

ustus and Willis Austin, were then in Texas, and were anxious that Cook should go there, as they particularly needed his services.

Cook thought there was no more bar in killing a man than there was in killing a hog—did not believe there was either hell or heaven, has killed and robbed 40 or 50 men, and would this winter murder and plunder as many more.

Johnston Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age weighs about 140 pounds, has keen blue eyes, and is very narrow between the eyes, his face and hands are badly scarred with dirks and knives, when he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of the arm twice with a dirk, also in the hip, his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers are broken.

Society is deeply interested in the detection and punishment of such a villain. Carter denies knowing any thing of the murder of Rives, although the chain of circumstances connecting him with Cook, in his tragical deeds, are strong, and would go far towards his conviction before an intelligent jury. He is an illiterate man, and no doubt was led on by Cook, who is a keen, shrewd fellow.

approach, took her station in a small shrubbery midway up a steep ascent, where the road overhangs the river. On the approach of the gig, it appears that she discharged both the pistols, one of which took effect in the brain of Mr. Benson, who was driving and who fell dead from his seat; the horse taking fright, started off, and before Mr. Harris could seize the reins to arrest him, plunged over the cliff into the river, where both horse and rider were drowned. The poor girl was found quite dead, wetting in her blood (having stabbed herself) across the breast of Benson. The horse and gig floated on to Gloucester bridge, where they were taken out of the water. Harris's body was picked up near Tewksbury; his young widow, we regret to say, is likely soon to become a mother. Mrs. Price for unluckily died within a month after the elopement. Thus have the earthly hopes of five families been blasted prematurely, and two innocent and lovely women, who, under bright auspices, might have been the ornament and delight of society, gone down to the grave in sorrow.

CHEROKEE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839.

INFAMOUS VILLANY AND TERRIBLE REBIBUTION.

The annexed revolting and horrible story—“an over true tale”—comes to us from the “Upton (Eng.) Journal.” So circumstantially is the whole account related, that we think there can be no doubt of its truth; yet it is terribly strange—“stranger than fiction.” It is not often that we publish sentiments so full of horror to interest, but the singularity of the events at their denouement, imparts to them a sacrificial solemnity, like that which hung about the corpse of a Joan Arc, or a Charlotte Corday. Whatever may be thought of the murdered heroism of the desperate wife and mother by whose dread hands the sanguinary catastrophe was consummated, language cannot sufficiently execrate the immeasurable wickedness by which it was excited.

In the Spring of 1833, two young ladies, sisters, named Louisa and Ellen Price, of Flangenoch Park, were placed by their widowed mother at the boarding-school of the celebrated Mrs. Serravallo, between Powder and Worcester, three miles from the latter place. Louisa was then about 16, and Ellen 14 years of age. It appears that Mrs. S. was in the habit of assembling her pupils and friends of both sexes every other week for the purpose of performing concerts of sacred music. To these parties there came, among others, two young merchants from Worcester, named Harris and Benson.

We pass over the occurrences of three years, during which time these two young creatures, naturally interesting, and gifted with superior abilities, were singled out by Harris and Benson for their marked and undivided attentions; these becoming obvious, were communicated by Mr. S. to the mother, between whom and the young men an explanation took place, and they were ultimately received at her house as the future husbands of her daughters. A brother of Mrs. Price's dying in 1835, left them, it seems, a sum of money, on condition of their not marrying until they attained, respectively, the age of twenty-five; and as the mother refused her sanction to the marriage of her daughters until the arrival of that time, the circumstance was made a pretext by their professed lovers to induce them to consent to an elopement, and private marriage; and in an evil hour, these two innocent girls, with all the fond affection of young and confiding hearts, embarked in their future worldly hopes and happiness in one frail bark—the honor of their admirers—and eloped with them before daybreak from Mrs. Serravallo's house. They proceeded to a neighboring church (Hallow), a few miles off, the keys of which they had obtained by bribing the sexton, who asserts that he was totally ignorant of their intentions. Here a mock ceremony of marriage was performed by an accomplice, who was dressed in the habiliments of a clergyman. They resided for some months after this in a cottage in the suburbs of Worcester; and here in April, 1837, Louisa, the eldest, gave birth to a daughter, the child of Mr. Benson, to whom she thought herself married. In June of the same year, Harris preceded to Lisbon on business connected with the firm, where as it subsequently turned out, he married a daughter of Mr. Kent, a wine merchant, of the firm of Kent and Brothers. He returned to England in February of this year, bringing his real wife with him, and purchased a house at Kempsey, on the banks of the Severn. Soon after Harris's return, Benson left Louisa, then the mother of two children, with whom and her sister he had been constantly living up to that time, and took up his residence in Harris's house, from whence he sent the unfortunate victims a letter, stating the facts in relation to the villany practised upon them, and offering in the name of himself and partner, to make a settlement upon them by way of reparation.

Words would fail describing the shock produced by the communication of this totally unexpected blow, which robbed them of all that rendered life, in their estimation, worth preserving. Ellen died a fortnight after in the lunatic asylum, near Dronwich, in the arms of her sister, whose mind it seems, was sustained by her determination to execute a fearful vengeance on the guilty causers of their bitter sufferings, which she too faithfully performed. Learning that her pretended husband was to be married on the 19th of March, and that he was to return from Worcester to Kempsey on the preceding evening in a gig with Harris, to the latter, she planned and put in operation the following frightful mode of retribution. After strangling her two infants, and leaving a letter on the table, stating that she would not let them live to hear of their mother's disgrace, she, dressed in man's clothes, armed herself with a brace of pistols, and knowing the probable time of their

Minutes of the Welsh Neck Association.—The following churches can obtain their copies of the minutes at this office; viz. Terrill's Bay, Piney Grove, Cafish, Brownsville, Antioch (M.) Buck Swamp, Bruton's Fork, Bennettsville, Gapway, Salem, Little Pee Dee, Beaverdam.

The remarks of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of the public lands cannot be read but with interest.

“Caliope” shall have a place next week.

A small volume ably written has lately been published in Philadelphia, entitled “Abolition a sedition” which seems greatly to disturb the nerves of abolitionists.

The Washington Chronicle is suspended, with a promise of being resumed, if subscribers in arrears will pay up. It was the successor of the U. S. Telegraph, and was conducted, as the Telegraph had been, with much ability.—The excessive bitterness of spirit which characterized both, and the recklessness with which they misrepresented and vilified all men of distinction in the ranks political opponents is probably the chief cause of their failure.

New Silk Paper.—A periodical has been commenced in Baltimore by J. S. Skinner, entitled “The Journal of the American Silk Society and Rural Economist.” The prospectus we have not seen. As soon as we get hold of a copy it shall appear in our columns. Mr. Skinner was the first Editor of the American Farmer. Every one acquainted with the merits of that work must know that he is eminently qualified for the duties which he has now undertaken.

Mr. Wise's speech of which a sketch will be found in the preceding columns was delivered on the motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Mr. Swartout. The speech is by an able and bitter, though doubtless honest party leader whose avowed aim was to convict a government officer of unfaithfulness. His statements are therefore to be received with allowance for the coloring which his strong prejudice led him, perhaps insensibly, to give them. But after all the allowance that can be made on this score, the sketch of the speech, and especially the speech itself, which was very long, must leave on the mind of an unprejudiced reader a strong impression unfavorable to the Secretary of the Treasury. The present and preceding Administrations viewed, according to their wishes, as a “Unit,” found in operation as perfect a system for conducting the financial operations of the Government as heart could wish. For the injurious effects of their officious and unskillful tampering with it they must expect the public to hold them to a strict account. And if they are dealt by a little severely it is only what they deserve.

Congress. The journals of both houses continue to be destitute of interest.

The North Carolina Standard, published at Raleigh, has labored most assiduously for months to identify the Southern Whig party with abolitionism. The editor is surely hard run for charges against his neighbors if he can invent none more feasible. He must also put a very low estimate upon the intelligence is his readers if he supposes they can believe such charges.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury proposes the melting of sand, and then moulding it into blocks of a suitable size, as a material for building. For durability it would be equal to the best stone, and where sand can be obtained, the cost, it is said, would not be great.

A son in Morris county N. Y. lately killed his father with an axe. The father first struck the son who was only 16 years of age for some offence, and the lad immediately returned the fatal blow with the axe.

Gen. Steven Vanrenselaer, died suddenly on the 2d inst. at his residence near Albany N. Y. He had been in bad health for some time, and was convalescent. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been strangulation from a fit of coughing.

The Abolitionists seem determined to send out a vessel to Liberia, and other colonies of the Colonization societies for the purpose of bringing home discontented Colonists. Their next endeavour we suppose will be to release paupers from poor-houses.

Mr. Henderson (Whig) has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi, in place of R. I. Walker resigned.

The St. Augustine “News” states that a parcel of Morus Multicaulis trees sold at auction sales in that town, Jan. 26th, brought from \$7 to \$21 each.

Three children, bitten by mad dogs, lately died in Chester county Pa.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The friends of this excellent and invaluable State institution, will be gratified to learn, that provision was made by the Legislature, at its late session, for the appropriation of two thousand dollars, and the surplus of Tuition Fund, annually, for the increase of the College Library—to be drawn and expended under the authority and direction of a Board of Trustees. S. Carolinian.

FLORIDA WAR.

FROM FLORIDA. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

CAMP NEAR THE OKLAHAWA, 5 miles from Pilatka, Jan. 24 1839. I will give you a short description of our land of flowers. Lord! what a cognomen for Florida; in the first place, after crossing the Oklahoma river we cut a road to Lake George, as perfect a barren as the foot of man ever trod upon, scrub oak as high as a man's head; this occupied us five days, and then we camped at Silver Springs. Expectation was high as to the probability of catching Indians, in fact, we had been informed by an Indian guide, Tomoka John, that there was a large body of refugee Creeks waiting to give us a reception. Our blood was up in spite of scrub oaks, and no water, besides a broiling sun—we marched and marched—advanced and retrograded but “de Ingan no dar.” Well says our Major to Sampson, (negro guide) you see there are no Indians here, where are they? Well massa you see they are all gone if they do no de swamp dar, dey ober toddler-side in de big hammock, water all around if dey no dere, dey must be yonder (pointing South), if dey no dere Eh!! dey must be all gone, me dono where—so ended the grand expedition (to the Oklahoma) consisting of two've companies.

After this the whole of my regiment on this side went to Key Biscayne and Fort Pierce, excepting my company, which is here building a picket work. I can't near nabbing a few of the scamps the other day five of them had fired on a teamster, shooting him through the right breast, wounding him badly. This was up Deep Creek, about two miles from which place I was at the time. I started immediately with twelve men and came up with the wagon, which was stripped of its cover; all the corn bags being emptied and the bags taken. We traced them upwards of a mile by the grains of corn spilled and their trail, when we lost them in the worst swamp that white man ever saw. But two days afterwards came our part of fun and plunder, I was ordered with my whole company to reconnoitre Deep Creek down to the Oklahoma river, a distance of three or four miles. After arriving at the mouth, we saw a small fire. A tree was felled immediately, and we crossed over to see what was the matter. We soon discovered we had pronounced upon them unexpectedly. They left every thing “in statu quo,” in the midst of their cooking; content with on the fire—cups and pots were filled with water—even powder-horns and pouches, bows and arrows, petticoats, moccasins, cloths, &c; strewed thickly round every thing we did not care to carry off was pitched into the creek. I warrant they will rue the day they stole the wagon. We got back the identical cover and care bags. I did really pity the poor devils for their destination, we took them all. The war is stopped for want of argument. We can do nothing, for no one knows where the Indians are, and of course we cannot move against them.

N. ORLEANS, FEB 7

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

By the Pauline, which sailed from St. Pierre, in the Island of Martinique the 12th, information is brought, giving the particulars of a terrible earthquake which visited that island, on the 11th instant, and spread havoc and ruin over the whole French Colony. The vessel having left the day after the disaster, the whole extent of the damage had not been ascertained. The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in, describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and burial of many families. Of the towns, Port Royal appears to have been the greatest sufferer. Numbers of buildings were demolished, and multitudes of lives lost.—The last shock of the earthquake left scarce a building standing, and the whole city may be said to be overwhelmed. Four hundred persons, it is supposed, were buried under the ruins. Of these, three hundred had been withdrawn from under the wreck and rubbish; and excavations were going on to extend relief to others in the same situation. In the town of St. Pierre the shock was not so severe as at Port Royal the commotion lasted about five minutes.—Several houses were thrown down, and many shaken into a shattered that totering condition. The number of lives lost was very small compared with the destruction at other points. The Governor of Martinique had issued his proclamation, calling upon the citizens to succor each other in their frightful disaster and promising the sympathy and assistance of the French government. The call had been answered with alacrity, and many of the citizens had joined the garrison and marines in digging up the ruins, opening the streets, propping up buildings, and repairing the devastations which the calamity had made. For further and complete accounts we must await the next arrival, as the Pauline left too soon to ascertain all the dreadful particulars.—Bulletin.

New York Jan. 26.

STORM IN NEW YORK.—One of the severest gales we have ever had, visited this city on Saturday afternoon. The day previous the weather was mild, with a breeze from the eastward, and no indications of a storm.—In the course of the night rain commenced falling, and the wind at the time was quite fresh, inclining to a gale. This description of weather continued until 2 P. M., when there was a dreadful uproar of the elements. By 3 P. M. a regular gale was upon us from the S. E. For an hour and a half, there was a constant rush of wind, and at times, raged with terrific violence. Up Maiden Lane, Bread, Sutton and Beekman streets, Peck Slip, &c. we saw boats plying and cotton bales floating; and when the water subsided, some hundreds of tons of ice were left in the streets. A great many cellars were filled with water and the damage in the aggregate must be very considerable. Many persons, however, rescued their goods in the whole or in part.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia papers contain accounts of injuries from the same storm both in these cities and in the intermediate country. Losses of bridges, mills, houses, horses, cattle are detailed. NEW YORK JAN. 30. Of the GALE AND STORM we have a widespread record of havoc. Albany has met with sad losses, even amounting to one million of dollars, it is stated. The Steamboat North America, at the wharf there, is nearly destroyed. A great deal of flour in store has been spoiled. Troy and Catskill also suffer severely. All along the Hudson great damage has been done. ST. AUGUSTINE JAN. 25. Capt. L. J. Beall, 2d Dragons, on a scouting party from Fort Butler, captured two men, two boys, and twelve Indian women, on the 21st inst. near Ahapooka Lake.—News.

Extract of a letter, dated “TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 13, 1839. The troops keep the Indians well employed between the Ocala and Suwannee. About thirty Indians were attacked near Magnolia by the citizens of that place (ten men) six were killed, and two men were shot in crossing the St. Marks river.”—To D. W. Whitehurst, Esq. PENNSYLVANIA.—By a recent Message of the Governor of this State to the Legislature thereof, it appears that the aggregate of the State debt is \$20,592,304, (including in this computation the sum of \$2,867,514 received by the deposit bill from the United States).—This would be a large debt if the State did not hold property and funds more than sufficient to represent it, which are stated by the Governor as follows: The public works, canals, railroads, &c. \$25,109,614 92 Bank stock 2,108,790 90 Turnpike and bridge stock 2,736,396 58 Canal and navigation stock \$28,000 00 Railroad stock 179,564 59 Money due on unpatented lands 1,000,600 00 Estimated value of public property \$31,652,903 60 Flour for England.—For several years past this country has been an importer of bread stuffs from Europe, at a cost of some millions of dollars. A change of circumstance has, however, recently taken place, and notwithstanding the price which flour bears in the United States, shipments are going forward to some extent for the supply of the wants of the British people, arising from the sterminess of their last harvest. We have ascertained from correct sources that the quantity of Flour which has been bought in Baltimore for the English market, shipped and shipping, is about 2,000 bbls. The Richmond Compiler states that within the last two weeks there have been purchased in that market 10,650 barrels of Flour, at an average price of \$9 1/2, which are now going on board the following vessels loading in James river, for Liverpool, viz: ship Lucia, 4630 barrels; brig Ark, 3,200, and brig Carthage 3000. In Philadelphia, it will be seen by a report in another column, about 22,000 bbls. have been bought for the English market. The quantity taken in the New York market is not known. The whole foreign export from that port, between the 1st and 6th instant, was only 8922 bbls.—Balt. American.

AN IMPORTANT REMON.—The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman, holding an official station in the Provinces, to another in Bangor, Me., dated FREDERICTON, JAN 22. A report is current in town, that Sir John Colborne has expressed orders, should any further attacks be made on the Canadian territory, to follow the vagabonds wherever they may go. If this is the case, and I do not at all doubt it, it will require great discretion on the part of the United States citizens to avoid a war.—However, we shall continue to wish for peace until war is declared, which I rather fear is nearer than many suspect it is.

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EXTRAORDINARY.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 11th inst. says as follows: We are informed upon the best authority, that on Monday morning last, the water of the lake on the American Bottom, opposite to this city called the Grand Miras, covering more than one thousand acres suddenly disappeared, leaving nine tenths of its bed entirely bare. It has since filled up gradually; but on Thursday about one foot below its ordinary height. The fish in the lake appear to have been all dead destroyed, thousands of them being now floating on the surface of the lake. While the water was out a huge fissure was discovered in the earth at the bottom of the lake extending from bank to bank.

Mrs. Grove, a quakeress, is now giving lectures on Anatomy to the ladies of Providence. Her audience at Boston were so pleased that they gave her a patent lever watch and a set of Anatomical plates. We Americans are certainly a queer people.

Mr. Mackintosh (son of the late Sir James Mackintosh) who spent some months of last winter in this country, returned to it in the steampacket Royal William, lately arrived, and has taken up his residence in this city, in the capacity of Attaché to the British Legation in the United States.—Nat. Intell.

Judge King late presented at an anti-Mormon meeting in Ray county. He is the Judge of that Circuit, and the Mormon prisoners, now in jail, are to be tried before him. Truly, they have an excellent chance for a fair and impartial trial.—Mo. Adv.

NEW YORK ANNUAL BILL OF MORTALITY.—The annual report of City Inspector, Henry G. Donnell, was submitted to the Common Council last evening. The whole number of deaths, not including still births, during the year 1838, was 7533; or including still births, 8053; being 679 less than in 1837. By consumption 1225; marasmus 470; cholera infantum 437; convulsions 636; dropsy on the brain 368. Of the whole number deceased, 3501 were white males, 3105 white females, 313 colored males, 314 colored females. Under 5 years of age, 3335, (more than half, without including still births.) Only one reached the age of 100. The greatest number of deaths in any one month, occurred in July.—Jour. Com. Jan. 22.

FORSING MULBERRY TREES.—The rage for growing Mulberry trees excites the most sober people.—A number of large green houses, conservatories, occupancies, and

other establishments have been fitted up in this town for growing these costly tree during the winter months, and the culinary departments and even some of the ladies' parlors contain the germs of future forests of Mulberry trees. In three or four large establishments, there cannot be less than two hundred thousand cuttings out, part of which have sprouted beautifully, and by the month of April they will amount to something in the shape of trees. The purpose is to increase the shrubs in size, so that when the spring opens they will answer to lay down or put out in the shape of cuttings. A box two feet wide and four feet long, with a foot of earth, will contain over one hundred cuttings, which can be placed in any warm corner. In three months they will have grown sufficient to multiply, by laying them down, into nearly a thousand trees, by next autumn.—Northampton Courier.

Thompsonian Case.—The Jury, in the case of Chauncey, Nixon and Armstrong, returned into Court yesterday after an absence of forty eight hours, with a verdict of “Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree” against Chauncey; and “Not Guilty” with regard to Nixon and Armstrong. One of the Jury also stated that he was requested to say, that a resolution had been unanimously passed by the Jury, recommending Dr. Chauncey to the mercy of the Court. The convicted defendant was then placed in custody of the Sheriff, while the acquitted were set at liberty.

The Court room was crowded in every part, from the moment of the appearance of the Jury, until after the adjournment; and as Nixon was on his way to the sheriff's office, an attempt to create a riot, when he was promptly arrested and taken before the Mayor. Quite a crowd lingered in the neighborhood, but we are rejoiced to be able to state that nothing like a disturbance took place.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

The State Debt of Virginia now amounts to \$3,255,859, and a loan of \$3,320,030, is necessary to provide for subscriptions already made by the Legislature; so that with some additions thereto contemplated by existing laws, the aggregate amount of actual debt will be \$9,024,170.

BANK OF HAMBURG. At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Hamburg, S. C. it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital of the Bank, from three to five hundred thousand dollars, under the provisions of the charter; and according to the resolutions adopted at the meeting, four thousand shares are to be sold at public auction on the 8th of March next, payable on the 1st of November next.

Mathematical.—The following queries are propounded by the New York Whig. They are to be solved by the rule of “Simple Consideration.” If three sub-rearsurers run away in one month, how long will it be before the sub-treasury is in full operation? Again: If the above three carry off \$3,000,000 of the people's money, and the treasury contain \$40,000,000, how long will it take a host of sub-treasurers to bankrupt Uncle Sam?

A rare Cotton Stalk.—The San Augustine, (Texas) Herald of the 28th Nov. says, they have in their office a Cotton Stalk, raised on an upland farm, by Wm. Todd Esq. of Shelby County, which is thirteen feet six inches in height, and yielded 400 bolls.

CHEROKEE PRICE CURRENT

Table with 3 columns: Item, Unit, Price. Includes items like Beef in market, Bacon from wagons, Butter by retail, Beeswax, Bagging, Bale rope, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour Country, Feathers from wagons, Fodder, Hides green, Iron, Indigo, Lime, Lard, Lead bar, Logwood, Molasses, New Orleans, Nails cut assorted, Oats, Oil curriers, Lamp, Spanish white lead, Pork, Rice, Shot, Bag, Sugar, Salt, Steel American, Tallow, Tea imperial, Tobacco manufactured, Window glass 8 x 0, 10 x.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT

Table with 3 columns: Item, Unit, Price. Includes items like Bacon, Ham, Shoulders and Middles, Coffee, Green Prime Cuba, Ordinary to Good, Porto Rico, Cotton, Upland, Inferior, Good, Fair, Lard, Molasses, New Orleans, Havana, Sugar, Louisiana, Havanna, Brown, Muscovado, St. Croix, Porto Rico.

Morus Multicaulis.

Or genuine new Chinese Mulberry.

A LARGE stock of best Southern raised lately put into the hands of the subscriber for disposal, at thirty dollars a thousand, for bulk, and twenty cents a foot for main stem and root. And discount for large trade, say ten per cent. for five hundred dollars worth, and ten per cent. for one thousand dollars or more. But as the price is still rising, (now four cents a foot in many places) owing to the very inadequate supply for the increasing demand, it is suggested that, to prevent disappointment, those who intend to purchase, should secure at above prices, as they expect prices to advance, and say in order that “good rats.” Again, as the season is advancing, and little time for negotiation, as to distant deliveries, it is against early (best) time of spring planting, it is stated that no quota is to be forwarded until payment is first made or secured at place within 60 days; say here, Enfield, Halifax, Petersburg, Cheraw, Charleston, Baltimore, or any place in our country, accessible by water or rail road conveyance.

SIDNEY WELLER, Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. C. Jan. 23, 1839.

Administrators Notice.

The Executors of the Estate of T. T. Tryon deceased are requested to call and receive on their debts \$5 per cent. The next and last dividend, will, it is hoped, be made in a few months. Some of the debts are not yet collected, and a little property is unsettled.

ALX. GRAHAM, Adm'r. Cheraw, Feb. 12, 1839.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received till the first of March for building on the lot of the “Cheraw Presbyterian Society” a Session House according to a Plan and specifications which may be seen at the Bookstore of Mr. Prince & learned by addressing: G. H. DUNLAP, Chairman of the Comtee. Cheraw, Feb. 13, 1839.

For Sale.

TWO lots in Pove Town, one adjoining Mrs. Collins and fronting Alex. Melvo Esq. the other in the rear, whole six hundred feet by one hundred, will be sold cheap, apply to J. HERVEY, Cheraw, 12th Feb. 1839.

Law Notice.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM and J.W. Blake, Law, have entered into partnership to practice Law under the name of GRAHAM & Blake, Office on Market Street. A. GRAHAM, J. W. BLAKENEY, Cheraw Feb. 13, 1839.

Notice.

McINTOSH has taken the Store lately occupied by A. P. Lacoste Esq. and is now offering for sale a desirable stock of goods, consisting in part of the following: Salt, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses in Hds and Barrels, Sweets and English Iron (assorted), Rice, Cheese, Mackerel, Tanners Linseed and Sperm Oil, White Lead, Window Glass and Putty, Bayging, Rope and Twine, Cut and Wrought Nails, Sole Leather, Old Madeira, Sicily and Malta Wines, Steel Trace Chains, Axes, Working Hoes, Loaf and Lump Sugar, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes and Hardware, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices for cash or on the usual time to responsible and prompt persons. Cheraw, Feb. 2d, 1839. Persons indebted to the late firm of B. McIntosh & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts.

Received by last arrival of Steam Boat

150 copies Missouri Harmony, Authon's Horace, Lathar on Gallations, Know's History of the Reformation in Scotland

Notice.

IN pursuance of the third section of the act of the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act “to authorise the formation of the Charleston, Georgetown and All Saints' Rail Road Company” Books of subscription for Stock in said company will be opened in the place at Messrs' Hotel on the first Monday in March next. A. P. LACOSTE, D. MALLOY, J. C. WADSWORTH, Commrs. for Cheraw. Cheraw Feb. 13, 1839.

South Carolina.

Thomas Stiles et al vs. Bill for partition for Samuel McDaniel et al. Reddito. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rodrick McNeil and wife, and Alexander McDaniel, defendants in the above stated case, are absent from, and reside without the limits of the state; It is on motion of Dudley, complainants solicitor, ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear, and plea, answer, or demur, to the complainants' bill of complaint, on or before the first day of July next, and in default thereof, that the complainants' bill of complaint, as to them, be taken pro confesso. It is also ordered, that notice of this order be published in the Cherokee Gazette, twice a month for the space of three months.

G. W. DARGAV, Comm. in Equity Cheraw District.

Jan. 14, 1839.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of David G. Coit, late of Marlborough District, are requested to make payment to the Rev. J. C. Coit, whose receipts will be received by me for all payments that may be made between this time and the 15th of March next.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Administrator. January 16th, 1839.