

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

The exhibition of live stock at the meeting of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society last week was meagre, except the colts. Of these 8 or 9 beautiful animals were exhibited. Six were entered for the premium of fifty dollars offered by Mr. Wright for the best colt of imported Stafford. They were much admired for their beautiful form, fine action and good size. The feeling seemed to be general that the Pee Dee country had sustained a great loss in the death of their sire. The premium was awarded to Mr. Albert Smith of Marlborough, for his colt out of an Optimus mare.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, P. M. General has arrived in Washington to enter upon the duties of his office.

Mr. SPENCER, the Secretary of War, is very highly commended by the New York papers for talents, and business habits, so also, is Mr. WICKLIFFE, by the Kentucky papers.

The Hon. John Owen, formerly Governor of North Carolina, died at Pitts in that State, on the 8th. inst. Few men in the State are so generally esteemed as was Gov. Owen.

It is charged by the Democrats against the late Postmaster General, Mr. Granger, that during his short service in the department, he dismissed 1600 deputy postmasters. To this the Cincinnati Gazette replies, that Mr. Granger came into office, he found 3,337 postmasters to be defaulters to the Government, and that the dismissals complained of, were made only from among these.

GROGAN, who had been apprehended within the limits of the United States for participation in some of the outrages committed by the insurgents in Canada, was demanded by our government, and promptly surrendered by the Canadian authorities. This is proof of the folly (to use no harsher expression) of those who figured at indignation meetings on the subject in some parts of the country.

Messrs. ALFORD and NESBIT, of Georgia, have both resigned their seats in Congress. The elections for Congress in that state are by general ticket. If the late state election is a fair index to the federal politics of the State, two Democrats will be elected in place of the retiring representatives.

THE McLEOD CASE.

All the testimony against the prisoner, which bore at all upon the case, was by "patriots" picked up about the grog shops. The sum of their testimony was that they saw McLeod among those who landed from the boats on their return from the attack on the Caroline—that they heard him boast of having "killed Durfee," and of having "killed one d— Yankee"—and that they saw him exhibit a pistol and sword stained with blood, which said was the blood of a Yankee. This, according to their accounts, occurred in and about the grog shops where they were all drinking at the time. One of the witnesses connected his testimony with a man who was proved, by other, and respectable witnesses, to have run away and gone to England before the time of the attack upon the Caroline, and thus shewed his testimony to be unworthy of credit. Others were proved to bear characters so infamous as not to be entitled to credit on oath.

On behalf of the prisoner, it was proved by Col. McNab, the British officer who had command of the station and under whose authority and supervision the expedition against the Caroline was gotten up, that an official list was furnished to him of those who were engaged in the expedition, and that the list did not contain the name of McLeod. A man who made out the list when the boat was starting, swore that he knew McLeod and that he was not among them. The witness not only procured the names of the men, but saw them individually. A man who also procured a list of the men on their return, testified that he knew McLeod, that he saw the men individually, and that McLeod was not among them. Others who were of the expedition, and who knew McLeod, swore that from their intercourse with the men, both on their respective boats, and after they boarded the Caroline, they must have seen McLeod if he had been present; but they did not see him, and were confident he could not have been present. In addition to all this, a hack driver testified that on the evening immediately preceding the attack on the Caroline, he carried McLeod in his hack from Chippewa, the place whence the expedition against the Caroline started, to Stamford, a village six miles distant; and that he there left McLeod at the gate of Lieutenant Morrison. Lieut. Morrison, who is a retired British officer, testified that on the night of the attack on the Caroline, McLeod came to

his house some time after dark, and that he and McLeod sat up in conversation till half an hour past midnight when McLeod took a bed in his parlor. The expedition left Chippewa about 11 o'clock at night, an hour and a half before McLeod went to bed at Morrison's six miles off. The wife, son and daughter of Morrison all corroborate his testimony, and the daughter states that McLeod's boots being wet, were sent to the kitchen to be dried, and remained there till next morning. The morning after the attack, about sunrise, Morrison met two respectable neighbors at his gate, who informed him of the destruction of the Caroline. When he returned to the house, he found McLeod partly dressed, at the door of the parlor in which he had slept, and communicated to him the news. McLeod with an appearance of surprise and delight, exclaimed "You don't say so" and expressed regret that he did not know of the expedition, saying that if he had, he would have been one of the party. All this was corroborated by different respectable witnesses. On this testimony the jury of course acquitted the prisoner.

The correspondent of the New York Sun, after furnishing a report of the charge by the judge, concludes his report of the trial as follows:

CONCLUSION.

"At about four o'clock, P. M., his Honor concluded, and the case was then given to the Jury, who retired under charge of the Constables, whilst the Court proceeded to the despatch of other business.

In twenty minutes the Jury returned to the Court House.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, Gentlemen of the Jury?" asked the Clerk.

"We have," replied the Foreman.

"What say you, gentlemen, do you find Alexander McLeod guilty or not guilty?"

"NOT GUILTY."

All was hushed and quiet—no excitement visible any where. The prisoner's keen grey eyes brightened up somewhat, and taking his hat and cloak, he slowly retired with his counsel."

It now appears plain enough that through the discretion (to use no stronger term) of some magistrate, McLeod was indicted on the false representations of a parcel of drunken vagabonds; and thus both Great Britain and this country were thrown into great excitement, and kept in a most painful suspense for many months. The State of New York is certainly bound, in justice, if not in law, to make McLeod reparation for the expense and imprisonment to which she unjustly subjected him by a groundless prosecution. There is no particle of credible evidence that he ever boasted of having any agency in the destruction of the Caroline or the death of Durfee.

The Yellow fever was abating in New Orleans at the 9th inst. The number of deaths, daily, had declined from more than 49, to less than 29.

The Yellow fever had also appeared at Vicksburg, Mi. During the three days preceding the 4th inst. it had caused 7 deaths. One of the papers of that town states that during the night of the 3rd., 26 new cases occurred.

ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.—In this State McDONALD, Democrat, is re-elected by a majority of perhaps three or four thousand, over Mr. DAWSON, Whig, now a member of Congress. Several counties yet to be heard from. At the Congressional election last fall the Whigs had a majority of about 4000. The Democrats will also have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of perhaps 30 or 40. The Whigs had a majority last year.

MARYLAND.—Mr. THOMAS, Democrat, is elected Governor, by a majority of 586, over Mr. W. COST JOHNSON, now in Congress. It is said, and doubtless with truth, that the loss of the election by the Whigs is to be ascribed to the apathy caused by the President's vetoes. In the House of Delegates, the Democrats have a majority of 6. The Whigs had a majority last year of 41. In the Senate the Whigs still have a majority, because elections for senators were held only in part of the counties.

In NEW JERSEY, the Whigs maintain their ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature, and will, of course, elect their Governor, who is chosen by the Legislature.

In PENNSYLVANIA, the election took place last week. The result in the counties from which we have heard, gives the Democrats a gain of more than the Whig majority of last fall, which was only a few hundred. Governor Porter, Democrat, is doubtless re-elected. In Philadelphia the Whigs have elected their candidate for Mayor, and have also elected Jos. R. INGERSOLL to Congress, in place of Mr. Sargeant resigned, by a majority of more than 1200. Mr. Ingersoll, is a brother of C. J. Ingersoll, also in Congress, but of different politics.

The following extract from a communication published in the Columbia Chronicle, contains information which may be valuable to some of our readers.

We would recommend most particular

ly to all those who may intend to build dwelling in any situation where they have the slightest doubt about malaria, to erect such houses as will enable them to sleep high from the ground. It is a fact known to the medical gentlemen of Columbia that the cases of intermittent fever when they have occurred have mostly been in houses of a single story—frequently have we known several cases of fever in a house of this kind, while the neighbors sleeping in an upper story were exempt.

"In Italy it was found safe to sleep in the second or upper of a house while the fever seized on those who lay below."—"Dr. Hunter says that in the Spanish barracks in Jamaica where the barracks consisted of two floors, three cases of fever occurred in the lower story for one in the upper." It is a common remark in Italy that the labourers while in the erect posture escape sickness, while if they lie or sit on the ground they are liable to be attacked by fever.

Sir John Pringle, in his account of the diseases of the army in the low countries of Holland, Flanders, &c., says:—"In general it is the richer sort of people, or those who can afford to live above the common rate, who keep free from the diseases of the marshes. For such climates require dry houses, the apartments raised from the ground," &c.

In Ghent, one quarter of it called St. Peter's Hill, stands high above the rest of the country, and in this the barracks having drains and free air, were quite dry; so that the men who lay there enjoyed perfect health; but the rest who were quartered in the low part of the town, whose barracks being mostly the ground floors of waste houses without drains, and of course damp, were all sickly. I the month of July the sick of one battalion, (consisting of 813 men) amounted to 140, of which number but two belonged to the company on the hill, and all the rest to those in the lower town."

In Bruges, "It was observed that such as lay in the upper stories kept their health incomparably better, than those who were below on the ground floors."

In Dutch Brabant, where there was much suffering with fever, "In general it was most frequent among the poorer sort who lay on ground floors," &c.

We might adduce many more illustrations from Jackson, Johnston and other eminent writers in support of our opinion that in a Southern climate our dwellings should be elevated, and our sleeping apartments in the upper stories, but we think the fact will be believed by all who will direct their observation to the subject. As we expect to see many buildings springing up in our beautiful town, we would respectfully suggest to those who intend to erect them, the consideration of an important matter of domestic economy—the most particular regard to the health of themselves and families.

It is false economy to save expense at a risk of health, which is not to be valued by money. The chances of health in this mortal life are sufficiently precarious for us to watch with most rigid and scrupulous attention for every possible aid to its preservation—and it is the interest of all communities, in every respect to impress upon the citizens that the welfare of individuals is the interest of all.

MEDICUS.

Capt. Drew who commanded the expedition against the Caroline, refused to testify in favor of McLeod, though requested to do so. To the letter containing the request he returned the following answer.

WOODSTOCK, Canada, }
Sept. 14th, 1841. }

SIR—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, in forming me that a commission has issued for the purpose of taking evidence in McLeod's case, and requesting me to attend before the commissioners at Hamilton, on Friday, the 17th inst. In reply thereto, I beg leave to say that I shall decline attending, for the purpose of giving evidence, upon two grounds—first, I deny the right of the United States Government to bring any British subject to trial as a felon, for an act of duty performed by order of her majesty's government.—Secondly—that if I were to give evidence upon the case, although my evidence might clear McLeod, by reason that he was not present at the destruction of the Caroline, yet such an act would be a virtual acknowledgment on my part that the Americans have a right to try me or any of the officers or men who served under me, and assisted at the destruction of the Caroline, should any of us be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) ANDREW DREW,
Commander.

The Hon. W. H. Draper, &c.

[Communicated.]

THE CHERAW ACADEMIES.
The "Cheraw School Society" on Saturday last, selected from between seventy and eighty applicants whose names were before them, the following persons to fill the situations in the schools which they propose to establish—MR. WILLIAM E. WORDING of New Hampshire, Principal of the Female School; MISS MARGARET COBRA of Charleston, Assistant in the same; MISS JANE HEBB of Washington City, Music Teacher, and Mr. F. M. HUBBARD of Massachusetts, Teacher of

the Male School. These gentlemen, and ladies have all been engaged in teaching for some time, and bring very high recommendations from persons well known personally or by reputation to our citizens. The Schools will be opened on the first of November next. A more extended notice, stating rates of tuition &c. will appear next week.

[Communicated.]

CHESTERFIELD BIBLE SOCIETY.
In pursuance of the provisions of its Constitution, the "Bible Society of Chesterfield District" held its annual meeting on Thursday evening the 14th instant in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this Town. The President being absent, Dr. M. MacLean 1st Vice President took the Chair. No report of their proceedings was received from the Board of Managers. On motion, it was resolved, That the Constitution be so altered that the stated annual meeting of the Society shall be on the third Thursday in May instead of the second Thursday in October.

The present incumbents of the several offices were nominated for re-election to serve until the third Thursday in May 1842 and until the election of successors. And they were elected accordingly.

And the Society then adjourned.
J. A. INGLIS,
Secretary.

Attempted Insurrection.—We yesterday learned from an undoubted source, that a plan was recently laid in South Carolina, near Purysburg, by some negroes, to rise and kill their masters. It was, however, discovered, as is the general fate of such evil machinations, in seasons to frustrate the hellish design. On Wednesday night last, Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one belonging to a neighboring plantation, knock at his door, and on listening, he overheard enough to convince him some villainy was on foot, and did not admit them. The next morning he had the negroes arrested, when they confessed it was their design to have killed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door; for which purpose, one of them was provided with an axe. They then intended to proceed to the residence of Mrs. Williams, and kill her, and so on to the next neighbor. On their examination, the four negroes implicated several others who were concerned with them, and nine in all were put on their trial. Our informant thinks the four ringleaders will be hung, and the rest severely punished. Of the negroes arrested, three belonged to Mr. Zandt, three to Mr. Hardee, and one to the estate of Yoamane. Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood; but when our informant left, the alarm had in some degree subsided.—Savannah Republican.

SNAKES.

The editor of the Concordia (Louisiana Intelligencer) says: "Louisiana is a delightful country, but very snaky. Our office and sleeping room are so near to, that they may be said to be inside of a cotton field. Every night on going to rest we have to shake the snakes out of the bed; we consider it amusement to kill three or four before getting to sleep. What makes us write about snakes is that we have just been disturbed by a long garter crawling over the table, making rather free with our newspapers. We have an idea of setting up a snake museum."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.
On Saturday afternoon last, five lads, between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, were playing about a sand bank a short distance from Baltimore on the Bel-Air road, when the bank gave way and buried three of them under it, from which they were not extricated until they were dead.

At the Moulton (Alabama) court, last week, the aggregate weight of the jury was 2,832 pounds, or an average of 236 pounds each.—Tusculum Alabamian.

SPECIES.

The Duchess D'Orleans, which sailed from New York on Friday for Havre, takes \$184,226 in specie.

A STREAK OF LUCK.

Col. Wood, late representative for the city of Natchez, has sailed to England with documents sufficient to prove him the rightful heir to the great Wood estate. The Colonel will only be worth about \$13,000,000. Crescent City.

From English Papers.

Messrs. S. Cunard, of Halifax, George Burns, of Glasgow, and D. McIvor, of Liverpool, the contractors with the English Government for carrying the North American mails, are to have £160,000 per annum as soon as they shall run every week between Liverpool and this country.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Theobald Mathew commissary apostolic. The Freeman's Journal states that this appointment places the apostle of temperance at the head of his order in Great Britain and Ireland, leaving him subject to no spiritual authority whatever, save that proceeding directly from the Pope.

A man named Bernard Cavanah, who boasts that he has lived for five years without food of any kind, suffered himself to be confined in a room, by a gentleman who doubted the powers which he claims for himself, for ten days without eating or drinking, and on the eleventh day was taken out in the presence of several scientific gentlemen in perfect health, and bearing no evidence of the severe test to which he had been subjected.

COLT, THE MURDERER.
The Bridgeport Connecticut Standard, says:—"His father is an aged man, whose years have been embittered by the folly of his son, and this last horrible act has filled up the measure of his cup of sorrow," which may soon lay him in the grave. We are informed that the intelligence of the arrest of his son, which he first learned by hearing a stranger read it at the City Hotel, has completely driven his reason from its throne, and made a wreck of all his earthly peace and happiness."

The Syracuse Convention.—The address of the Syracuse Whig State Convention, of New York, strongly condemns the course of President Tyler, and fully sustains that of his retiring Cabinet: it however, refuses to admit the belief "that the President has designed or desired to betray or desert his party, and pledges him future support, in the faith that he, "finding out his error, will correct it," and will hereafter prove himself "every inch a whig, in the true, national sense of that term." It holds Mr. Tyler to his avowal heretofore strongly made in favor of the one term principle; "and offers to Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the tribute of heartfelt gratitude and thanks for all his eminent public services, never more conspicuous or valuable than in the Senate during the recent session of Congress; and devoutly trusts that he may long be preserved to his country."—Char. Cour.

Mr. STEPHENS sailed on Saturday last for Central America, for the purpose of re-exploring the ruins of that region.—We believe, however, that it is his intention to confine his travels principally to Yucatan, and to a more minute examination of Uxmal, where, it will be recollected by the readers of his recent volumes, he spent but two days, being obliged to leave in consequence of the illness of Mr. CATHERWOOD. That gentleman has accompanied him on the present voyage, and we may look, therefore, for another volume or two on this most interesting portion of the American continent. We cannot help hoping that Mr. Stephens will be able to bring home some of those ancient relics, and, if possible, to penetrate towards the hidden city of which he speaks in the work already published.—We are informed that Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood have supplied themselves with a complete set of Butler's Daguerreotype impressions of the ruins they meet with.—N. Y. Courier.

THE FLOUR MARKET.
The New York Times says:—Flour is inactive and prices have suffered a decline since our last. The asking price is from \$5 75 to \$6, according to brands. There is an evident tendency to a still further decline. The transactions in grain are characterized by the same inactivity as flour, and prices have suffered a similar decline.

United States Bank notes were sold in Philadelphia on Saturday last, at 44 per cent discount.
Mr. Van Buren in the Field.—The Missouri Argus, (Benton's organ) is out in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for the Presidency.

MARRIED.
In New London Ct. on the 5th. inst. Dr. JACKSON BOLTON, of New York, to Miss ANN H. NORTH, daughter of Dr. E. North.

CHERAW PRICE CURRENT. October 19 1841. Table with columns: ARTICLES, per lb, per 100, per 1000. Items include Bacon, Butter, Beans, Bagging, Bale Rope, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Fodder, Glass, Hides, Iron, Indigo, Lard, Leather, Lead, Logwood, Molasses, Nails, Oat, Oil, Lamp.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.
ARRIVED, Oct. 8th. Brig ACOKES, 14 days from N. York.—Brig JUNO, 14 days from N. York.—Schooner ANTONETTE, 9 days from N. York.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND LAND FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL my house and 220 acres of Land adjoining Powe Town, to either with about 200 acres of Land in and adjoining the Town of Cheraw. Or the latter tract will be subdivided to suit purchasers.

JOHN J. MARSHALL.
October 20th., 1841. 49

NOTICE.
THE Partnership of Deapel & Marshall is dissolved this day. Those persons indebted to me by note or account previous to the first of January last are requested to apply immediately. All the notes and accounts are at the Counting room of Geo. H. Dunlap, Cheraw, So. Ca. October 20th., 1841. 49

FEMALE SEMINARY, Orange Grove, Sumter District, S. C.
MRS. CHARLES SPANN, Sen. respectfully invites to her Seminary for the purpose of establishing a Female Institution, three Ladies recently from Europe, and who have had considerable experience as Teachers. The course of instruction will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Geography, the use of Maps and Globes. The French language will be taught, and after a few months instruction shall have given the pupil some proficiency, it will be the general mode of communication between the Teachers and Pupils. Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar; also, Vocal Music; Drawing; Painting in Water Colors, in Oil, and on Skin and Velvet; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work of various descriptions, such as Cape Work, Tapstry, Band Work and Embroidery.

The Ladies charged with the duties of the institution will be vigilant in requiring an exact compliance with every Rule, and a strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. Two Examinations will take place in the course of the year, to which parents and friends will be invited. There will be a vacation of four weeks during the summer, which the Pupils may spend either at the Institution, or with their parents.—Also, one week at Christmas. The local location of the Establishment in the vicinity of Bradford Springs, and the strict attention pledged to be paid by the Teachers to the moral and mental improvement of those entrusted to their care, will, they trust themselves, ensure success to their Institution.

TERMS.
English Tuition, in all its branches, \$20 00
Stationery, 10 00
Ornamental Work of various kinds, 25 00
French, 40 00
Piano Forte, 50 00
Guitar, 40 00
Drawing, Painting in Water Colors, in Oil and on satin and velvet, 50 00
Use of Piano, per annum, 3 00
Use of Guitar, 2 00
Board, 150 00
Washing, 12 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, 10 00
Dancing at the charge of the master employed
Parents who prefer furnishing bedding &c. &c.
Letters addressed to Mrs. C. SPANN, Sen. Bradford Springs, will meet with prompt attention.
Board and Tuition payable half yearly in advance.
The Pupils will have the advantage of a select Library, English and French.
October 12, 1841. 49

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having deviated slightly from their first plan of doing exclusively a Cash Business respectfully inform their friends and customers, that their limited capital compels them again to resort to the system. They hope they may be saved the unpleasantness of refusing to credit any one.

EMANUEL & SOLOMONS.
October 11, 1841. 48

BAKERY.
THE Subscribers have recommenced their Baking business in all its branches. They will at all times be supplied with the best of Bread, Cakes, and Crackers, and be prepared to supply Weddings and Parties at the shortest notice. They hope by diligence and attention to merit a continuance of public favor.

EMANUEL & SOLOMONS.
E. & S. will receive by next arrival of the Steamer Osborn a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line.
Oct. 11, 1841. 48

State of South Carolina, Cheraw District.
IN EQUITY.
Wm. M. Cannon, admr. and An M. Cannon, admr. of Hugh E. Cannon, decd. vs. Henry E. Cannon and others His at Law of Hugh E. Cannon.
Bill for Sale Partion &c

IN EQUITY, Marion District.
William M. Cannon Adm. of H. E. Cannon vs. William Whitefield and Henry A. Vesey and Emily Vesey.
Bill for partition and account, and also Bill and Return of William Whitefield and Henry A. Vesey and Emily Vesey.

ESTRAY, SOUTH CAROLINA, Chesterfield District.
REUBEN ROLLINGS, of Fork Creek, 10th before me a dark brown Mare 3 years thirteen hands high, four years old, appraised at Forty Five Dollars.
T. Z. SCHROEDER, Appraiser.
Elisha Baker, John Leach, Matthew Baker, Sepmber 4, 1841. 49 1cm/4m [Printer's fee \$4 50.]

NOTICE.
ON the 21st of the Month of August will be sold before the Court House door on the 1st Monday and day following in November at 11 o'clock the following property:—One Bay horse, and a Cartload of goods and one d— to the property of Aron Miles, and the said of Andrew Clark vs Aron Miles.
Terms—Cash—Purchasers to pay for accounts by paper.
JOHN EVANS, Sheriff C. D.
Chesterfield C. H. Sess. Office, Oct. 9, 1841. 48