

New Cash Store.
I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of reasonable and fashionable
GOODS,
which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will think them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824. 35

Fresh Goods.
THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their **STONE** in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of
All kinds of Goods:
and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.
Concord, Sept. 1824. 143

Removal.
MARTIN F. REVELL, Tailor, Salisbury, returns his sincere thanks to those who have encouraged him in his line of business, since his commencement in this place, and avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public in general, that he has removed his business to the shop in Main-street, recently occupied by J. B. Hampton as a silversmith shop, he having removed his business in an adjoining room. M. F. Revell also informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from New-York and Philadelphia, which he will be happy to have a sufficient opportunity to exhibit, in an equal style to any that he has received. He likewise has just got some additional force, which will enable him to despatch work on a short notice. He hopes by his assiduity to business and neatness of work, to merit an equal share of encouragement. N. B. M. F. Revell will be glad to take an apprentice to the above business, if he can get one on suitable terms.
Nov. 29, 1824. 44

New Goods.
BY the Steam Boat Columbia, now within 12 miles of Cheraw on her passage up, will be received most of the following Goods; the residue will be received in 8 or 10 days.
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Smith's Bel-lows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Screwplates Files, &c. Mill, Pit and cross cut Saws, wire and hair Sifters, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery, (assorted) Mackerel, Shad, Codfish, mess and prime Beef, Lined and Tanner's Oil, Paints, Putty, Glass, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and seine Twine, Lead, Patent and Buck Shot, Dupon's FF. Powder, Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities; Plough moulds, Nixon's patent ploughs, superior to any other.
Also, Whittemore's cotton and wool Carls, black and white Hats, from the best manufactu-ries and of the newest fashions; a general as-sortment of Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Straw Gypsy Bonnets, fancy and common Chairs, Nor-thern Cheese, together with a general as-sortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia, Colmanar, Tenuferic and Malaga Wines, Jamica, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey, London Porter, Pepper, Pi-mento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Indigo, Cop-eras, Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. &c.
From the above general and extensive as-sortment, dealers in goods can be furnished with al-most every article in their line. These goods have been purchased from the New-York Auc-tions, Importers and best stores, with great care, and every advantage for buying cheap; and will be sold to Merchants by wholesale, for cash, at prices as favorable as they can be bought of regular dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.
Cash paid for Cotton.
Cash and Goods advanced on cotton and other produce.
Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the other, are invited to call and examine the above goods. BEERS, BUNNELL & Co.
Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824. 4137

STEAM-BOATS
Pee Dee and Columbia,
To run between Cheraw and Georgetown.
THE owners of these Boats have respective-ly put them in the best order; they are now running their first trips, and will hereafter, as far as is practicable, leave the above places regularly and alternately: a Boat to arrive at, and one to leave, each place every three to five days. Each Boat will render to the other, in case of need, every aid to insure expedition and safety. Experience has sanctioned the maxim, that "no business is worth pursuing, that will not pay insuring."
To add safety to expedition, Insurance, Agen-cies and Policies have been procured at New-York, the benefits of which are offered to ship-pers by these Boats, on the following terms:
Freight of Cotton per bag, 75 cents, including Insurance. In case of loss, the cotton to be val-ued at the price current of the day of shipment, at Cheraw.
Up Freight will be insured at one-fourth of one per cent. on their value. The Freight of merchandise, goods, and commodities, will be made on many others. A new printed list will show the regular rates.
Cotton and other freight will be received and forwarded by these boats, to any agent or fac-tor, free of any other charges than storage and expenses actually paid out.
No pains will be spared to insure expedition, safety and satisfaction, and thereby to merit pub-lic patronage. Application to be made to the subscribers at Cheraw.
BEERS, BUNNELL & Co.
Agents for Columbia.
HENRY N. MILLER,
Agent, Cheraw Steam Boat Company.
Cheraw, Nov. 6, 1824. 3136

The Monthly Review, in Reviewing Phillips' History of Vegetables, 1820, respecting Sage, says, "that the Dutch have been long in the habit of drying Sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only their own but also great quantities from the south of France. They pack them in cases, and take them out to China; for every pound of Sage, they get in exchange four pounds of tea, the Chinese pre-fering it to the best of their own tea." If this assertion be correct, and if it was possible that a similar trade could be carried on by the English, (consid-ering the greatness of the consumption of foreign tea,) the labour that would be caused by it would be extraordi-narily great; the process of drying and curling could be easily done, and it would employ both young and old in its preparation.
[London Magazine.

Substitution of Potatoes for Soap.
M. Cadet de Vaux proposes to wash linen by the application of pota-toes only three parts boiled, instead of soap. The following is an experiment on this subject, made by M. Hericart de Thury, the report of which, signed by him, has been published:
The linen experimented on consisted of the clothes of adults and chil-dren, sheets, coverlets, table linen, towels, brewer's aprons, hospital linen, &c. The whole was first thrown into a tub to soak for about an hour; it was next placed in a copper of hot water, from which the pieces were taken to be thoroughly rubbed, with the pre-pared potatoes, as is usual with soap; thus prepared, and after having been well rubbed, and wrung, it was a second time put into the copper with a quantity of the prepared potatoes, and after boiling for half an hour, was taken out, turned, thoroughly rubbed, wrung, and again thrown in for some minutes; it was then well rinsed in a large quantity of water, was put into cold water for half an hour, afterwards into a press to drain, and then hung up to dry. The whole time occupied was about two hours and a half; the linen was perfectly clean, free from all grease, and looked very white.

In the state of Louisiana, the culti-vation of the sugar cane, for the pre-sent year, produces forty thousand hogsheds of sugar, which, at the valua-tion of seventy five dollars per hogs-head, amounts to two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The next article, the cotton plant, is worthy of notice, and produces this year forty thousand bales of cotton, of three hun-dred and fifty pounds each. This, at a valuation of forty dollars per bale, amounts to one million six hundred thousand dollars. In the next place, molasses, rice, corn, &c. have been estimated at six hundred thousand dol-lars, making an aggregate of five mil-lions of dollars. The population of that state averages about three persons to each square mile, and yet such are al-ready the results. Who does not see in this, the future grandeur of the western world.

QUICK WORK.
FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.
Who'll pick a bale of cotton with Loui-siana? Aye, and get it to market in the same time and distance? We throw the gauntlet to the cotton Planters of all states beyond our own, and as it is but fair that they should know our speed, we state that on or about the 28th of July last, one of our worthy river planters commenced picking with his ordinary number of hands at daylight, dried, ginned and completed a bale by 2 P. M. and before midnight this bale of cotton, weighing about 350 lbs. was in a steam-boat at our levee, a dis-tance of 82 miles from the spot where it was displayed on the shrub in the morn-ing. If this statement should excite any doubts in the minds of our citizens, we are ready to give the names of the plan-ter and the commercial house, a mem-ber of which was at the plantation when it was picked, and accompanied it down the river.

Large and round Turnip.—Mr. Wm. Whitaker, of Attleborough, (Mass.) has this year raised and exhibited at this office, a round Turnip weighing eighteen pounds, and measuring forty-two inches in circumference; and what is worthy of notice, it was only eighty days from the time the seed was put into the earth, before the turnip was gathered. "Beat this if you can."
God doth cure, but the physician taketh the money for it.

DOCTORATES IN DIVINITY.
The Rev. Mr. Heman of Troy, N. Y. has publicly declined receiving the degree of doctor in divinity, which was recently conferred on him by the corporation of Williams College.
He informs the public that he does not refuse that honor on account of the body which conferred it. He would have done the same, "had the honor emanated from any other quarter—or had all the colleges in the country united in the same act of public notice. He assures the Trustees and Faculty of that institution, that he has "fellowship with them in every thing but in making doctors of divinity."
He considers this honorary degree as "contrary to the spirit of the gospel—pro-ductive of practical mischief in the church of Christ—and so managed at the present day, as to become liable to additional an-imadversion." CH. Mirror.

Lord Byron.—Of this brilliant meteor of the moral world, it is apparent, we shall have many memoirs furnished ere long. Among the writers of whom we have the best hope is Thomas Moore—a gentleman whose independence of spirit is only equalled by his mind. He is every way qual-ified to biographize his illustrious friend: in addition to the documents he has in his possession for that purpose, the friendship that existed between him and Byron, and the congeniality of their pursuits and feel-ings, guarantee that his work will present the truest image of the departed. He will write without fear, and will doubtless reap a mete harvest for his labour—the favour and reward of the literary commu-nity.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.
The London Christian Observer thus concludes a Review of the last annual report of the British and Foreign Bible So-ciety: "Before concluding a view of the Bible Society's operations, we must look literally to the 'ends of the earth,' and the most distant 'isles of the sea.' Letters have been received from the Mis-sionaries in Labrador and Greenland, ex-pressive of their warm gratitude for the seasonable supplies of the Scriptures which the Esquimaux and Greenlanders have received through the intervention of the Society; while the printing of the New Testament is at the same time car-rying on, by its aid, in those islands of the Southern Ocean, which from their recent profession of Christianity, offer at the present moment so interesting a spectacle. Some copies of the Acts of the Apostles in the Tahitian language, have just been received in this country, the Gospels ha-ving been previously printed."

Melancholy Occurrence.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 24th ult. contains an account of a most afflict-ing dispensation of divine providence, which occurred on the Hudson river. On Tuesday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the sloop Neptune, captain Halstead, on her passage from New York to Newburgh, and when within about five miles of the latter place, was suddenly struck by a flaw of wind, upset, and immediately sunk, having on board fifty-one persons, thirty-four of whom were drowned, including eleven women. The remainder saved them-selves by the use of planks and sticks of wood, upon which they floated until they were discovered from the shore, and boats despatched to their assistance. Captain Halstead, we are told, was not on board, but remained in New York when the ves-sel sailed.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15.
Dreadful accident.—On Wednesday morning, 13th Oct. between nine and ten o'clock, part of the floor of the fifth story of Mr. Gough's factory in Manchester, suddenly gave way, and with a tremen-dous crash carried every thing with it un-till it reached the ground floor; by which accident, upwards of twenty persons, chiefly young women, employed as reel-ers, were killed, and several shockingly maimed and bruised. It would appear, from the nature of the accident, that the walls were not sufficiently strong to sup-port the immense weight of iron and til-ing; for by the vibration of the machine-ry employed in the factory, a part of the upper wall of the building was bulged out, by which means the iron that supported one of the arches of the fifth floor gave way, which caused that arch to fall upon the floor under it, which in its turn, sunk under the weight, and thus proceeded through the different floors, destroying every thing in its frightful progress—ma-chinery and persons, employed in its destructive range.

SURGICAL.
Dr. Civiale, of France, has invented a method of destroying the stone in the bladder without resorting to the knife. Out of 23 patients he has cured 9, and the others are in a fair way of recovery, by his treatment.
Seventy tracts of land, consisting of from five to ten thousand acres, were sold at Huntingdon, Carroll county, Ten-nessee, on the 18th and 19th ultimo, for taxes, at 43 cents per hundred acres:
Raleigh Paper.

RATS! RATS!
One of the late London papers con-tains a well authenticated recent case of a child having been bitten by rats, at night, in bed, in such a way as to have been nearly killed by loss of blood. Several instances of the kind have occurred in the United States.
[Almost at the very moment of casting our eyes on the above paragraph in a New-York paper, we were told of 4 persons having been bitten by rats in one house in Winchester, on the same night. They slept in separate rooms, and the rats visited almost every bed. The persons bled severely.]
Winchester Repub.

NEW-ORLEANS.
A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th ult. complains of the negligent manner in which the interments in the Protestant Burying-Ground in that city, are made. He asserts, "after the late heavy falls of rain; there were from eighteen to twenty inches of water on the surface of the ground, on which a great number of coffins were seen floating, and being agitated by the wind, were driven in differ-ent directions, knocking against each other, and forming a deadly representation of a sham sea-fight. The dry weather and the hot sun which we have experien-ced since, has in some measure caused the water to evaporate, and with it, of course, the miasma to be drawn into the atmosphere, and no doubt the pernicious effect of it has much contributed to the continuance of the epidemic which has caused so much desolation."

SPAIN.
The condition of Spain is wretched in the extreme. As if the oppression of the French and papal domination and foreign war and a miserable government were not calamity enough, the poor Spaniards are perpetually quarrelling among themselves. Some of the provinces are in such a state of fermentation, that the government will have no small difficulty in restoring them to order.
"At Cordova the phrenzy of the popu-lace was such that they forced the gates of the prison, where they committed every species of cruelty and outrage to the cry of 'Long live the absolute King and religion.' The result has been that 20 de-fenceless prisoners were murdered, be-sides a great number wounded."

BRAZIL.
The population of Brazil, says a writer in the Electric Review for September, ac-cording to the last census, amounted to upwards of four millions, of whom nearly one half is supposed to be free, viz: 843,000 whites, 426,000 mulattoes, 260,000 Indians, and 160,000 free blacks. Its re-venue, which, in 1818, amounted to little more than fourteen millions of francs, had risen, in 1820, to sixty-one millions, and in 1823, to sixty-six millions, and it is rapidly augmenting. Possessed of from a thousand to twelve hundred leagues of coast, with the finest ports in the world, an immense interior navigation, excellent fisheries, a geographical position pecu-liarly advantageous, a territory capable of affording sustenance to a population of a hundred millions, and abounding with the finest timber for ship building—with immense natural advantages, nothing but a bad government can hinder this rising empire from becoming one of the great-est maritime states in the new world.
New-York Observer.

At Clare assizes, Ireland, a strolling beggar, named Laughin, was found guilty of man-slaughter, in frightening Miss Stackpole, an elderly lady, to death. Knowing that she had a great dread of the typhus fever, he went to her house, seized her by the wrist, and with a view of extorting something, told her that his clothes belonged to a person who died of that disease. The fright was so great as to occasion her death in a few hours.

GENERAL JACKSON.
The prospect which this gentleman has at this time of succeeding Mr. Monroe, as Chief Magistrate of the United States, may render his relig-i-ous character a subject of interesting inquiry with some of our readers. A clergyman, who travelled in Tennes-see in 1823, and remained some time at the General's house, states, in a let-ter lately published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that he was favored with a pious and godly mother, who early instructed him in the essen-tial doctrines of the Gospel, and imbued his mind with correct evangelical principles; and that the General gives his testimony in favor of the religion of the Bible and the heart, although, as yet, he makes no public profession. The editor of the same paper states, that the pastor of the church at Nash-ville has recently visited New York, and stated while there, that Mrs. Jack-son was a member and bright ornament of his church, and that the General stood propounded for membership. No persons acquainted with his char-acter, will suspect him of hypocrisy.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REFERENCE.
The following letter is at least as au-thentic as some that have appeared in cer-tain prints: It was handed us by a friend for publication. We give it as we receiv-ed it, however, without vouching for its authenticity:
Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadel-phia to his friend in Nashville.
The latest advices from Washington City, are, that should Crawford be elect-ed President, Bins and Noah, being for-eigners, are to be sent to the Creek Na-tion to improve the breed of the Indians, and in some twenty years the new breed of whites. The latest news from Tennes-see is, that, should Jackson be elected, he has made such threats against Bins and Noah as to induce them to have their pas-sage engaged on the 4th day of March next, the one for Jerusalem, the other for Cork—as their necks are becoming very ticklish under the "2d Section."
It is reported that in case of Jackson's success, Ritche has concluded to leave the old Dominion, and travel with John Ran-dolph over Europe, for the purpose of estab-lishing limited Monarchies.

ELECTION BY CONGRESS.
It is now universally admitted that un-less the "Election light on" the Hero of Orleans, no other candidate can possibly obtain it in the Electoral Colleges, and it must devolve on the House of Represen-tatives. In that event, it is equally cer-tain the three highest persons, as pre-scribed by the Constitution, will be Jack-son, Adams, and Crawford. The latter can obtain only the state of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Delaware, amount-ing to four votes; consequently, after the first ballot, his name will, as is usual in such cases, be dropped. Mr. Adams can-not, by the most liberal calculation, re-ceive more than eight votes, viz. the six New England states, together with New-York and Illinois. General Jackson, at the same time, will be supported by the remaining twelve states, and on the second balloting will (we speak advisedly) receive the additional vote of North Car-olina, which will determine the question.
A. Y. Patriot.

Of the whole number of the New York representatives in Congress, who took part in the Washington caucus, but one has been re-elected; and that one, Mr. Cambreleng, succeeded from causes al-together foreign to that question. The Sixty Six will live in history.
Nat. Gazette.

New-York.—A letter from a very re-spectable gentleman, received in this city, explicitly states, that Mr. Clay will re-ceive the seven votes hitherto allowed him in that state, and perhaps two or three of the four allowed to Mr. Crawford. Time alone can solve the doubts thrown upon this point.
Aurora.

Mr. Birbeck, a distinguished British Emigrant settled in Illinois, has been ap-pointed by the Governor, Secretary of State, in that respectable commonwealth.

An Ingenious Escape.—A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts state prison, was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom and stuf-fed it with some light materials. In the space formed between the top and the lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the wagoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The sofa thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero effected his escape in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the officers.
Balt. Pat.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 30.
Latest from Gibraltar and Spain.
The ship Hesperus, in 39 days from Gibraltar, arrived at New York yesterday morning. She left there October 18, and brings Madrid dates to October 12. A convention had been published between the Spanish and French governments. It bears date the 30th of June last, and stip-ulates that the French troops in Spain, at that date, should continue in the kingdom to the 1st of January, 1825, and in ad-dition to former places occupied, the French army were to garrison Saragosa and Car-dona.
Aurora.

The U. S. schooner Shark, from a cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, and last from Havana, in 13 days, arrived at New-York, on Wednesday the 24th inst. Thomas Randall, Esq. Special Agent to Cuba from the United States, came passenger.
There has not been a case of malignant fever on board her since she sailed from the United States. The officers and crew are all in good health.
The U. S. schooner Grampus was left at Havana 9th inst. all well.
The U. S. ship Peacock had a boister-ous passage of 50 days from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso, where she arrived on the 15th of July. She remained till the last of the month, and arrived at Callao about the middle of August.
Nat. Jour.