

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DEATH OF HARRISON.

Waft, waft, ye winds, your rending tale! Go bid the nation weep; The Chief beloved, so lately crowned With Freedom's honors, now lies dead In Death's unconscious sleep.

The warrior-heart, in days of dread, That felt the startling thrill— That bounded when the battle's fires Flashed o'er Columbia's freedom spires, Is pulseless now and still.

In war he won, in peace he wore, Famed rich, undying glory; But ah! that love, that lofty brow, Is wearing in its paleness now The diadem of death!

Waft, waft, ye winds, with mournful speed! Hasten with your tale of woe! Tell hearts now beating high for fame, That like the soul, a deathless name! Alone survives the tomb!

April 5, 1841.

EDWARD VI.

At his coronation, when the three swords, for the three kingdoms, were brought to be carried before him, he observed, that there was one yet wanting, and called for the Bible. "That," said he, "is the Sword of the Spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use these for the people's safety, by God's appointment. Without that sword, we are nothing; we can do nothing. From that we are what we are this day; we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume. Under that we ought to live, to fight, to govern the people, and to perform all our affairs. From that alone we obtain all power, virtue, grace, salvation and whatsoever we have of divine strength." Child as he was, so well had he been trained, and so excellent was his moral and intellectual nature, that he was capable of thus thinking, and thus expressing himself. One, who was about his person, says of him, "If ye knew the towardness of that young prince, your hearts would melt to hear him named; the beautifullest creature that liveth under the sun; the wittiest, the most amiable, and the gentlest thing of all the world." "No pen," says Fuller, "passeth by him without praising him, though none praising him to his full deserts."

There is a beautiful anecdote of this excellent prince, who, of all men that history has recorded, seems, in moral feeling, to have advanced the furthest beyond his age. Ridley had preached before him, and with that faithfulness which his preachers were encouraged to use, dwelt upon the pitiable condition of the poor, and the duty of those who were in authority to provide effectual means for their relief. As soon as the service was over, the king sent him a message, desiring him not to depart till he had spoken with him; and calling for him into a gallery, where no other person was present, made him there sit down, and be covered, and gave him hearty thanks for his sermon, and his exhortation concerning the poor. "My Lord," said he, "ye willed such as are in authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some good order for their relief, wherein I think you mean me, for I am in the highest place, and, therefore, I am the first that must make answer unto God for my negligence, if I should not be careful therein." Declaring then, that he was, before all things, most willing to travail that way, he asked Ridley to direct him as to what measure might best be taken. Ridley, though well acquainted with the king's virtuous disposition, was, nevertheless, surprised, as well as affected, by the earnestness and sincere desire of doing his duty, which he now expressed. He advised him to direct letters to the lord mayor, requiring him, with such assistants as he should think meet, to consult on the matter. Edward would not let him depart till the letter was written, and then charged him to deliver it himself, and signify his special request and express commandment, that no time might be lost in proposing what was convenient, and aprising him of their proceedings. The work was zealously undertaken, Ridley himself engaging in it; and the result was, that, by their advice, he founded Christ's Hospital, for the education of poor children; St. Thomas' and St. Bartholomew's, for the relief of the sick; and Bridewell, for the correction, and amendment of the vagabond and lewd; provision also being made, that the decayed house-keeper should receive weekly parochial relief. The king endowed these hospitals, and moreover, granted a license, that they might take in mortmain lands, to the yearly value of four thousand marks, fixing that sum himself, and inserting it with his own hand when he signed the patent, at a time when he had scarcely strength to guide the pen. "Lord God," said he, "I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this work to the glory of thy name!" That innocent and most exemplary life was drawing rapidly to its close, and in a few days he rendered up his spirit to his Creator, praying God to defend the realm from Papistry.—Southey.

Temperance Reformation in Ireland. From this country, the news continues to be of the most cheering character.—The intense interest on the subject of temperance has not diminished a whit; it is rather increasing. Father Matthew's success is unabated, and the results are most glorious. The last information left him at Kells, where he was administering the pledge to tens of thousands a day. Father Matthew now states the number of his Society at 3,500,000. The following intelligence from Ireland, is taken from the Bristol Herald: Progress of Temperance—Ireland.—Important News.—Our cause continues

to advance triumphantly in this country, and the reports recently received, are of the most cheering and animating description. We have now before us, "The Freeman's Journal" of the 16th and 19th ult., (for which we heartily thank the kind friend who sent them.) They contain two able articles on the "Results of Temperance," also a report of some of the proceedings of Father Matthew at his third visit to Dublin, which he has just paid. We could nearly fill this month's periodical with most important extracts from them.

The two editorial articles, for the most part consist of statistical statements, in regard to the diminution of crime, the decrease of public houses, and the increase of the deposits in the Savings Bank; respecting each of which we purpose to lay a few statements before our readers. The first is a comparative statement of the numbers in Richmond Bridewell in 1839 and 1840. In the month of September, 1839, the number committed to the new wing was 136; the number committed in November, 1840 was, 23! or only about one-sixth of the number, and one hundred cells are empty!

The following is a statement for two years:— Committed to November 9th, 1839, 3202 Committed to November 9th, 1840, 2018

Less this year, 1184 In Smithfield Penitentiary the number of males committed for drunkenness in 1840 was 4172. The number of males committed in 1838 was 11,028. Deposits in Savings' Bank. Total in 1838, 1839, 1840

£7284. £7433. £8352. The increase of 1839 is trifling, but in 1840 it exceeds that of 1839 one-fifth. In consequence of 130 cells in Richmond Bridewell being closed, Smithfield is closed! Thus the citizens of Dublin are relieved from the expense of imprisonment by the agency of the Temperance Reformation! At the same time what has been the result at the Savings' Bank? So great has been the pressure of depositors at the Abbey-st. branch, that the committee have had to open the bank another morning in the week!

The speech of the Lord Chief Baron, at the opening of the Commission is remarkably in accordance with the foregoing statements. The following is an extract:—"We are now," observed his Lordship, "assembled after an interval of more than two months from the period of the last sitting of court; we are assembled to decide on the graver classes of offences, committed in a district inhabited by, I believe, nearly 400,000 persons, and comprising a large and crowded metropolis; and it is gratifying to observe that, after that interval, there is not presented for trial here a single case of homicide—not a single case of assault affecting the public peace—not a single case of malicious injury to person or property."

Such are some of the results of Temperance in the metropolis of Ireland; while at some places in the South they have been yet more decisive. Father Matthew's reception, on this, his third visit to the Irish Metropolis has been most enthusiastic. Immense numbers have taken the pledge, of whom a much larger portion were individuals in the higher ranks of society, than on his former visits. His speeches are lively and interesting; we, however, can find room for no more than the following extract:—

"My friends, I have the joyful tidings to communicate to you that a visible and vast improvement has, owing to the spread of total abstinence, taken place all over the country. I had a conversation this morning with the Duke of Devonshire, and that nobleman gave me the most gratifying account of the change, for the better which he observed during his recent visit to his estates in the South of Ireland. I trust his Grace may be here to-day to witness our proceedings. His accounts from Dungarvan and Lismore were of the most pleasing character. Of the population of Dungarvan most of you may be aware two-thirds are fishermen—they are all teetotallers—they are, from the nature of their avocation generally all out at night, exposed to the inclemency of the weather in its utmost rigor—still, not a single individual of these poor people has been known to break the pledge. It is so all along the coast of Cork; and the Rev. Mr. Murphy here tells me that such is likewise the case with the fishermen of Rush. I have myself seen, in the foundries in Cork, men who are over the steam-engines, and exposed to the intense heat of the furnaces, (where drink used to be supposed most necessary,) true to their pledge, never taste a drop of intoxicating liquor, and I never beheld men in any situation in the enjoyment of finer health."

GEN. HARRISON. Extract from "Notitia" of GEN. HARRISON while in Washington by the Rev. Wm. Hawley of the Episcopal Church. HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

The next morning (the 5th of March) Harrison walk'd down on the avenue and purchased a Quarto Bible and Book of Common Prayer, which he carried home with him and directed the servant to place in his bed-room, where I saw them on the night of his death—thereby indicating that he had chosen that Holy Book for the rule of his faith and guide of his life in the execution of the important trust committed to his charge. This Bible he was seen reading every morning and late every evening.

In his first letter to Mrs. Harrison, after his Inauguration, he states that, after he had returned from the Capitol to the President's Mansion, as soon as he could command any time, he retired to his room and fell down upon his knees before his

Maker, thanking him for all his merces and supplicating his gracious guidance in the faithful discharge of the duties of his country and his God.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, Benjamin Harrison, Esq. of Virginia, at the request of the President, called at my house, desiring to know whether he could be accommodated with a pew for himself and family for that day, and expressing a wish to obtain the one recently occupied by Mrs. Madison—which the owner accorded to him. In the public worship of the church he conformed to all her rituals in the audible responses of the service, and with that humility so expressive of devout feelings and humble devotion, bowed himself on his knees before the Majesty of Heaven, and supplicated that mercy, of which as a sinner, however highly exalted his station, he stood so much in need. Thus following the example of the pious ruler of Israel and the illustrious men in every age who have adorned the doctrine of God their Saviour.

His high regard for the Sabbath was such, that, of late years, he always avoided travelling on that holy day, unless from absolute necessity; and during the short period he occupied the President's Mansion, carefully avoided all company on that day, and dined at an early hour, that he might attend public worship in the afternoon with his family, some of whom belonged to the communion of the Presbyterian Church.

His high estimation for the "people of God" was most nobly shown in kindness to his Ministers. On a recent occasion, he said to a brother Clergyman of mine, with whom he had been for some time acquainted, whom ill health prevented the performance of his clerical duties, and on whom he had within a few weeks conferred a vacant clerkship until his health would enable him to resume the duties of his ministerial office: "I see no company on Sunday, and dine in a plain way; but I shall always be happy to see you at my table, for I love to have the Clergy with me on Sunday."

In this connexion it may be proper to state that, at his own hospitable mansion at North Bend, when the infirm health of Mrs. Harrison would not allow her to attend public worship elsewhere, Gen. H. would often obtain the services of a clergyman for the day, and remunerate him liberally. It has also been stated to me by a member of the family that, some years, since, he accidentally became acquainted with a young Minister of the Methodist Church in indigent circumstances, whose native talents and powers of mind promised extensive usefulness if properly cultivated. Gen. H. kindly invited him to become a member of his family, and offered him the use of his library until well prepared for the exercise of his ministry. This young clergyman is now a distinguished and successful laborer in the vineyard of our Lord.

Of late years, notwithstanding his having labored mostly at his own expense, a church in his immediate vicinity, yet not being able to support a clergyman for the regular services of the church, he was in the habit of leaving home on Saturday afternoon for the sole purpose of attending the church in Cincinnati, of which the Rev. J. T. Brooke is Rector, twice or thrice a day. He also frequently attended a stated weekly lecture.

From the day of his Inauguration, it was his invariable practice to rise with the dawn of day, and, after reading the Scriptures, to take a walk for exercise, and seldom did he breakfast or dine without some old friend or acquaintance partaking of his hospitality. In this manner his whole time was occupied. Occasionally, if for a moment disengaged from his official duties, and the press of visitors, he would steal away from his family, and visit some of his old acquaintance, with all that cordiality and generous good feeling so characteristic of the warmest soldier and devoted friend.

Extract from a discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREYS of Amherst Mass. on the death of the President.

"When at the funeral of Louis Fourteenth, his favorite Chaplain rose up to address the vast multitude of nobles and courtiers; of statesmen and warriors and savans; of scholars and artists; the proud and acknowledged representatives of the talent and learning and refinement and chivalry of France, all clad in the deepest mourning; the first sentence of the preacher was: 'There is nothing great but God!' And methinks I hear the solemn response, from all the long drawn aisles of the Cathedral, 'There is nothing great but God!' Kings, Emperors, and Presidents; the proudest rulers of the most enlightened and powerful States—what are they but dust, with a little breath to keep the particles together, and liable every moment to be dissolved and scattered!"

"You have, my friends, known my 'manner of life,' for many years. I have never meddled with politics, further than to avail myself of the elective franchise, and freely to express my private opinions. I have devoted my life to other cares and duties; and have endeavored, I hope with some sincerity, to serve God and my generation in that 'line of things' to which, if I have not been mistaken, he has called me. But as a patriot, a lover of my country, I have never been indifferent to the character of policy of our public men. I acknowledge that from the moment of General Harrison's nomination to the Presidency, a year ago, I have wished to learn what I could of the history of his life, and his fitness for the

office; and I have come to the conclusion that he was a strictly honest man—that he possessed a vigorous, enlightened, and independent mind—that he was an ardent friend to the best interests of his country, and had richly earned its gratitude and confidence, long before he was thought of for the highest office in the gift of the People. How well he understood the domestic and foreign policy of the nation, I do not know, nor with what impartiality and wisdom he would have administered the Government had his life been prolonged. But I am quite sure he had profoundly studied the Constitution, and with such advisers as he had taken care to secure, and such ability, promptitude, and integrity as he had displayed in other public stations, I think the country had much to expect from his administration. He certainly made a noble beginning. I greatly admire his Inaugural Address, and am persuaded that it will go down to other times, not as the ablest and best written document of the kind that can be found in our archives, but as one of the soundest and best in point of SENTIMENT AND PRINCIPLE. What if it was a little more wordy, a little more swelling, if you please, than a severe literary taste would recommend? What if his allusions to Greece and Rome are rather more frequent than some of the critics can well abide? I am glad, for one, that he was so well read in the history of those renowned States; and, at any rate, the faults complained of are scarcely worth noticing in such a paper. What we want is honest, plain speaking, and sound constitutional principles, AND WE HAVE THEM."

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rosser & Gregorie, was dissolved on the 11th inst. by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to call and settle their accounts &c. with Isaac Henderson, Rosser, as it is necessary that the business of the concern should be brought to a close as soon as possible.

ISAAC HENDERSON ROSSER. FERDINAND GREGORIE. April 24, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Gregorie's interest in the late firm of ROSSER & GREGORIE, Will continue the business at the same stand on his own account. He intends keeping an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash only, by the whole sale or retail. He solicits a continuance of that patronage which has been heretofore so generally extended to the concern.

ISAAC H. ROSSER. April 24, 1841.

Saddles and Leather.

A GOOD Stock for sale low, by A. P. LACOSTE. October 21, 1840.

SPERM AND TALLOW CANDLES

FOR sale by A. P. LACOSTE. October 21, 1840.

Lard. 2000 LBS. LEAF LARD, for sale by A. P. LACOSTE. September 30, 1840.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS I HAVE just received in addition to my former stock a splendid assortment of seasonable Dr Goods which will be sold at the Lowest Prices for cash only.

MALCOM BUCHANAN. January 4th 1841.

Dunlap & Marshall

HEREBY give notice that they will continue to sell their Dry Goods only, on the usual credit to punctual customers. They will sell their Groceries at the lowest prices for cash only. The very short credit at which groceries can now be bought, amounting with the exchange almost to Cash, with their limited capital compels them to the adoption of this course.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS!! 4 DOZ. Fancy Cane Seat, 8 " Windsor, 1-2 " Rush seat Rocking, 2 " Childrens small Arm Chairs Just received and for sale by DUNLAP & MARSHALL. January 20, 1841

TOWN TAXES.

I will attend at my office every day from ten to four o'clock until the fifteenth inst. for the purpose of receiving taxes for the present year. After that time commutation tax will be doubled, and the usual cost added to real estate tax without discrimination. By order of the Council. WM. STROTHER, Marshal. 25-2t May 5, 1841.

COTTON BAGGING, &C. 5000 lbs. Cotton Bagging mostly of recent importation, 200 lbs. Oansburgs, 200 lbs. Butt pps, 20 Hales Twine, For sale on the usual terms by JOHN FRASER & Co. Charleston April 30, 1841.

Umbrellas

JUST received a good assortment of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. DUNLAP & MARSHALL

LADIES SHOES. DUNLAP & MARSHALL have just received direct from the Manufactory (Phila.) 450 pair Ladies and Misses Kid and Seal Slippers and shoes.

FEATHERS AND WOOL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about two hundred pounds live geese feathers, &c. about one hundred pounds of wool—these articles will be sold low if applied for soon. D. S. HARLEE. April 25, 1841.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation lying in Darlington District, about half way from Society Hill to Camden, near the Stage Road. The Plantation contains more than one thousand acres of cleared land, with a large quantity of outlands, in all, upwards of eight thousand acres.

It is situated on an elevated and unbroken plain, stretching along the bluff of Black Creek, for two or three miles. There is upon it an elegant DWELLING HOUSE, with every other necessary and convenient improvement. The situation is as healthy as the mountain region. The subscriber has lived here for twenty years, and his family has numbered near thirty to one hundred, and not a case of autumnal fever has occurred among them. The growth on the lands is mixed with oak, hickory and dogwood. The soil is of a yellow, or brown colour, called Mulatto Land. A purchaser would have an opportunity of making very favourable terms. Any communication addressed to himself, at Hartville P. O., or to John W. Lide, Esq. Darlington Court House, will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS E. HART. N. B. There is on the premises every outbuilding and necessary improvement that could be desired, a large and commodious Gin House and Screw, Blacksmith Shop and Shoe Shop. The premises taken altogether for health and agriculture, is one of the most desirable in the South. Come and examine. T. E. H.

March 10, 1841. 17 2m

State of South Carolina.

DARLINGTON DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. of W. Hunter Sur'v. Dec. on sealed Hunter & DuBose. Note, in Foreign vs. Attachment.

B. E. DuBose. THE Plaintiff in the above stated case having filed his Declaration in my office this day and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney within the limits of the said State upon whom a copy of this attachment could be served. On motion of G. W. & J. A. Dargan Plaintiff's Attorneys. It is ordered that B. E. DuBose do plead or demur to the same, within a year and a day from the date hereof or final and absolute judgment shall be awarded and given him. It is also ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Farmers' Gazette once every three months for the space of a year and a day.

S. WILDS DUBOSE, C. C. P. Clerks Office, Sept. 23, 1840. 46 1 ev 13 m

SOUTH CAROLINA, Chesterfield District. In the Common Pleas. Declaration in debt in At. vs. Attachment. John McKay.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in the above stated case, this day filed his Declaration against the Defendant who is absent from and without the limits of this State (as it is said) and having neither wife or attorney known within the same. It is ordered that the Defendant do appear and plead to the Declaration aforesaid within a year and a day from the date hereof, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him by default.

TURNER BRYAN, C. C. P. Office of Common Pleas. March 20, 1840. 37 ev m 31 v Sept. 16-1840 No. 44t f

DUNLAP & MARSHALL.

HAVE just received among other desirable fancy goods, the following articles, viz:— SHAWLS. Super Black Hernal, 3-4 and 4-4. Handsome printed Mouselin De Laine from 7-8 to 6-4. Supr. Scarlet Merino 4-4 and 5-4. Do. Mode (Plain) colored Thytet, Belvedere & Cayble do. 6-4 and 8-4 GLOVES. A good assortment Ladies and Gentlemen's super colored and black H. S. Beaver and Buckskin.

HOSE. Ladies super white and black Merino, Cash mere and Ingrain Cotton. MOUSELIN DE LAINES. Rich Printed, Fancy black ground and Mode Colors. ALSO, Super Blue and wool dyed black cloths, " " " " Cashmeres and Satinets

MALCOMS TRAVELS, &C JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Bookstore Malcoms Travels in South Eastern Asia; embracing Hindustan, Malaya, Siam and China, with numerous highly finished engravings. The man at Arms by James, Comstocks Mineralogy, do Geology, do Physiology, Whatleys Rhetoric, do Logic. November 24, 1840.

BOOK BINDING. THE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw and offer their services to citizens. G. BAZENCOURT, & CO. FOR SALE. Three Horse Waggon, 2 Extension top Barouches, 2 Second Hand Gigs. MALCOM BUCHANAN. March 10, 1841. 17 2m

INES. BLACK, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Red and Copying Inks, in small Bottles, For sale by John Wright at the Cheraw Bookstore. October 30, 1840. 51 tf

Hats and Shoes. A LARGE and well selected stock for sale by A. P. LACOSTE. October 21, 1840.

JERSEY WAGON. for sale by A. P. LACOSTE. January 6th 1841. 8 tf

Nails. 45 KEGS Nails, and Brads, all sizes, for sale by D. ALLOY. April 13, 1840. 23 tf

Tea and Loaf Sugar. SUPERIOR articles, for family use, for sale by A. P. LACOSTE. October 2, 1840. 49 tf

Clothing. CLOTH and Blanket Overcoats, Cloaks, &c For sale very low, A. P. LACOSTE. October 21, 1840. 49

CHEESE. FOR SALE BY A. P. LACOSTE. October 21, 1840. 49

PLANTRS.

(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel of Mr. Davis will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for Boarders and Travellers, as their table will always be supplied with the best liquors, and their Stables with attentive Oastlers and abundant provender. The establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction. Camden, Jan. 6, 1841. 116m

NEW BOOKS.

MITCHELL'S Primary Geography, W Women of England, Webster's Syn Dictionary, France with a portrait of Thiers, Walker on Beauty, do " Internuriage, Mrs. Norton's Poems, Smith's Memoirs and Comic Miscellanies, Young Lady's Friend, Heroines of Sacred History, Miss L slice Complete Cookery, Just received at the BOOK STORE. April 15, 1841. 22 tf

For sale at the Bookstore.

A SERMON by the Rev. J. C. Coit, deliv. at the Presbyterian Church in Cheraw, upon the occasion of the Semi-centenary celebration; prepared for the press, and published by the author, as a testimony against the established religion in the United States. Price 25 cents. August 4th, 1840. 128-1f

JUST RECEIVED

METHODIST Hymns 12mo. do do 24mo. sheep, calf, and Morocco. Methodist Discipline late edition, Watson's Dictionary, Life of Wesley, Life of Dr. Clark, Family Bible, sheep and calf, All of which will be sold at the New York prices. JOHN WRIGHT. April 10, 1841. 22 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JOHN WRIGHT has received at the Bookstore a large supply of Fresh and Superior GARDEN SEEDS for 1841. These seeds were selected and put up by one of the first seedsmen in this country, and may be relied on as being of the growth of 1840, as well as of the very best varieties. Each paper is accompanied with printed directions for planting. Call early before the assortment is broken. Cheraw, Dec. 4, 1840. 4 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received by Steamers Swan and Osceola a fresh and general assortment of Spring and Summer goods which together with his stock of groceries makes his assortment quite desirable. He will sell on the best terms for cash or to punctual customers on the usual credit. His friends and customers are invited to call and examine his stock. D. S. HARLEE. April 8, 1841. 22 4t

CASH SYSTEM CONTINUED.

THE TIMES are such as to compel the Subscriber to continue the Cash system; GROCERIES and all articles in that line will be sold for Cash only. Persons whose accounts and notes still remain unpaid, will please understand that no new credits will be given until all old arrearages are settled in full. D. MALLOY. Cheraw January 4th 1841. 8 tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES W. Blakeney, and Alexander Gregg, having formed a Copartnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of Blakeney and Gregg, will attend the courts of Chesterfield, Darlington, Marion, Marlborough and Lancaster. Office, Market Street, Cheraw. December 28th 1840. tf

A CARD.

JOHN A. INGLIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW Will practice in the Courts of Law for the Districts of Chesterfield, Marion, Darlington, and Marlborough. His office is in the building next below the Store of Messrs. Taylor & Punch. Dec. 14 1840.

For Sale.

A TRACT on the Doctrines of Election and Reprobation, by Rev. James H. Thornwell. Also, a Vindication of the Protestant Doctrine concerning Justification. May 1st, 1840. 25 tf The Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly on hand, Cotton Yarn and Twine at wholesale, from the Manufactory of Rockingham. GEO. GODDRICH. Cheraw, Jan. 1840. 10 tf

BY THE LIGHTERS of Steamer Osceola the Subscriber has received and is now opening his stock of Fall & Winter goods which his Customers may expect to buy at very reduced Prices. DB McARN Nov. 16th 1840. 2

Dunlap & Marshall

EARNESTLY request all persons indebted to them to make an early settlement of their accounts. They will invariably add the interest however trifling the amount on all accounts not paid within ten days. January 1st 1840. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of German Bolting Cloths of the best quality. MALCOM BUCHANAN. January 4th 1841. 8 tf

Roberts's Silk Manual.

A New supply of this work just received at the Book Store, price 37 1/2. April 30 1840. 25 tf

REV. RICHARD FURNAN'S SERMON.

DELIVERED in the Baptist Church in this place in vindication of the doctrine and practice of the Baptist denomination, for sale at the store of A. P. LACOSTE.