Friday 21st Dec.

14 15 15

lb lb lb

portion of the legislation of Congress as that prudent legislation. which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confine! within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course terests specially intrusted to, or necessarily ever since worn the cotton, and now for of legislation to sinister ends, rather than to affected by, the legislation of Congress. objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the pre-

sent session. It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to these institutions; or to repeat subject, opinions which I have uniformily entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their and, as a State magistrate aiming by ap. propriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed in promoting the interests of trade, and stitutions, having no necessary connexion the country. With this liew, likewise, I recomwith its legislation or its administration. Like eral interests of the Union may seem to rebuire. The only safe or proper principle ernment can be regulated is that which re- without delay, and the War Department author-When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty prize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee to seek that aid as it would the services of nation of Indians to their new homes west of the will serve it on the best terms. Nor can happiest effects. By an agreement concluded there ever exist an interest in the officers of with them by the commanding general in that the General Government, as such, inducing country, who has performed the duties assigned them to embarrass or annoy the State banks, any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of they have emigrated without any apparent reprivate citizens. It is not in the nature of luctance. things that hostility to these institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the Constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependant upon them for the successful administration of public affairs is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be

or consideration the att mpt may originate. It is no more than just to the banks to say that, in the late emergency, most of them extend their paper issues, when apparently, sustained in a suspension of specie pay\_ ments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium may be attributed in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its woncontent in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to derive from it all the proctec-State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the State themselves. In this, their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good-will of the can only lose when, leaping from their leg. itimate sphere, they attempt to control the

of inclination, no matter from what motive

the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provis. on its own account, and guardian for the parties ions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government in that respect. There is, however, the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted the civilized race has succeeded to the possesto you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finto change the views then expressed, your since it became free to pursue its own course .attention to them is again respectfully re-

Every proper exertion has been hade, and will be continued, to carry out the tecting them from individual frauds unremitting; wishes of Congress in relation to be tobac its forbearance under the keenest provocations, co trade, as indicated in the several resolu the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outtions of the House of Representative and lages, may challenge at least a comparison with the legislation of the two branches. A cavorable impression has, I trust, been male civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed; and although we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived care who describes himself as a medical from monopolies in the fabrication and sale practioner of twenty years standing, fur. of this article, yet, as these monopolies nishes to following highly valuable, if well are really injurious to the People where founded, formation:-

In recommending to Congress the adop. sion for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether of cotton instead of the woolen, which I had the scope of the measure might not be use- worn next to the skin in form of shirt ted State closed its November term at fully extended by causing it to embrace auof powerful associations, foster an influence thentic statistical returns of the great in-

> of the Army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

> The law increasing and organizing the mili. tary establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the in this form, and in connexion with this militia on the maritime and inland frontiers.-This measure is deemed important, as it is beforce in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for creation in the form of exclusive privileges, the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small-arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your at-

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal adminthrough that channel, the other interests of istration of the service, to preserve the discipline the community. To the General Governor of the troops, and to reader them available for they present themselves merely as State in- the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of tion not being absorbed by the flannel, mend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the Western frontier. other State establishments, they may be Tho preservation of the lives and property of our used or not in conducting the affairs of the fellow citizens who are settled upon that border Government, as public policy and the gen country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to reupon which their intercourse with the Gov- quire that this subject should be acted upon gulates their intercourse with the private | ized to place that country in a state of complete citizen—the conferring of mutual benefits. defence gainst any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apa private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who them to embarrass or annoy the State to him on the occasion with commendable ener-

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in they themselves depart from the objects of Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chicka. tawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchese of the Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long stablish d policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is therefore deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive Administrations. That a mixed occu. which obviate the evil above mentioned, and pancy of the same territory, by the white and have been much approved, and also glasses red man, is incompatible with the sofet; or hap. piness of either, is a position in respect to which firmly resisted the strongest tomptations to there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Peason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter from of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by Nature have only been destruction, both physicial and moral to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the Administration of Mr. Jeffersen, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the ted prosperity. The banks have but to United State; their removal to a country west continue in the same safe course, and be of the Mississippi, much more extensive and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided; the guaranty to them, by the United States, of their exclusive posses. sion of that country forever, exempt from all intion and benefits which it bestows on other trusious by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of one particular Administration only, but of each in People and the Government, which they succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it legislation of the country, and pervert the is true, from time to time, given rise to conflicts operations of the Government to their own of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy Our experience under the act passed at itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disin-

terested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and of enlightened by experience. Occupying the double character of contractor contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early set tlement of this country, as in all others where sions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, how. ally acted upon. Having found no reason ever, be justly charged upon this Government Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civi ization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in pro. any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumtances; and if, in future times, a powerful,

(Continued on fourth page.)

RHEUMATISM.

· correspondent of the Pitsburg Advo-

cannot doubt that our efforts will be even- restored. From hat period until about President Marazon, at the head of 3,000 (Autocrat? This would surely be the very pervally counted with a research of a reisted in twenty years ago, I ad six or seven similar men from St. Salvador, was in pursu. of ferron of similar and heapness

year 1818, I had suggested to me the use N. Y. Gaz. and drawers. I immediately conformed to Providence, R. I. on Thursday last. about twenty years, have never been confin-The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state vations also in an extensive practice, have furnished unequivocal confirmation of the facts, that woolen worn next the skin is ut. terly incompatible with a rheumatic constitution, and that cotton is most decidedly damages. The jury, after being our some advantageous. A lady whom I attended time, sent to the court, asking information fingers were becoming rigidly contracted, the term of her natural life. The court the complaint. Having had occasion, while in a verdict of \$3,625 damages for the pursuing my professional avocations in plaintiff. Philadelphia, to protect my hands, when lieved that it will furnish an effective volunteer driving my gig, against the cold, that would the Supreme Court at Bangor [Me.) a suit self and unsuited to the wrists of a patient, procured the fur lined gloves, but these could not endure by reason of returning rheumatism, and had my gloves lined with cotton flannel.

As to the therapeutic principles on which to account for the salutary effect of the cotton dress, we are perhaps not prepared to give the entire rationale; but one circumstance deserves particular notice. When woolen is worn next the skin, the perspirabecomes inspissated, and of course obstructs both sensible and insensible perspiration.

This objection, it is known, does not lie against the cotton dress, as it absorbs the perspiration, leaving the skin clean and the pores free.

The subjoined may be found of advantage by those who were spectables :---

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF WEARING SMALL Spectacles .- Many persons wear specta. producing amaurosis and other diseases of minutes. the eye. This arises in some instances from mere inconsideration; but in others from a willing sacrifice of comfort and utility is a supposed neatness and elegance of appearance. Much injury is done to the eyes by the use of glasses not sufficiently large to take in the whole sphere of vision; the weaver being obliged to look against the frame, as well as both and below it. Workman, such as engravers, wathmakers, sight is constantly engaged with minute gress. objects, cannot continue their occupations long with small glasses without feeling the injurious effects of so doing.

In this respect, the large old fashioned round spectacles worn by our forefathers, were certainly preferable to the small cwel ones no much in vogue. A good deal de pends, too, on the way in which glasses are put on ; care should be taken never to allow them to press against the ovelaches, as serious mischief may thereby be done to the eyes. I sometime since invented large round poriscople glasses or the short-sighted of the same description for the first, second and third sightc -- reading, writing or working with. Persons who object to the unsightly appearance of these spectacles, may has been referred to joint committee. Numerous use small ones in the streets, or whenever petitions have been presented and a bill introthey have not much occassion to use their eyes; but they must bear in mind, that even this must, in the end, impair their sight. Those who prefer spectacles of the usual kind to the periscopic, I would strongly advise to have their glasses, of whatever de. scription they may be, at least, of a sufficiently large round size.

ties of spectacles, without which all others are of little avail, yet so powerful is fashion that habits which are known and acknowledged to be injurious are porsevered in simply because she sanctions them. I have been informed by an optician, that he cannot make spectacles too small for the taste of many of his customers. Another optician to whom I showed the periscople spectaoles, expressed his warm approval of them, but added that he could not recommend them. With some surprise. I in. quired his reason for such inconsistency; he having many gross of small oval spectacles, drily replied by asking what he was to do with his old stock? To this argument I had, of course. no reply to make ..... Curtis on the Preservation of Sight.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

The British Minister to Mexico, Mr. PACKENHAM, sailed from England on the 20th ult. in the Pique frigate, to touch at Halifax, and thence proceed to Mexico. It is stated that Mr. PACKENHAM is the bearer of instructions with reference to the disputes between France and Mexico, and that he is invested with the requisite powers to mediate between the two parties. The British Government had further instructed Sir CHARLES PAGET to proceed with a naval force from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British trade that circumstunces might require. This force was seen on the 7th instant in the Gulf, steering for Vera Cruz .- Nat Intel.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Letters of the 27th ult. from Belize, Honduras, state that the province of Guat. iniala was : gain in a complete state of revolution, the rebel chief CARRERA having taken up arms against the Government for the second time, and with the aid of about 1,000 men had captured the old city of Guatimala, nearly every house and church

sive personal interests in so important a with temperate firmness, and sustained by attacks, generally requiring venesection, the rebels, and hopes were entertained that purgation, blisters, and diaphoretics, before the revolution would be soon suppressed. I could recever. In these attacks my ex- In consequence of the disturbed condition tion of the necessary provisions at this ses- tremities would be so inflamed that I could of the country, the crops of cochineel and scarcely bear to be touched. About the indigo were expected to be very short .-

CAUTION .-- The Circuit court of the Unitice the following:

In the case of Hannah Littlefield vs. Babbit & Dimon, of Bristol. The defendants, in constructing a reservior at their works in Bristol, left the pit open during the night, and the plaintiff fell in and was severely injured, and brought her action for during a severe attack of rheumatism, found whether they could return a verdict giving while in a state of convalescence, that her the plaintiff a certain sum yearly, during I recommended to her the use of cotton, and instructed them that such a verdict would now for many years she has been free from against law. The jury afterwards brought are B. H. Saxon, Surveyor General, and G.

ANOTHER .-- At the present sessions of inhabitants of the town of Frankfort, for to incorporate the Metropoletan Rail Road damages in consequence of a defect in the that is for the continuation of the Raleigh and highway of that town. It appears that a Columbia Rail Road from the State line to quantity of plaster was left in the road, at which his horse took fright, upset the wagon, and threw him violently out and injured severely. The jury returned a verdict of \$1,600 damages.

MISS CHARLOTTE MITCHELL, eldest ed. daughter of Major Thomas Mitchell. of Thomas county, Georgia, when married some time since, was dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture, v z. cap, stockings, gloves, and frock, which was pronoun. ced by all that saw her to equal the best

ACCIDENTAL FRATRICIDE. - Lately, in a playful contest between two little sons of candidate, but they thereby lost him mor Mr. Samuel M'Dowell, of Jessamine coun- votes than their whole strengh amounted ty, Kentucky, one of them accidentally o. struck a half-opened knife into the brenst of cles that are much too small, thereby often the other, which caused his death in a few

## CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER12, 1838.

"Trull" shall have a place next week.

The President's Message excludes the usual variety from our columns this week. It will be seen that the Sub-Treasury project is compositors, clerks, and all persons, whose again, for the third time, urged upon Con- Judges in Quebec have declared an act suspen

> We learn that the Post Master General has contracted for carrying the daily mail from North to South, by way of the Wilmington Railroad, through Charleston: and that proposals have been invited for carrying a tri-weekly mail on the old route.

State Legislature.-As far as we can collect from the journal of the two Houses, nothing of special interest is doing. The time is mostly occupied with the common annual routine of business A proposition is before the lower House to remove the seat of Government to Cnarleston. The subject of apportioning tho representation of the state as required by the constitution every tenth year, duced to prevent the carrying of deadly weapens. The seat of Dr. Finley, Representative from Chatleston has been vacated on the ground that he held when elected the office of Physician of the Jail of Charleston District, by appiontmunt of the Governor, under an act of the Legislature. This is one of the most important quali- A resolution has been introduced into the House to adjourn on the 20th, and laid in the toble. The committee to whom was refered so much of the Governor's message as relates examine and transcribe the records .- Ga. to the trade and credit of the country, of which | Journal. Mr. Memminger was chairman, made a long report concluding with resolutions in tavor of severing the Government from all connection with banks,-against the use of Government funds for Banking purposes,-and against a National Bank. Ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for tuesday the 12th.

> Congress .- Both Houses met on Monday the Orl ans' son, and the Count of Paris, grand-3d. The Senate merely organized and ap- son of Louis Phillippe; the Duke of Borpointed a committee to notify the House of the deaux, grandson of Charles X; the soidifact. Mr. Foster elected in room of Mr. Grun | sant Duke of Normandy; and Louis Nady from Tennessee took his seat.

In the House several ballotings, or rather viva roce votes were had for Clerk in place of Walter S. Franklin, dec'd. On the first trial, M. St. C. Clark received 55 the greatest number of votes, and Reuben M. Whitney received 2, the last number. On the last trial, Hugh A. Garland of Virginia was elected, having received tice from the Duchess D' Angoulome, (who 106 votes, and Mr. Clark 104. The clerk elect | if he really is the son of Louis XVI, is his not being present to qualify the House ad- only sister,) although he has caused to be

Legislature of North Carolina .- A proposition is before this body so to amend the constitution of the State as to reduce the the term of service of members of the Assembly from two years to one. A resolution is before the House of Commons censuring the vote of the Senators from that State in Congress, on the with his identity as secretely to grant him a expunging resolution of the U.S. Senate.

A new mark of Democracy .- A writer to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, from Milledgeville, says: "Massachusetts, old Federal Massachusetts, has in her Legislature over 600 members. Democratic Pensylvania has 33 in her Senate, and 100 in the lower House. The great seand 100 in the lower House. The great sethey are established, and the revenue deriv.

At the ae of seventeen, I was first at. of which he had robbed. He was subsected with tooked with ed from them may be less injuriously and tacked with the Inflammatory Rheumatism; quently driven out by Gen. Lalagar, from end cheapness. Look at our cumbersome and with equal facility obtained from another when, after the prompt use of the lancet, near Guatimala, after a severe action. in expensive machine." Why not perfect our Demand a liberal system of administration, we cathartics, bliste, and diaphoretics; I was which 200 of his followers were killed. ocracy then by the election of one Hereditary

The Indians in Florida continues, now and then, to commit murders, burn houses, &c.

Verbal accounts from Columbia state that Ccl. Noble has been elected Governor, and Dr. Thomas Smith, of Society Hill, Lieuterant Governor.

Gov. Everett has been ra-elected in Massachusetts, by more than 11,000 majority. O 24 Senators elected, 21 are Whigs. The Whig majority in the lower House is about

There are still about 200 Cherokees in the mountains who refuse to remove. They are harmless and seek only to avoid being taken. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

A life of Washington, for the use of schools written by Judge Marshall towards the close of his life, is about to be published.

Among the elections by the Legislature W. Dargan, Commissioner in Equity for Cheraw District.

A bill was introduced into the House of have rendered them both unpleasant to my- was brought by Caleb Titus against the Representatives by Mr. Elmore, on the 6th. Butter Culumbia or some point beyond it.

> Thomas H. Williams has been appointed Senator pro tem. by the Governor of Missisipsippi, in the place of Judge Trotter resign

Judge White consents to resume his sea in the U. S. Senate and expects to be in Washington by the first of January.

The majority of Seward the Whig cand date for Governor, in N York was 10,326; tha of Bradish for Lieutenant Governor 9,980 -The abolitionists took up Bradish as the

Maj. Gen. Scott, passed through Nashville Tenn. on the 20th ult. on his way to the Car ada Frontier. Col. Saml P Carson, formerl member of Congress for N. Carolina, died in Arkansas, on the 2d. Nov. -The steamsr I linois, was despatched from Detroit on th 20th Nov. under charge of Gen. Braddy, i pursuit of a schooner which had embarked or Lake Erie with arms &c. for the Canada "Pa triots." The schooner was captured with 20 stand of arms, ammudition &c .- Two French ding habeas corpus unconstitutional, and ordered the release of two prisoners accused of treason, The guard kept them out of the sheriff's way. Messrs. Clay, Crittenden, Senators and Messrs. Bierne, and Pope, of the House, were all more or less injured by the upsetting of a stage on their way to Washington, but are all able to take their seats ... A Mr Saltinstal whose wife received serious injury by the upsetting of a mail coach, brought suit in Maryland where the injury was received, against, Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, the mail contractors, and recovered \$7, 130 damages.

At a meeting of the Directors of the South Western Rail Road Bank, held on the 2 th ult. the following Officers were elected:

Jame G. Holmes, Cashier, John B. Irving, Assistant Cashier and

Transfer Clerk, Henry G. Roper, Teller, J. C. Cochran, Book-Keeper, J. G. Moodle, Collection Clerk, A. R. Drayton Assistant Clerk, Charlet Pinkney, Out Door Clerk, James Peters, Porter.

We learn that a letter from the Rev. C W. Howard, the State's Agent at London to procure copies of the Records relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, has been received at the Executive Department containing the information that he had obtained permission to

HEIRS TO THE THRONE OF PRANCE.

It is a singular fact that, including a pretender to the throne of France, who for years, asserted himself to be the Daupbin, son of Louis Sixteenth, who was supposed to have perished in the Temple during the revolution, there are living five heirs to the throne of France. They are, the Duke of poleon Bonaparte, nophew of the Emperor and grandson by adoption, who claims a next in secession to the Duke of Reichstadt

Respecting the pretender above alluded o, the New York Advertiser mentions that tho' he has endeavored for twen'y years as vet he has not succeeded in gaining his great object, an interview with or any nopublished numerous and minute details of events that took place in his childhood and by which, as they could be known only to herself and brother he maintains, that she must recognize him. He has applied in turn to half the monarchs of Europe-iot exactly for support, but for their influence with the Duchess, to gain for him a hearing; and declares that Napoleon was so satisfied uberal pension-instigated thereto by sympathy for his misfortunes and perhaps by some undefined notion of using him, in some poss ble emergency, against his supposed uncle, Louis HXIII.

For Sale.

9 thousand Amarilia Cigars,

Princippies, "

Pellon

1 "

Superior quality. Applp to FELIX LONG.

3:

SUNDAY SCHOOL AGENCY.

Society Hill,

Beef in market,

Bacon from wagons

by retail,

We are requested by the Rev. Michael Quin. agent of American Sunday School Union, to announce the following appointments for him.

IN DARLINGTON DISTRICT.

. Saturday and Sunday 22, 23 Antioch, Black Creek, . Tuesday and Wednesday. 25, 26 Swift Creek, New Provi ence, Fri. Sat. and Sun. 28, 29, 30 Darlington C. H. Presbyterian meeting House. Tuesday 1st Jan. Wednesday. 2 Mechanicsville, Thursday. 2 Mizpah, Friday. 4 Ebenezer. Elim, . . Saturday and Sunday. 5, 6 Lake Swamp, Tuesday 8 Wednesday. 9 Mount Moriah, Mount Elan, . Thursday and Friday. 10, 11 Gumbranch, Saturday and Sunday 23, 24

> CHERAW PRICE CURRENT December 11.

	Beeswax	lb ,	20	22
1;	Bagging	yard	18	23
d	Bale rope	lb	10	124
0	Coffee	lb	124	15
٦	Cotton,		81	12
- 1	Corn	bushel )	75	100
. 1	Flour Country,	brl	650	800
d ]	Feathers from wagons	lb l	40	45
5- I	Fodder.		75	100
1-1	Hides green	lh.	i	5
- 1	dry	Ib	- 1	50
- 1	Iron	100lbs	5 00	650
1	Indigo	lb 4	75	250
at	Lime	cask	3 50	4 10
n	Lard	lb :	124	22
n	Leather sole	lb	90	25
	Lead bar	ib	_	15
- 1	Logwood	16	10	15
1-	olasses	gal	45	56
at	M w Orleans	gal	57	56
	Nails cut assorted	Th.	73	*
-	wrought	lb	16	18
ir	Oats	bashel	40	50
re	Oil curriers	gal	75	- 100
	lamp	8	125	
ed	linseed		110	125
	Paints white lead	keg	325	42:
	Spanish brown	lb	8	12
	Pork	100lbs	600	811
e,	Rice	100lbs	550	62:
n-	77777	100105	1	250
ly	Shot, Bag	lb	225	
	Same	lb	10	12
n	Sugar Salt	sack	325	35
1-	salt	bush	100	12
he		lb	10	12
	Steel American	lb	14	
in	English .	1b	12	14
on	German	lb	10	1
a-	Tallow	16	100	137
	Tea imperial	th	100	13.
O	hyson	ib.	10	5
ch	Tobacco manufactured	50ft	31	3
n-	Window glass 8 x1 9	3.11		
	10 x		1 34	1 0

Notice.

ERSONS indebted to Daniel C. McLane, late of Society Hill, are required to make payment to the subscriber who is authorised to

receive the same and grant discharges. Payment may be made to him at the Post Office at Cheraw or to his order elsewhere without cost, before the first day of January next, when all the unsettiod claims of said D. C, McLane, will of necessity be put in suit for collection. Those having claims against him are request-

ed to present them properly authenticated.

D. McLAUCHLIN. Cheraw; 8th Des. 1838.

A House and Lot for Sale: HE Subscriber offers for sale his residence together with a tract of 50 acres of land, upon which it is located.

Society Hill, Dec. 10, 1838. T. P. LIDE.

Dentistry.

PR. J. LEE respectfully informs his friends and employers in Cheraw that he will cer-tainly visit their town on or before the first of January fully prepared to perform any and every Dental operation that may be required of him. the week revious to his arrival in Charaw he will be in Wadesboro N. C. Dec. 1, 1838.

A Card.

R. Roby's Dentist, will return to Cheraw about the 1st of December to attend to the November 7th, 1338

Assigned Estate.

SHADRACH MITCHELL deceased, di in his in lifetime make an assignment to me of all his estato both real and personal of every discription for the benefit of his creditors as set forth in the assignment. This is therefore to request all persons who are indebted to the said Shadrach Mitchell to come forward and make payment without delay and ,all persons having demands against him will bring them properly attested within the time prescribed by law or

they will not be attended to. D. S. HARLLEE, Assignee. December 12.h, 1839.

Russel Place Academy. HE exercises of this institution will commence on, or about the first of October next.

The Trustees have elected Mr. John G. Bow-MAN to superintend the classical departmedt, and Mr. SAMUEL SPENCE to superintend the English department Both of these gentlemen having been engaged in the business of teaching for several years, their qualification and success as teachers, are so well known as to supersede the necessity of any recommendations from this Board Suffice it to say, that the course of instruction, will be sufficiently extensive, to prepare young men, for the S. C. College, or any similar institution in our country.

The Academy is located in the neighborhood of Russel Place Post office, on the Beaver creek road, about 24 miles above Camden, in a healthy region, and a moral community; entirely remote from all temptation to vice of any kind. It wisi be the aim, both of the Trustees and Teachers to watch over the morals of the yeath entrusted

The rates of tuition per quarter are as fol Spelling, reading and writing; The above with English Grammar and Geography, The same with the Classics and

thematics, Good board, washing and lodging can be had near the Academy at eight dollars per month.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Chairman B. Trustee

EAMPER DORPLLY, Sony.