

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1842.

We understand that Major ELBERG, of Marlborough, lost his imported Durham bull, week before last. COL. MARSHALL also lost his fine Durham Cow and heifer in June. We were absent when Col. Marshall's cattle were sick, or we would have taken the trouble to preserve an account of the symptoms, and made a post mortem examination for the benefit of future importers of blooded cattle. Col. Marshall's yearling bull is yet doing well, and, should he live, promises to be a very superior animal. All experience proves the great risk which is always run in importing grown cattle from a northern to a southern latitude. There seems to be little danger when they are not over a year old, particularly when the importation is made in Autumn.

The Board of Managers of the Chesterfield Bible Society are requested to meet at Mr. Inglis's office, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.—The following are the members of the board:

- William H. Robbins, President.
Dr. Murdoch McLean, 1st Vice President.
Col. Hugh Craig, 2d do.
James Sinclair, Esq., 3d do.
John Dewitt, Esq., 4th do.
N. L. Edgeworth, Esq., 5th do.
T. Marshall, 6th do.
John A. Inglis, Esq., Secretary.
Col. David S. Harlee, Treasurer.
Alexr. McIver, Esq.,
James W. Burn, Esq.,
Dr. Thomas E. Powe,
Col. Benj. F. Pegues,
Gen. Wm. J. Hanna,
Col. Alfred M. Lowry,
John Evans, Esq.,
Col. J. W. Blakeney,
Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Cheraw will be held on Friday evening next.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate not much of public interest is doing. The pension laws, a report from a committee of conference between the two houses on the army bill, city police, &c., are among the subjects before it.

In the House, the resolutions relative to the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information called for by the House, continued to occupy the morning hour till the 10th when a call for the previous question was sustained. The main question was probably taken on the 11th. A bill relative to the election of members to the House, passed by a vote of 93 to 82.

The message from the President returning the revenue bill was, on motion of Mr. Adams referred to a Committee of 13. What will be done on this subject is uncertain.

The President returned the revenue, or tariff bill which had passed both houses of Congress, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, on the 9th, with his reasons for not signing it.

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution to adjourn on the 22d instant. In the Senate it was laid on the table till the 15th.

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the last number of the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW contains a likeness of that renowned hero and sterling Democrat "Governor" Dorr. The Commercial adds: "The picture tells strongly in favor of Lavater's theory; for nothing could be in better correspondence with the actions of the man than the conceit, presumption and fickleness developed in his countenance—Its expression can be given by only one word in the English language, pecking.—If the portrait does him justice, Mr. Thomas Wilson Dorr was never intended for anything higher than a "Whiskered milliner." "He is, however," continues the Commercial, "exalted into a patriotic hero" by the Review, "his face notwithstanding."

A bale of New Cotton was received in Charleston, by the railroad, on the 12th; whence, is not stated in the Courier, where the announcement is made.

THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

CONTENTS OF NO. VII. VOL. X. Original Communications. Report to the State Board of Agriculture on Elizabeth County. Remarks on some of the chemical changes produced in the different modes of preparing animal manures. Rejoinder on the doctrine of the rotation of crops. Essay on the artificial grasses suited to our climate and soil. The least injuries mode of grazing. The mode of preparing meadows, preserving them, and making hay. Marling in South Carolina. Season and crops. Notice to subscribers. Errata. SELECTIONS.—Choice of lands—continued; Model farms in France; Indian or field peas; Mineral bone earth; Geometers, canker-worms, plant lice; Novel mode of cultivating corn; Manures; Extracts from the proceedings of the South White and Warminster Farmers' Club; On the abolition of the fixed bridle or bearing rein; Stall feeding; Taming horses—horse training; Science and agriculture; Caterpillars on the clover—Hessian fly; Canada thistles; Handling cotton; Great Dismal Swamp; Natural changes of the successive kinds of growths of trees; Value of imports and exports, &c., from 1821 to 1841.

The following are the contents of the MAGNOLIA for the present month:—

- Indian and American Cotton; To Time; To a Fair Cousin; Were I a Bird; Pezous; The Clairvoyante; The Desire to Rowe; The war of 1812; Roman Roads; The last place of Sleep; The Mocking-Bird; Song—"Give me the land;" Elis; Centralism in the United States; Mount Sinai; Revolutionary Incidents—1. The Hite Family, 2. The Battle of Cedar Springs, 3. General William Butler; The Dirge of Adonis; Mycenae; Love and Consumption; Dreaming or Waking; The Knickerbocker for April; Carolina Troops; Impromptu; The Death of Brummet; England, her hostility to America; The Prayer of the Parent; Salamis. EDITORIAL BUREAU: Griswold's American Poets, The British in Afghanistan, William Motherwell, Morgan the Bucephalus, Griffin's School Books, Quain's Anatomical Plates, The Buffalo Literary Messenger, Addenda, James Booth, Nantihala—Indian Tradition, South-Western Antiquities, To Readers and Correspondents.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Full returns have not yet been published, but the accounts received render it certain that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches in the Legislature, and that Governor Morehead, the Whig candidate, has been re-elected. His majority in 54 counties is 2,652. His majority in the State at the last election was 8,235. The Legislature will have a Senator to elect next winter, in place of Mr. Graham.

There is no doubt, we understand, that the result of the negotiations, carried on in this city between the Secretary of State and the British Special Minister Lord Ashburton, will be sent to the Senate this day for consideration by that body.

Nat. Intel. From the Charleston Courier.

NEW APPOINTMENT ACT—DISTRICTING CLAUSE, &c.

Of all the measures discussed and acted on by the present Congress, the New Apportionment Act, with the Districting Clause, is perhaps one of the most important, and certainly one of the best, whether we contemplate it as a whole, or regard the magnitude of the particular clause which secures the rights of minorities every where. The old usage of leaving the States to regulate the manner of electing Representatives to Congress, placed the business in the hands of the bare majority in any one State to monopolize the federal power in their own keeping, to be used as whim and caprice may dictate—thereby disfranchising the minority of their rights, as they formed no part of the community. The "general ticket system," prevalent in a number of States, (seven, it is believed,) is one of actual usurpation, injustice, and tyranny, and a gross injury and outrage upon the spirit, design and tendency of the true democratic republican principle. Under that system, nothing is easier than that party intolerance should violate and overturn some of the wisest and best guarantees of the Constitution, in reference to the diversified pursuits, habits, customs, and interests into which the people of every State are classed, or divided. Most of the Southern and Western States, for example, have only two predominant interests—the agricultural and commercial. The States of the North have three predominant interests, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing. These three predominant interests, require for their proper maintenance and security, that each class of interests should have its own approved representatives, going directly from, and responsible directly to, those interests, on the floor of Congress. By general ticket, the major interest or section of a State, may set at naught and trample in the dust the minor interest or section, with impunity. Thus it would be easy any where for the major interest to sink and annihilate the minor, and with no possibility of redress to the latter, except by revolution, civil war. It may not, as yet, have been attempted, where the general ticket system has prevailed, to exert might against right so intolerably, as to deprive the cities and towns of their fair proportion of Representatives in Congress—but this is no reason why the States and people of the Union should not be guarded against the occurrence of such an abuse of power as might be readily perpetrated under that iniquitous system. The "districting clause" of the new Apportionment Act, remedies all these absolute, probable, or contingent abuses, and secures the just rights of the people in the election of their own immediate Representatives to Congress. And it is difficult to understand how, and upon what principle, the politician any where will be able to accumulate a capital out of his hostility to a measure so obviously just and equitable. With respect to our own State, it is gratifying to reflect that two of our representatives (Messrs. John Campbell, and S. H. Butler), had the independence to make for themselves and the State, an able and sensible advocacy of the measure in question. We believe, indeed, that the "districting clause" may be ascribed to Col. Campbell, who has so long and faithfully represented the Pee Dee section of the State. The speech of this gentleman, "on the reasons filed by the President for approving the apportionment bill," delivered July 6, (and published in the Charleston Courier of July 23,) travels over the whole ground as to the expediency and importance of the question involved in the measure itself, and as to the unusual course pursued by the President, and well sustains the reputation previously acquired by the speaker. A distinguished gentleman, North of the Potomac, writing lately to his friend in this city, speaks thus of Col. Campbell's course: "The movement made by one of your representatives (Col. Campbell), to produce uniformity in elections for Congress, which has resulted in the "districting clause" of the apportionment bill, he will never have cause to regret, although it is said he has the support of only one colleague in each House of Congress, and none that I am aware of from the papers of his State." If Congress had not acted on the subject, the general ticket system would before this decennary has passed, have been inevitably adopted by all the States of the Union, to preserve their influence as compared with the seven States that have already adopted, and others that would have made their first elections under the new apportionment law, by the general ticket.

"Many already declare they will disregard the law of Congress, and admit members whether elected in conformity to it, or not. But I regard the provision as eminently conservative to the small States, and particularly to the South, that I would vote for no man for Congress who would not pledge himself to sustain it, let his qualifications in other respects be what they might. I regard it, indeed, as the most important measure for the security of our institutions, that has ever been adopted by Congress, and should not be lost through the predetermined opposition of Southern men."

The loudest blustering and invective, yet exhibited in hostility to the "districting clause," comes from the extremity of the Union—New Hampshire, in the North, and Georgia in the South. But the people of the first must have experienced a very melancholy decay, from the spirit and intelligence

"The writer is in error here, as to this paper at least. We cordially approve of the district system, rejoice in its adoption as a triumph of principle, and unite in the award of honor and praise to Messrs. Campbell and Butler for their agency in effecting it.—Eds. Courier.

[Our opinion is also in favor of the district system. Tho' we apprehend that the refractory spirits in some of the States may create some difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the present law. We extract the following passages from the article in the Journal:—

of former days, if they permit their political will pullers to throw dust in their eyes, under circumstances where their dearest rights and interests are involved. And, as to Georgia, it would be strange indeed, and inexplicable as mortifying, if the people there could be inveigled into the adoption of a political notion so utterly absurd, as that their political rights could be better subserved by the general ticket, than the independent district system.

WM. LOWNEDES. A GREAT WORK COMMENCED.—The Troy Budget gives an interesting account of the first breaking of ground upon the New York, Albany, and Troy Railroad. The ceremony took place on Tuesday, in the town of Pawling, Duches county, (N. Y.) in the presence of deputations from the Common Councils of New York and Troy, and some three thousand spectators about half of whom were ladies.

INTEREST ON THE PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.—The bulk of the Pennsylvania State debt, which was due on the first of the present month, has not yet been paid; nor does there seem to be any reason to hope that it soon will be paid. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says: "The Bank of Pennsylvania pays all sums of interest not exceeding fifteen dollars in amount; and in the course of a few weeks certificates will be issued for larger sums, payable in one year, bearing interest meanwhile. The price of State fives for the last two weeks has ranged from thirty-five to forty dollars per share. The neglect of the Legislature to provide properly and fully for the interest had little effect, as such a course was generally anticipated. The condition of some of the holders is painful in the extreme, as they have their all invested in the stock of Commonwealth, and are now without the means of subsistence."

RHODE ISLAND MOVEMENT!—It would seem by the following notice which appears in the Plebeian, Dorr's official paper in this city, that some of our citizens do not feel that they have yet steeped themselves deep enough in infamy and treason. The meeting of this gang of conspirators is advertised for To-Night. The Corresponding Committee appointed at the Great Meeting held in the Park to sympathize with the People of Rhode Island in their effort to obtain a liberal constitution, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, August 10th, at 8 o'clock, on business of great and pressing importance. The committee consist of the following gentlemen.

- Aaron Vanderpool, Elijah F. Purdy, Auguste Davezac, Samuel J. Tilden, Ely Moore, Joseph Hopkins, Levi D. Slamm, Charles A. Seor, Nelson J. Waterbury, John H. Bowie, Alexander F. Vache, James B. Greenman.

During his residence in Spain, it is stated that Washington Irving will avail himself of the facilities afforded him by his position, to prepare his long contemplated history of Mexico.—Boston Transcript.

EMIGRATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—Between two and three hundred families of Germans, have, within the last six months, settled on the wild lands in Western Pennsylvania, and many others, foreigners and Americans, are about moving to these lands. One association of Germans, says the Ledger, about a year ago, purchased 33,000 acres, and have upwards of 700 hundred families living on them.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF COL. MONROE EDWARDS.—During yesterday, deputy keeper Zebulon W. Homan, of the city prison, having suspicion that all was not right in the cell of Col. Monroe Edwards, convicted of Forgery, and now lying in prison awaiting his sentence, proceeded to the cell of this illustrious gentleman, and on searching his trunks and different parts of his cell, he found a rope ladder, made from one inch grass rope, about sixty feet in length, and a number of leather loops, about two feet apart, to place his feet into; there was also a large grapple made of iron, about two feet in length, for the purpose of aiding him in securing his ladder on the top of the wall. Among his other implements of escape was found two large iron wedges of the weight of three pounds each, a small sledge hammer, a number of cold chisels, saws, files, &c.; also a large wooden mallet. On strictly searching one of his trunks a percussion pistol was found loaded with powder and ball, which he no doubt intended to use had he been resisted in his attempted escape. He was immediately well secured, which will prevent him from making any future attempts to put his designs into practice. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Homan for his exertions in frustrating the designs of this accomplished villain.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE, A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. A writer in the Journal of Commerce announces the curious and interesting fact that the atmosphere of the famous Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, has qualities of the highest efficacy for diseased lungs. Dr. Mitchell, most of whose family have died of consumption, and who was himself reduced to a hopeless condition by the same disease, believing that there were restorative properties in the air of the cave, resolved to make it his residence for a season; and about the first of April he established his quarters near the Star Chamber, about a mile from the entrance, whence he emerged for the first time at the close of June. His health and strength were so far restored that he rode eighteen miles on horseback. He says that in a week from the time of going into the cave his cough was gone, and that his appetite and strength increased daily. He felt lonely the first week, but soon became reconciled to his solitude, and now would rather live in the cave than elsewhere. We extract the following passages from the article in the Journal:—

"My opinion of the effect of the atmosphere of the cave is made up from personal observation. I have known the cave for twenty nine years. I have been in it at all seasons of the year during all kinds of weather, both day and night. During the late war large quantities of saltpetre were made at the cave and for this I prepared the carbonated alkalies, which are required in large proportion to produce crystallization, &c. At that time from 30 to 70 hands were employed in digging up the earth, &c. which covered the bottom of the cave, and conveying it by hoppers in the cave, about one mile from its mouth. During the whole time these men were engaged, which was for three or four years there was not a single case of sickness among them. The atmosphere of the cave is dry,—and the temperature even and equal. I have never known it to vary half a degree, through the year from 60 degrees of Fahrenheit. Combustion goes on well, lights burn clear,—respiration is easy. The earth which had been lixivated and thrown out of the hoppers, re-impregnates again in about three years, yielding from 3 to 5 lbs. of nitrate to the bushel. Animal flesh will not putrify in this atmosphere, nor will vegetable matter decompose. Meat hung up in the cave a few days, becomes so strongly impregnated with nitre as to become unpleasant to the taste. The corn cobs left by the oxen which were fed in the cave thirty years ago, are now in a perfect state of preservation; the logs used for water pipes are sound and good. Animal flesh dries in the cave, and becomes hard. These facts testify, that men of science may compare my conclusions and my premises together.

At this season of the year a strange current of air rushes out of the mouth of the cave; in the winter the current changes and blows equally strong into the cave." ALEXANDER McLEOD.—A paragraph went the rounds of the papers, some time since, stating that this individual had been annoyed by a mob during a recent visit to Buffalo, N. Y. A letter from himself has been published, giving the true version of the matter, from which we make the following extract:—

NIAGARA, 1st August, 1842. DEAR SIR.—In the early part of last month I had occasion to go to Buffalo on important business, which I could not well transact by deputy. I had succeeded in arranging my affairs and was about to leave with the afternoon cars, when a cadaverous looking tatter-dellion named O'Brien, an Irish Barber, who had officiated in that capacity on Navy Island, came up to within three yards of me and commenced abusing me in his peculiar slang. I at once saw he was a half-witted exotic, one of those vermin called patriots. However, as he had the wisdom to keep at a respectable distance, I said nothing to him. Several citizens of Buffalo, hearing the fellow's noise, came up to me as I was going off, and entreated me to remain and have him arrested. They said to me he was a nuisance in the city, and had that morning been hooting at, and endeavoring to raise a mob against, Mr. Van Buren, ex-president of the United States, who being on an electioneering tour made a speech from the balcony of his hotel. I declined remaining. I was not assaulted, nor had I any fear of personal violence. I knew well the citizens of Buffalo, with the exception of a few vile cowardly wretches, would spare the idea of making an attack upon a solitary stranger, who came quietly among them to attend to his business, and who had never done them wrong by word or deed; and as to violent language I have had an ample share of late. There has been a great deal of time and ink and paper spent in abusing Alexander McLeod, so the poor silly Irish barber was only imitating many eloquent speeches made for bunkum in the legislative halls of his adopted country, and with the same view—to get his quantum of applause from his coe-peers, the riff-raff.

The above is a correct account of the mob story, the foundation for the paragraph going the round of all the papers, and which, like all other cook and bull stories, is varied to suit the taste. I saw no mob, nor was I personally assaulted, or spoken improperly to by any one, save and except the worthy patriot barber, Paddy O'Brien.

A CHAPTER ON WHISKERS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE RASP.) I am a devoted admirer of Eloquence, and to have this propensity gratified, I attended on several occasions the deliberations of the recent Whisker Convention, and notwithstanding I was highly delighted by the lofty bursts of Eloquence and brilliant sallies of wit, I was at no time more perfectly enraptured, than on hearing Don Whisker-anous behind the bar of the House, defending most vehemently the cause of Whiskers. I should judge that the person whom he was addressing, entertained a repugnance to the cheek hairs, and that our hero was endeavoring to dissuade him from his prejudice. Howbeit, let him speak for himself.

"If I have a weakness, said Whisker-anous, (going into a doubt,) it is for whiskers. I have a going out of the heart, for them—I predict them. Cultivating and wearing them myself, I honor those who wear and cultivate them. Whiskers are, indeed, a possession of inestimable worth.—Not to mention their pre-eminent value in the field of Mars, what have they not accomplished in the arena of the little god of the bow and quiver? How many an adamantite citadel has fallen before the power of this formidable artillery! Many a man who else might have dragged out a miserable existence in poverty and rags, has found himself, almost in a day through the instrumentality of their unflinching efficacy, rolling in wealth, and revelling in the arms of beauty. Vide Earl Granbury Petersburg, of Norfolk.

In my mind's eye, now, methinks I see such a one, resolved to the utmost of his ability, to profit by the blessings which has been accorded to him by a merciful dispensation. Methinks I see him curled and pomatumed, emerging from his dressing room, the model of a whiskered beau. He leaves his dwelling and directs his steps to the boudoir of his lady-love—the mistress of thousands of broad acres and tens of thousands of bright dollars. He enters—he approaches—he marks the approving glance bestowed upon the well oiled curls that adorn his cheeks. His hand by accident rests upon a guitar; lightly raising the instrument, he sinks upon his knees before the object, first (after himself,) in his heart of hearts, and thus melts into song:

"I give thee all—I'd give thee more, If more than this could be; My whiskers huge—behold the store, I freely bring to thee. Each curling fibre there reveals The hero's soul full well;

And better far—the soft heart steals Of many a dazling belle. I give thee all," &c. An appeal like this no woman can resist. The conquest is won! and lo! our hero is made the lord of countless wealth, and the envied possessor of matchless loveliness. Therefore, I ask, if such be the power of whiskers, who would not be whiskered? And if fruit so golden may grow from the judicious cultivation of this invaluable crop; who would be so weak as to be deterred by the sneers of envious smooth faces, from devoting to the development of its capabilities, that time and assiduous attention which only is necessary to transform a ninny into a nabob. Let others do as they will, I wear whiskers; or as Patrick Henry said, (not the 'Conventer,') 'I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me whiskers, or give me—the—!' This knock down argument settled my hash, Mr. Editor, and I straightway shanked it for a striped pole, and had marked out upon my cheeks the pathway for a huge pair of whiskers to follow. And now, sir, if you wish to succeed in any matrimonial adventure, take my advice, (for I am a Prose-lyte,) and follow my example, and what you fail to accomplish by the glib red-rag, will be performed by whiskers. Oh! invincible whiskers!!

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CHERAW PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns for August 16, 1842, listing various goods like Beef, Bacon, Butter, Beans, etc., with prices per unit.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. MULLOY, as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Chesterfield District.

Mr. Editor: You will please announce Robt. C. Davis as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the approaching Election in October next.

MANY VOTERS. We are authorized to announce Malcom K. McCaskill as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of this District at the ensuing election in October next.

We are authorized to announce Capt. Stephen D. Miller as a candidate for Tax Collector for Chesterfield District at the ensuing election in October next.

SHERIFF SALES.

ON Writs of Fieri Facias will be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday and day following in September next, within the legal hours, the following property, viz: 400 Acres of land (more or less) whereon the defendant resides, adjoining the lands of Daniel Campbell, Charles Hendrich, N. Gibson, et al., also ninety-three acres of land (more or less) lying on both sides of Deep Creek, adjoining the lands of Rev'd. William Moore, James Taylor, et al., at the suits of John Jackson and Burgess Hubbard, et al., vs. George W. Meador.

261 Acres of land, more or less, on little Black Creek, whereon the defendant resides, with a Saw and Grist mill thereon, adjoining the lands of Abner Jordan, et al., at the suits of Fletcher Mangum and Burgess Hubbard, vs. James Joplin.

1000 Acres of land, more or less, on Beaver Creek, waters of Thompson's Creek, whereon the defendant resides, adjoining the lands of John McColman, Sarah Parker, and John Turnage, at the suit of M. & R. Hailey et al., vs. Daniel A. Graham.

600 Acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant resides, on big Bear Creek, at the suit of M. & R. Hailey, et al., vs. Stephen H. Parker.

Two lots in Powe Town, known in the plan of said Town by Nos. 74 and 75, (seventy four and seventy five,) fronting two hundred feet on Powe st. by three hundred feet deep, containing one and a half acres, more or less, levied on and to be sold as the property of John Doten, at the suit of J. W. Blakeney, vs. John Doten.

Ten negroes, viz: Jacob, Stacy, Henry, Delilah, Abner, Flora, Keziah, Sally, Sip and Isaac, at the suit of Wiley Parish & Co., vs. H. & J. C. Craig.

One negro man (Dennis,) at the suit of M. & R. Hailey, et al., vs. Ranald McDonald.

One negro man (Hugh,) levied on as the property of D. L. McKay, at the suit of the Merchants' Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw, vs. D. L. McKay.

Terms—Cash—purchasers to pay for necessary papers. JOHN EVANS, Sh'f. C. D. Sh'f's Office, August 13th, 1841.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed to one of his upper Stores, Four Doors Above Corner of Front and Kershaw Streets, where I shall be pleased to wait upon my friends and customers. My present stock of goods are equal to any in the market, and I leave for New York city in the morning to purchase an ADDITIONAL SUPPLY. The present stock, and the goods hereafter to be received, will be sold at VERY MODERATE profits. A. P. LACOSTE. Cheraw, August 11, 1842. 40 4t

CORONERS SALE.

ON a writ of Fieri Facias will be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday in September next within the legal hours, 96 (ninety-six) acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant resides, adjoining lands belonging to Jos. T. Burch, Dr. W. McBride and Renspy Tucker, at the suit of E.A. and E.A.'s of John Craig against David Sellers and Joh' Copeland. Terms—Cash—purchaser to pay for Tithes. August 13, 1842. 40 3t

E. W. DRENNING

WOULD Respectfully inform the public that he has located himself in MARKET STREET, Opposite Mr. Moore's Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

DYING AND SCOURING BUSINESS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments cleaned, and, if faded, dyed the original or any other color, and pressed in the neatest manner. Carpets, Table-Covers, and Crum cloth cleaned without injury to the Color.—Cotton Yarns dyed Fast Colors. N. B. His dying will not soil the whitest article. Cheraw, August 16, 1842. 40 1t

We copy below the Prospectus of the Democratic Review for the information of any of our readers who may wish to patronize it:

PROSPECTUS

THE new volume of THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. Volume XI, commencing July, 1842. John L. O'Sullivan, Editor. By an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of a coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Park Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tassilo, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll. The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed, under the circumstances, that these contributors shall be independent of the usual liability to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of views they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet. The portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of— Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, " James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, " John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, " Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, " R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, " Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, " C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, " Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, " Porter, of Pennsylvania.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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