

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VIII.

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

NUMBER 8.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1843.

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

We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL for copies of the President's message 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 form of a half sheet; but trust our subscribers will accept this apology in extenuation. We have been induced to issue it thus for the convenience of our advertising patrons.

WILLIAM HENRY HAYWOOD, JUN., was, on the 20th ult., elected by the Legislature of North Carolina, Senator to Congress. The vote stood for HAYWOOD 95; for GRAHAM 69.

Mr. CLAY visited Natchez on the 6th of Dec., and New Orleans on the 22d, at both of which places he was most enthusiastically welcomed.

The officers appointed to compose the Board of Inquiry into the late circumstances on board the United States brig *Smear*, are Commodores STEWART, JACOB JONES, and DALLAS; Judge Advocate, OGDEN HOFFMAN. The opinion of a Court thus constituted will command the public confidence and respect.

The Court convened on board the *North Carolina*, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 28th ult., at half past 11 o'clock. The oath having been administered, Mr. Hoffman read the order, convening the Court, from the Navy Department, after which Commander MacKenzie made a request to the Court that he be allowed the assistance of Mr. Howe, not as counsel, but to take notes of the proceedings, and to aid him in writing other matters necessary to be put on paper.—On account of the non-arrival of certain letters, alluded to in the correspondence of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hoffman proposed an adjournment, which being agreed to, the Court adjourned to meet next day, at half past 11 o'clock.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January number of this elegant periodical in advance of the regular day of publication, and find it a rich treat both for the eye and the mind. The publisher seems to have surpassed all his previous efforts to gratify the taste of his subscribers; and the embellishments which accompany it are a proof of the high state of excellence to which the fine arts have attained in this country. Of the four engravings, the first, "Devotion," a mezzotint, is a work of great merit, and is worth more than the price of the number. The coloring of the plates alone, is stated to have cost upwards of \$1,000. The literary portion of the work is all the production of American ladies, with the sole exception of an article by Miss JOANNA BAYLER. The subscribers' numbers, it is stated, will be forwarded in a few days, as fast as issued from the press.

THE BUDGET.—The long-expected annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has arrived at last, and possesses the rare merit of being short. It consists, in truth, of little more than a transcript of the national balance sheet for the dying year, and the usual estimates, in the gross, for the year to come. His suggestions are few, and his recommendations fewer still. He does, indeed, shadow forth a project for raising three millions more of revenue, but ventures not plainly to say that he means a very proper duty upon Tea and Coffee. This is about all.—*Com. Advert.*

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 the Appropriation Bill, the immediate passage of which was almost a matter of certainty. The Bankrupt Repeal bill cannot now be resumed in that body before Monday next. Let not the friends of the law, however, deceive themselves with false hopes as to its fate in Congress. A bill will certainly pass for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, in part, if not in whole, before many weeks. Whether it will be repealed or modified as from the first day of this session, or from the date of the repealing or modifying act, is not certain.—*Nat. Intell. of Dec. 13.*

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

For the first half of the ensuing year, which passed 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 Representatives—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. Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the immense importance of the late Eastern conquests to Great Britain, and of the sunshine of prosperity which has suddenly and unexpectedly 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. England, 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 pecuniary liabilities far beyond her present resources, she still enjoys a quiet 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 country; with liabilities which are to their resources as a drop to an ocean; with no domestic dissatisfaction and no foreign foe; seem to be forfeiting their respectability at home with a rapidity only to be

equalled by the certainty of their utter want of credit abroad!

"I speak this in bitterness of heart; and I assure you that as an American, sensitive to his country's honor and reputation, I blush every time that country is named.

"I will not pursue this strain; but if my countrymen could see how the land which Washington saved, and to which the eyes of every lover of political and religious freedom in Europe and throughout the world had for so many years been turned with a reverence that made the name '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 of every reproach which is uttered against her, they would unite in one gigantic effort to retrieve her national character, and set on foot a moral revolution before which the physical struggle of 'seventy-six' should 'pale its ineffectual rays,' while America resumed her proud position among the nations of the earth; and her sons, in the land of strangers, should once more know the lofty satisfaction of hearing their country named with respect 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, Resolved, 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 published 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 accomplished within the limits of a letter, of the important news from India and China, will be deemed insufficient to gratify the curiosity of your readers, and that you will copy in full the accounts contained in the London journals. It will be unnecessary, therefore, for me to trouble you with details.

The news is in every way satisfactory—the triumphs very complete. The people here rejoice that a wasting and dangerous war has been ended in Afghanistan, and that the slaughter of an offensive people has been stopped in China; and it is to be hoped that the advantages which may result to civilization from three hundred millions of people being brought into contact with the other nations of the earth, after having been so strangely and effectually isolated for centuries, may counterbalance the evils which have been inflicted.

The terms are all that England could have desired. Lasting peace and friendship between the two countries—the five principal ports of China to be thrown open, which is probably only a step towards unrestricted trade—consular officers to be appointed, and all intercourse to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. Hong-Kong island to be ceded to the British forever—and 21,000,000 dollars, in addition to the five or six millions last 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 Chinese war would be interminable, and ruinous to England, hint that the Emperor will endeavor to evade the treaty as soon as the British troops are withdrawn. This, however, is scarcely to be supposed. The lesson must have been an effectual one which caused him to accede to the present terms, and agree to receive barbarians "on terms of equality." The English might have carried on operations in the vicinity of Canton for half a century without making an impression on the "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 vain; that 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 Ningpo was at hand, and that of Peking probably not far distant—then it was seen that further opposition was hopeless, and could only lead to the downfall of his dynasty. It is not likely that these lessons will be speedily forgotten, or that infringements of a treaty will be attempted, which will be certain to be followed by prompt and deadly retaliation. The Emperor and his mandarins now know the sort of people with whom they have to deal, and the haughty contempt 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 consequences which may result from the teeming, 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, was an additional demand for American Cotton in the Liverpool market. It is thus that the nations 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 Ningpo and Foo-chow-foo with fabrics 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. The Tartar General who commanded at Ching-Kiang-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 Tartar or Manchu race exist at the present time, as a distinct military tribe, maintaining a haughty superiority over the native Chinese. Infinitely superior to the latter in valor,

and all soldierly qualities, they seem to have maintained, up to the present period, the demeanor and privileges of a conquering and predominant race. The Chinese have not shown themselves either very moral or patriotic. They left the Tartars to do all the fighting, and when a city was taken, immensely augmented the evils inseparable from war, by commencing a general plunder of the houses of the more respectable inhabitants.—So systematic were the rascals, that they fired the streets at each end, in order to prevent being interrupted 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 Afghanistan 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 declared 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 therefore condense for the convenience of our readers, commences with a general reference 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 deemed 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, arsenals, and depots of military stores have been visited; no important military establishment of the Government has escaped inspection, and much information has thus been gained by the Department; the reports of the bureau being very satisfactory. In pursuance of the act of the last session altering the fiscal year, the estimates of the Department have been prepared for the first 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 to \$558,586 83. The appropriations for the same purpose of 1842, amounted to \$1,284,669, of which the half would be \$2,142,334. This very great reduction is owing to various causes: first, the diminished expenses in Florida, effected mainly by the vigilance of Brig. Gen. 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 hostilities; third, the stopping of the recruiting service in August last; fourth, the doubt whether the state of the Treasury would warrant even the expenditures authorized, particularly those in the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, induced a suspension of many of those which could be suspended with the least public injury, and considerable balances in consequence remain; and, fifth, a desire to economize, 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 1842, and left it to be applied to the service for 1843.

The same desire to economize and adapt our expenses to any probable state of the Treasury, has induced the very moderate estimate for the service of the army proper, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, of \$3,204,569 60, being \$1,080,100 40 less than the appropriations for the same objects in 1842, and \$867,430 40 less than the expenditures in 1840. It is confidently believed that the present military establishment of the country, 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 estimate does not, of course, include the appropriations 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 defenses, or in the measures preparatory to such erections. It will be seen that no appropriations are asked for the ordnance 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 Treasury 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 appropriated 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 the military services of the country for the first half year of 1842, exclusive of fortifications, is \$620,949 78, and for the fiscal year terminating July 1st, 1841, is

\$1,144,154 80. The estimates are thus stated to prevent, if possible, the misunderstanding which frequently charges to the military service all the expenditures of this Department. Thus many of the estimates of the Chief of Topographical Engineers relate to works either exclusively of a civil, or of a mixed military and civil character—such as light-houses placed under his charge, and improvement of harbors, rivers, surveys, &c., and cannot, with propriety, be included among the military expenses of the country.

The estimates for pensions are also very much reduced from the amount appropriated during the last year, which is believed to be justified by the diminution of the number of pensioners. The estimate for that object, for the first half year of 1843, is \$119,340, 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 being regulated by treaties or by law, there is no room for the exercise of discretion in the reduction of their amount. As these are chiefly made within the first six months of any year, the estimate for that portion of the year 1843, is, in fact, for the service of the whole year, and amounts to \$791,484 49, and those for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, amount to \$550,978, being, however, nearly \$150,000 less than the sum appropriated in 1842, for the same department. This arises solely from there being less required to fulfill 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 hands 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 disposed of at proper points for the defence of the western and northern frontiers, or have relieved others on 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 practice at the guns, and learn the exercise of garrison and field artillery. In consequence 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 nature of the service required on our extensive line of frontier on the south-west, west and north-west, renders the service of mounted men indispensable; and it is held that true economy, as well as effective service, will be promoted by the continuance of at least the present mounted regiments, reduced as the rank and file 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 4th of March next, will, at least, be so far modified as to leave the time discretionary.

The regular force, as now authorized by law, consists of seven hundred and seventeen commissioned officers, seven hundred and twenty storekeepers, of whom fifteen are attached 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 schoolmasters, and as many ordnance sergeants as there are military posts. Clerks, forage masters, and wagon masters, are also employed in the Quartermaster's Department, from time to time, according to the exigencies 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 reached by the beginning of the year 1844.

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.

The desertions have not been numerous, but an unprecedented number of men have been discharged by the judges and courts (three hundred and eighty-eight between July 1, 1841, and October 31, 1842) principally on the ground of their

being aliens. Various constructions of the law on this subject, have tended to perplex recruiting officers; and as the low wages of the soldier are not a sufficient inducement to enterprising natives, it is suggested that probably a middle course would avoid all difficulties, namely, allowing those to be recruited who are citizens, or who have taken the preliminary oath and initiatory steps to naturalization.

The report of the officer having charge of the Ordnance bureau is stated to be satisfactory; and in consequence of the system pursued, it is alleged that we shall soon have at our command, cannon, small arms, fixed ammunition, gunpowder and its components, to an extent commensurate with our wants.

The returns of the militia of the several States, which constitute the basis of the apportionment under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia, have not been regularly made; and New Jersey, Delaware, Arkansas and Louisiana, have been delinquent in this respect from twelve to eighteen years. The cause of this is deemed worthy of inquiry, and the evil, of a remedy; as is also the disproportion between the allotments of arms and the population of the several States.

The state of the Treasury, as this Department was advised by the proper authority, 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 possession, 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 arsenals. 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 percussion 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 carriages 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 Ordnance 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 reduced as to be warranted only by the possible state of the Treasury. The usual appropriations for the ordinary objects of expenditure in this branch of service are as desirable now as at former periods; and it is believed that a mistaken economy only would dictate the continuance 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, 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 mineral 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 reserved mineral lands in the north part of Illinois and the Territory of Wisconsin and Iowa be allowed to be sold in lots of ten acres each, 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.

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

ARRIVED.

DEC. 27th, Steamer *Utility*, Gulliver, 3d days from Georgetown, with lighter—Merchandise to B. Bryan & Bro., Emanuel & Solomons, Felix Long, A. J. Harris, C. Vandertord, and D. S. Harlowe of this place.—And to Jas. Lane, P. Miller, A. S. Coggeshall, G. H. Pawley, M. A. Blackhill, E. S. Bunch, W. H. Cannon, E. & I. Levy, B. Gause, Thos. House, R. Monroe, C. W. Dudley, W. W. Durant, and A. Bristow, of the interior.

DEC. 30th, Steamer *Oseola* and lighter, John Irvin, with goods for D. Malloy, A. P. Lacoste, Tar, Pitman & Co., Blue & Moore, and Emanuel and Solomons of this place.—And W. Munneyn, J. B. M'Daniel, and S. Emanuel, of the interior.

DEPARTED.

DEC. 31st, Steamer *Oseola*, with cotton and merchandise.
JAN. 2d, Steamer *Utility*, Gulliver, with cotton, for Georgetown.

CHERAW PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	JANUARY 3d, 1843.		
	PER	8 C.	10 C.
Beef in market,	lb	0 3/4	4
Bacon from wagons,	lb	5	5 1/2
—by retail,	lb	6 1/2	7
Butter	lb	12 1/2	13
Beeswax	lb	22	25
Bagging	yard	20	22
Bale Rope	lb	10	12 1/2
Coffee	lb	12 1/2	14
Cotton,	lb	5 1/2	5
Corn, scarce	bush	40	62 1/2
Flour, Country,	brl	4 1/2	5
Feathers fin wag, none	lb	3 1/2	3 3/4
—codder,	100lbs	75	1 00
Glass, window 8x10,	50ft	3 25	3 7 1/2
—10x12,	50ft	3 50	3 7 1/2
Hides, green	lb	5	5
—dry	lb	10	10
Iron	100lbs	5	6
Indigo	lb	1	2 50
Lime	cask	4	4 50
Lard scarce	lb	7	7
Leather, sole	lb	22	24
Lead, bar	lb	8	10
Logwood	lb	10	15
Molasses N. O.	gal	25	25
—S. C.	gal	25	25
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	7	8

The River is navigable for Steam Boats.

1843.

THE commencement of another year brings with it many engagements, and the Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and those indebted to him, that he has many and pressing engagements to pay money 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. In looking over his business, he finds he has a great many outstanding debts due him, many of which are small; but as rivers are made up of small streams, so a large amount in the aggregate is made from small accounts, where they are numerous. He hopes, therefore, that none of his friends will neglect to pay him because the amount may be small, and that none will hold back what they are able to pay, because their accounts are too large to pay all at once. In short, then, he would say to all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and pay up; if they cannot pay all, pay what they can, and close the balance by note. To some of his customers, whose accounts have been running on for one, two, and in some instances, three or more years, he would say longer indulgence cannot nor will not be given, unless speedy settlements are made, the next invitation to pay will come from an officer of the law. These last remarks are intended for all debts due longer than six months back, and they will also apply to all debts due 1st inst. that are not satisfactorily arranged in a reasonable time. He earnestly appeals to his customers to come forward and save themselves costs. He would also state that his means are limited, and therefore he is unable to do a credit business on groceries: he will keep a good stock of family groceries on hand, and will sell them very low for Cash or Produce. To such of his customers as settle their accounts annually, he will sell any goods except groceries on the usual credit, and on moderate terms.
D. S. HARLEE.
Cheraw, Jan. 2, 1843.

LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 1843, and if not called for by the 1st April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.
B—Henry Buchanan, 2, William A. Blue, James Brooks, William K. Blalock, Kimred Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Miss Martha Brown, Jefferson Breeden, R. A. Barnett.
C—Malcolm Clark, 2, George Collins, W. & T. Colby, Catherine Campbell.
D—Joseph David, Miss Lenora Davidson.
E—T. F. Ellerbo, Lemuel Edwards, 2.
F—James Francis, R. Freeman.
G—Jacob Ganey, D. W. Graves.
H—Presley Harrell, Miss M. A. Hughes, James A. Harrell, Doct. Jas. Hassell, Tempon Harrel, Brooks Hinson, William Hews.
J—William Johnson, Edward D. Jarrot.
K—R. A. Kendall, Mrs. Elizabeth Keely.
L—Needham Langstone.
M—D. D. McElay, 2, Mrs. Elizabeth McCull, Mrs. Mary McAlister, William E. Moberley.
P—Miss M. A. Powell, John E. Patterson, Rev. A. H. Parrelle, James Powell.
Q—Daniel Quick.
R—Richard Ross.
S—Mrs. C. M. Sessions, Miss C. E. Smith, 2, William Sweat, Oliver Spencer, John Stafford.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY permission of the Court of Ordinary for Chesterfield District, will be sold on Monday, the 16th of January next, and days following, at the late residence of John Chapman, deceased, in the village of Chesterfield, S. C., all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of about 30 negroes, horses, hogs, cattle, corn, fodder, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's tools, household and kitchen furniture, a wagon, plantation tools, and a variety of other articles.
Terms—All sums of five dollars and under, Cash. All sums over five dollars on a credit until the first day of January, 1844, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond or note, with good security.
MILLEY CHAPMAN, Adm'r.
W. J. HANNA, Adm'r's.
Dec'r 1st, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Blakely & Gregg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All unsettled business will be closed by either or both of the subscribers.
JAMES W. BLAKELY.
ALEXANDER GREGG.
Jan. 2d, 1843.

ALEXANDER GREGG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHERAW, S. C.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Law for the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlboro', Marion, and Darlington.
J. n'y. 2, 1842.

MERCHANTS' BANK, S. C. CHERAW, JANUARY 2, 1843.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of \$4 per share, for the last half year, payable on 1st of this day.
W. GODFREY,
Cashier.