by law, there have not been regularly made ; and New is no room for the exercise of discretion Jersey, Delaware. Arkansas and Louisiana, have been delinquent in this respect are chiefly made within the first six from twelve to eighteen years. The cause of this is deemed worthy of inquiry. and the evil, of a remedy ; as is also the the service of the whole year, and amounts disproportion between the allotments of arms and the population of the several The state of the Treasury, as this De-

partment was advised by the proper authori ty, rendered it necessary to withhold the expenditure of as much of the appropriations, made at the last session of Congress, as could be suspended without the great and manifest injury to the public service. In reference to the condition of our foreign relations, and the quantities of arms, cannon, and gun carriages in our posses. sion, it seemed that such suspension could take place in the operations of the armies and arsenals, with less immediate public injury or inconvenience than in other departments. Extensive repairs also became necessary at the armories. For a time, therefore, no work was carried on at either of them during the past season. Labor has now, however, been resumed on a moderate scale, and instructions have been given to complete the muskets in the course of fabrication, and to make five hundred rifles, and five hundred percus. sion muskets, each month, for the ensuing six months. The arsenals will be chiefly employed in the repairs of arms, and in the manufacture of the iron work of gun carringes and military equipments. Our supply of heavy cannon being very good, it is not contemplated at present to purchase many of that description ; but a sufficient number of large chambered guns to arm our forts will be procured .--And in consequence of the adoption of the suggestion of the Treasury Department, before mentioned, a large portion of the money intended for the service of the year 1842, remains unexpended ; and any specific appropriations for the Ordinance Department for the first six months of 1843 will be unnecessary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1843, are made upon a scale so ture of the service required on our exten. reduced as to be warranted only by the neerated Ordinance Departments, induced sive line of frontier on the south-west, possible state of the Treasury. The usual appropriations for the ordinary objects suspended with the least public injury. of mounted men indispensable; and it is of expenditure in this branch of service und considerable balances in consequence held that true economy, as well as effec. are as desirable now as at former periods ; remain; and, fifth, a desire to economise, tive service, will be promoted by the con. and it is believed that a mistaken econotinuance of at least the present mounted my only would dictate the continuance regiments, reduced as the rank and file of such reduced amounts, when the condition of the public finances will admit of what is demanded by our true interest. A national foundry on a limited scale, where the qualities of iron may be tested, 4th of March next, will, at least, be so far and models for ordnance fabricated, is suggested, and it is stated that some legislative provision has become necessary in reference to the lead mines and miner. al lands, on account of difficulties between claimants of the lands and those engaged in mining and holding by lease from the government. To enable the government to obtain some value for these lands and mines, and, at the same time, to afford to the humble and comparatively indigent laborers an opportunity to acquire lots for sums within their means of payment, and in quantities adapted to their means of working them, it is recommended that the military posts. Clerks, forage masters, reserved mineral lands in the north part of Illinois and the Territory of Wisconsin the Quarter-master's Department, from and Iowa be allowed to be sold in lots of ten acres cach, at a minimum price of ten dollars per acre. It is represented that they are worth from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, depending on their situation.

CHERAW FRIO ARTICLES. Beef in market, Bacon from wago Butter Beeswax Bale Rope Coffee OTTON, Corn, scarce Flour, Country, Feathers fin wag. 16 Fedder. Glass, window 8x10. 500 · 10x12. 50R Hides, green dry 10 1b Iron Indigo Lard scares Leather, sole Load, bar Logwood Molasses N. O. gal Nails, cut, assorted

THE RIVER is navigable for Steam Bosts.

1843. With it many engagements, and the bas scriber takes this method of informing his day tomers and those indebted to him, that he bas many and pressing ongageotents to pay means in this and the next month, and his principal means to do so, is from collections, which he hopes to make from those indebted to him. The looking ov r his business, he finds he has a great many outstanding debts due him, many of streams, so a large amount in the gracest is made from small accounts, where they are nu-merous. He hopes, therefore, that nose of his friends will neglect to pay him because the amount may be small, and that none will held back what they are ald; to pay, because their back what they are all's to pay, because their accounts are too large to pay all at once. In short, then, he would say to all those whe are short, then, he would say to all those was and indubted to him, to come forward and pay ups if they cannot pay all, pay what they say, and clore the balance by note To some of his say. tomers, where accounts have been running on for one, two, and in some instance, three or more years, he would say longer indulgene soll in onts are made, the next invitation to pay will come from an officer of the law. These part remarks are intended for all debts due tonger remarks are intended for all debts due tonget all dobts due 1st inst. that are not estisfastarily, arranged in a reasonable time. He estimation appeals to his customers to come forward and save themselves costs. He would also state that the means are limited, and therefore he is unable to do a credit business on groccriss; he will keep a good stock of family preceries on hand, and will soll them very low for Cash or Produce. To such of his customers as settle their secondary (Cash nually, he will sell any goods except grocesies on the usual credit, and on moderate D. S. HARLLEE

Cheraw, Jan. 2, 1813.

LETTERS

EMAINING in the Post Office, Cheraw S C., Jan. 1843, and if not called for t the 1st April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

B--Henry Buchenan, 2, William A. Blas, James Brooks, William K. Blaiock, Kindred Bonnett, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Miss Martha Brown, Jefferson Breeden, R. A. Barnett.

C -- Malcoin Clark, 2, George Collins, W. 4 2 Coley, Catherine Campbell. h Duvid. Miss Lon E-T. F. Ellerbe, Lemuel Edwards, 2. F-James Francis, R. Freeman. G-Jacob Ganey, D. W. Graves. H-Presley Harrell, Miss M. A. Haghe, James A. Harreld, Doct. Jas. Hasell, Tompson Herel, J--William Johnson, Edward D. Jarrot, K--R. A. Kendall, Mrs. Elizaboth Keelyn. L-Needham Langstone. M-D. D. McB yal, 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Me-Call, Mrs. Mary McAlister, William E. Mubar-P-Miss M. A. Powell, John E. Patterson Rev'd. A. H. Parmolee, James Powell. Q-Daniel Quick. R.-Richard Ross. S.-Mrs. C. M. Sessions, Miss C E. Smith, S. William Sweat, Olivar Spencer, John Stationa

This is about all .- Com. A leert.

THE BANKRUPT LAW

. Is safe for the residue of this week : the bill to repeal it having been laid aside in the House of Representatives yesterday in order to go on with of the law, however, deceive themselves with false session, or from the date of the repealing or modi-

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, For the first half of the ensuing year, which pass. ed the House of Representatives on the 22d, was next day taken up in the Senate, on the report of its Committee of Ways and Means, gone through, passed, and returned to the House of Representativos --- was afterwards enrolled and signed by the officers of both Houses-and now only requires (if it be not already signed,) the signature of the President to become a law .- Ibid.

A London correspondent of the N. Y. Commer. cial Advertiser, speaking of the immense import. ance of the late Eastern conquests to Great Britain, and of the sunshine of prosperity which has suddenly and unexpactedly illumined her gloomy political atmosphere, concludes in the following strong and energetic language concerning the credit of the United States abroad : -

" It is deeply painful for any true American to turn from this scene of glories and successes, to the dark and sombre aspect of affairs at home. Eng. hud, with an infinite amount of actual causes of distress and embarrassment, is prosperous in spite of them all. Oppressed with taxation, and borne down by pecuaiary liabilities far beyond her present resources, she still enjoys a quict at home and a credit abroad which no other country can approach.

" The United States, on the other hand, free from the rooted evils which cling around this coun. try; with liabilities which are to their resources as a drop to an occan; with no domestic disaffee. tion and no foreign for; seem to be forfeiting their thining a haughty superiority over the native Chirespectability at home with a rapidity only to he

which is believed to have influenced all the branches of the service. These, and other causes not so important, have saved the expenditure of a large portion of the amount appropriated for 1812, and left it to be applied to the service for 1943.

The same desire to conomise and adapt our expenses to any probable state of the Preasury, has induced the very moderate stimate for the service of the army proper, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, of \$3,204,568 60, being \$1.080,100 40 less than the appropriaions for the same objects in 1812, and \$867.430 40 less than the expenditures a 1840. It is confidently believed that he present military establishment of the conatry, including all the expenses of the military academy of a permanent or contingent character may be maintained at a cost not exceeding \$3,100.000. This es. timate does not, of course, include the ap. propriations for ordnance, ordnance stores. small arms and equipments, which are distributed among the States, or are accumulated for future use; nor does it include the expenditures of the engineers in erecting fortifications or other military defences, or in the measures preparatory to such crections. It will be seen that no appropriations are asked for the ordinance service for the first six months of 1843. Those recommended for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1843, are \$775, 200. The appropriations for the same objects in 1842, were \$921,300. These have been reduced more in reference to the possible state of the Treasary than to the actual wants of the service. In the Engineer Department the appropriations asked for the ensuing eighteen months amount to \$1,245 500. The amount ap. propriated in 1842 was \$278,000. A portion of the estimates is indispensable for the preservation of works already commenced-the residue is deemed necessary, and it is believed that true economy

will be consulted by appropriating it ; but still it is not indispensable at this time .-The whole amount of the estimates for nose. Infinitely superior to the latter in valor, fiscal year terminating July 1st, 1914, is

west and north-west, renders the service will soon be, to fifty men for each company. The Secretary therefore hopes that the law which requires the dismounting of the second regiment of dragoons, on the

modified as to leave the time discretiona.

rv.

The regular force, as now authorized by law, consists of seven hundred and seventeen commissioned officers, seventeen storekeepers, of whom fifteen are nttached to the Ordnance, and two to the Purchasing Department; two hundred and fifty enlisted men for the ordnance service, and seven thousand five hundred and ninety non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; twenty chaplains and schoolunsters, and as nany ordnance sergeants as there are and wagon masters, are also employed in time to time, according to the exigences of the service. The act of August 23, 1842, reduced the rank and file of the army three thousand nine hundred and twenty men. The reduction is gradually proceeding, in the manner contemplated by the act, and the excess, according to the last return, is 1970 men. It is supposed the prescribed minimum will be

1944. From the general returns of the army, it appears that the whole number of troops now in service is nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, consisting of seven hundred and eighty-one commissioned officers, nine thousand six hundred non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, and two hundred and forty-seven enlisted men of ordnance. The aggregate is eight hundred and forty-seven less than the number stated in the last annual report.

reached by the beginning of the year

The descritions have not been numerous, but an unprecedented number of men have been discharged by the judges present time, as a distinct military tribe, main- the first half year of 1842, exclusiva of hetween July 1, 1841, and October 31, fortifications, is \$620,949 78, and for the 1812) principally on the ground of their

The subject is commended to Congress, but the same causes are not operative, nor [Concluded on page 2.]

ARRIVED, DEC. 27th, Steaner Utility, Gulliver, 31 days from Georgetown, with lighter-Merchandizo to B Bryan & Bro., Emanuel & Solomons, Fe. lix Long, A J Harris, C Vanderford, and D S Harllee of this place :- And to Jas. Lane, P Miller, A S Coggeshall, G H Pawley, M A Black. nill, E S Bunch, W H Cannon, E & L Levy, B Gauze, Thos. House, R Monroe, C W Dud. ley, W W Durant, and A Bristow, of the interior. DEC. 30th, Steamer Oscola and lighter, John Irvin, with goods for D Malloy, A P Lacoste, Tar, Pitman & Bo., Blue & Moore, and Emanucl and Solomons of this place :- And W Mun nerlyn, J B M'Daniel, and S Emanuel, of the interior.

DEPARTED.

DEC. 31st, Steamor Oscola, with cotton and merchandise.

JAN. 2d, Steamer Utility, Gulliver, with cot ton, for Geo getown.

NOTICE OF SALE. PY permission of the Court' of Ordinary for Chesterfield District, will be sold on Monday, the 16th of January next, and days fallowing, at the late residence of John Ch lowing, at the late residence of Juhn Chapman, deceased, in the village of Chesterfield, S. C. all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of about 3) negrose, horses, hogs, cittle, corre-forder, Carpenter's and Blicksmith's tools. household and kitchen furniture, a wagon, plantation tools, and a variety of other artic

Terms-A'l sums of and under five dollars, Cash. All sums over five dollars on a credit until the first day of January, 1814, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond or

from the day of sale, to a solution the day of security. MILLEY CHAPMAN, Admr*z. W. J. HANNA, Admr*r. 8 2:

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofors existing under the firm of Blakeney & Gregg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be closed by eith or both of the subscribers. JAMES W. BLAKENEY.

ALEXANDER GREGG. Jan. 2.1. 1843. 8 3t -

ALEXANDER GREGG, ATTORNEY AT LAW CHERAW, S. C., for the Districts of Chesterfield, Mart. ioio', M iio .. and Darlington.

J n'y. 2, 1812. 8 41 MERCHANTS' BANK, S. C. CHERAW, January 2, 1843.

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L a dividend of \$4 per sham, for the last half year, payable on al after this day. W. GODFRET.