If, notwithstanding what has been ad d, be called upon for proofs would be told the evils complained of on one hand, are, in a that the evils co the other, are theoretical, and remain to immed by practice. With respect to the at Columbia on the 28th July.

be confirmed by practice. With respect to the first, it would, parkups, only be necessary to say-what further proofs need we, to convince us that the practice of agriculture, particularly in the Southern States, is miscrably defective, than the deserted old fields that so frequently present their disgusting surfaces from Susquehanon to Georgia? Some years ago 1 was of opinion, that this speedy action of soil, was altogether occasioned by the nature of the crops cultivated thereon; but, on atding more accurately to the subject, I am of a different opinion, and believe, as I have already said-it is more from the manner of cultivation than from the exhausting properties of the crops ; of this, one thing has tended to convince me ; I have observed, that when an industrious person, from another State or country, where the cultivation is generally *deeper*, has settled on these ex-hausted lands, that they frequently improve for ne years; although the same crops, or those equally as exhausting are cultivated; and, innces I have known, of some of these old fields oming very productive without manure.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

THE MEMORY OF DEPARTED FOLLY.

Who has not felt the painful memory of deparred folly? Who has not at times found crowding on This recollection, thoughts, feelings, scenes, by all, perhaps, but him forgotten, which force themselves involuntary on his attention ? . Who has not reproached himself with the bitterest regret at the offies he has thought, or said, or acted? Time brings no alleviation to those periods of morbid memory; the weakness of our youthful days, as those of later life, come equally unbidden and ununarranged, to mock our attention, and claim their condomnation from our severer judgment. It is remarkable that those whom the world least accuses accuse themselves the most; and that a foolish speech which, at the time of its utterance, was unobserved as such by all who heard it, shall yet remain fixed in the memory of him who pronounced it, with a tenacity which he vainly seeks to communicate to more agreeable subjects of reflection. It is also remarkable, that whilst our fuibles, or our imagined exposure of them to others, furnish the most frequent subject of almost nightly regret; yet we rarely recall to recollection our acts of consideration for the feelings of others, or those of kindness and benevolence. These are not the familiar friends of our memory, ready at all times to enter the dome of mind, its unbidden but welcome guests .---When they appear, they are summoned usually at the command of reason, from some up , sected ingratitude, or when the mind retires within its counsil-chamber, to nerve itself for the endurance or the resistance of justice. If such be the pain, the penalty of thoughtless folly, who shall describe the punishment of real guilt 1 Make but the offender better and he is already severely punished. Memory, that treacherous friend but faithful monitor, recalls the existence of the past to a mind now imbued with finer feelings, with storner notions of justice, than when it enacted the deeds thus panished by their recollection. If additional knowledge be given to is, the consequences of many of our actions appear in a very altered light. We become acquainfed with many evils they have produced, which, although quite unintentional on our part, are yet a subject of painful regret. But this unavailing reet is mixed with another feeling far more dis-We reproach ourselves with not having ntly employed the faculties we posseased in that knowledge which if we had attained, ive prevented us from commiting acts we ver to have been injurious to those we best loved. On the other hand, the good which such increased knowledge enables us to discover that we have unintentionally done, fails to produce that sutisfaction always arising from a virtuous motive ; and it is accompanied by the regrot, that by a sufficient cultivation of our faculties, we might have enjoyed a still higher satisfaction by a more efficient service to our fellow creatures. Thus, on whichsoever side we look at the question, knowl edge alone is advantageous to virtue; and if additional knowledge alone were given in a future life it would cause the best of us to regret the errors of the present. The horrible murder in Virginia .- The New York Whig gives the following particulars of the bloudy and maticious massicre of the two lovely, little gurls, daughters of Judge Mayers, of Virgima, by a couple of slaves, near the Virginia Sulphur Springs, received from a lady and a gentleman just returned from the South. It appears that the Judge owns several slaves, and among others, Sally, an old woman, Andy, a desperate negro, and Jane, a daughter of Sally, a girl of 14. Jane was in the habit of taking the children to a school m the vicinity. On last Friday week they did not return as usual, and the family became uneasy at their absence. Search was made, and they were at last found by Jane; but as she exclaimed, when thirty feet from them in the dusk of the evening, " Here they are with their throats cut," suspicion fell upon her, and she was immediately arrested. Upon examination, she stated that on the day above mentioned. Sally told her to bring the children home by the way of the blackberry patch. When she arrived there, the old woman seized the young est child, and cut its throat ; Andy rushed out of the bushes, and cut the throat of the eldest. They then wanted to murder the infant of Mrs. Mayers, which Jane had in her arms : she, however, fled, and saved the innocent. Four of the Judge's children have previously died very suddenly ; and it is now supposed that they were poisoned by Sally. She was heard to say, a short time ago, after her muster had been lecturing her, that no child of the Judge's should live to horsewhip a child of, Ber's. The murdered children were, one seven, and the other eight years of age. The persons from whom we gather the abuve, maw the bodies of the children, and the distracted mother weeping over them. They describe it as a most heart-rending scene. The parents have but one left out of seven.

POLITICAL.

The following is the letter of the Hon, J. C. Calhou

FORT HILL, July 24, 1838.

GENTLEMEN : I have received your note of the 14th instant, inviting me to partake of a barbecue dinner, to be given at Columbia on the 28th inst. fellow-citizens of Richland district," and also to " afford the other members of Congress an oppor-tunity to meet and address the people."

If I had no other reason for not accepting your invitation, the great distance and my recent return home, after a long absence in the laboriour dis-charge of my public duties, would be, I hope, a sufficient apology ; but there are others, which are insuperable, for declining it, which, acting with the candor and frankness that I trust shall ever mark my conduct on all occasions, I cannot withhold. It is impossible I can mistake, that the welcome home to my colleage is intended as a testimony of approbation of his course generally, during the late session, but more especially in reference to the great and leading question of the day, which now so deeply agitates the country, and engrossed so large a portion of the time and attention of Congress, at its late sitting. Thus understanding it, I can have no objection to it; but for me to participate in the welcome and accompanying festivities, would be to condemn my own course. It

was our misfortune to differ on the deeply important question in reference to which it is intended to do honor to his course. The difference was, on my part, with great reluctance. I could not but apprehend, that a difference on such a subject, involving such important interests, and to be ful- THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN lowed by such a mighty train of consequences, for good or evil, would ultimately divide and distract the State, to which no one could be more averse than myself. Every motive that could influence me, personal or patriotic, was on the opposite side. Individually, I had clearly nothing to gain by division or distraction. My position in the State, and in the estimation of my fellow-citizens, could not be materially bettered, and was almost certain to be injured by any change. But I had far higher motives that mere personal considerations, to avoid every act which might by possibility lead to a division at home.

I have long regarded the South as the balance wheel of our beautiful but complex system of government, and I consider its union not only as necessary to its own prosperity and safety, but indispensable to the proper working of the whole machine. It is an opinion deliberately formed, after much refluction, and no little experience. We are the weaker and the exposed section, and must, of course, have the deepest interest in confining the General Government to its proper sphere, on which depends its safety and duration, so essential to the safety and prosperity of all. To effect this, union among ourselves is indispensible, while, as the weaker portion of the Confederacy, it cannot endanger either the rights or the safety of the stronger. But union among curselves at home, in our own State, if not necessary, is important to the union of the whole South. Circumstances to which I need not refer, have given the State a pre-eminence and influence far beyond its extent, population, or wealth.

Entertaining these views, I was ready to make any sacrifice short of principle and duty to avoid division and discord at home, but it was impossible for me, without sacrificing them, to take any other course in the present juncture, than that which I did. I loog since foresaw its approach, and made up my mind as to the part I would act should it arrive in my time. Four years ago, on the removal of the deposites, I openly avowed in debate the principles and sentiments on which I acted at the late and extra session, and of consequence, could take to other course without palpably contradicting my recorded opinions, and this without any change of principle or sentiment. So far otherwise, time and then entertained and expressed. I do believe, that the only alternative left, is, whether the Government shall go back to its original policy, established by the act of 1789, and collect its revenue in the egal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep it by its own responsible officers, or charter unother bank ; or in other words, between the Constitutional Treasury and another National Bank, with sufficient capital and power to control the exchanges, the currency, the commerce, and the business of the Union. All other measuresthe pat back system, special deposites, and allare but temporary expedients, half-way houses, and so understood and avowed by the great body opposed to the separation of Government from the banks. Botween the two-the Constitutional Treasury and a National Bank-I could not heaitate. I do most solemnly believe, that a bank with power and influence sufficient to effect the object proposed would be the most dangerous of all measureswould be fatal to our free institutions and destructive of the commerce, interests and safety of the staple States. Its powers would make it despotic. and take from the people, in reality, the power of electing the President, who would be virtually elected by the bank, and be but an instrument in its hands. It would, in a word, make a masternot a master having a common interest in the whole, and a motive to protect and cherish all the parts, but a local and sectional master, whose power would be wielded to aggrandize and build up one portion, by oppressing the other. They thinking, no alternative was loft; but to pursue the course I did, even at the hazard of dif-foring from my colleague and many of my old friends, for whom I have the highest regard and the kindest feelings. In taking it, I could not but foregre, that it would bring me into conflict with the greatest and most powerful interest of the community, and that I should be subject to the most unfounded misrepresentations and the forcest at-tacks. But, at such a crisis, and with my news of the consequences, I would have been unworthy, of representing constituents so intelligent and patrio tie, and who had so generously stoud by me or so many trying occasions, if I had permitted any parsonal or solish consideration to have the least infloence. Having thus diff-red on a quastion, according to my conception, of such vast magnitude and impor-tance, I cannot accept your invitation to partake in a festival intended to honor the course of my colthe former coming up the Ohio and the latter go-ing down, came in cellision about 100 miles below own, and an therefore compelled to decline it. this city. The Pekin sank immediately to the top of her lower cabin, and the Mutto would have sunk priety attend the fastivity in order " to address the people," on the oceasion. My colleague and my- be mide.

self have both fully expressed our opinions on this and most of the other important subjects, which claimed the attention of Congress at its late seswanted, us far as I am concerned, I shall cheerful-

ly respond, when called on for that purpose, by any portion of my constituents; but in the present case, where from what has been stated, it is obvi ous, that different opinions are entertained by your nvited guest and myself on a question which cannot but be prominently noticed at your festival, my presence could not be very agreeable either to him or myself.

In stating the reasons for my course and the moives which govern me, it is far from my intention to cast censure on that of my colleague. Neither of us is the rightful judge of the other, where we unfortunately differ in the discharge of our official duties. We hold the same high trust from the same constituency, to whom alone we are responible for the fidelity and wisdom with which we may discharge our duty. My object is simply to ssign the reasons why I cannot accept your invitation, and I have said as much as I have, in order to be clearly understood Not to have answered our note might have been considered uncivil, and have exposed me to improper imputations; while it was impossible to answer it, with due regard to truth and candor and what was due to myself, without stating what I have. With respect, yours, &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

To Joseph A. Black, S. Boatwright, J. CeCully, T. Center, W. W. Denley, I. D. Mordecai, J. C. Phillips, T. H. Wade, and Robert Adams, Esgs.

SALISBURY: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1838.

To Correspondents .- - The communication of " O " week, but shall appear next.

A new paper is proposed to be published by A. H. PEMBERTON, Eeq., in Columbin, S. C., to be called the "SOUTH CAROLINIAN." The Prospectus will be found in another column.

SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL.

The August number of this interesting periodical has eached us, its contents, as far as we have had an opportunity of examining, are as various, and attractive as heretofore; from a glance which we have taken of one or two of the articles, we anticipate much interest in a closer examination. This publication is well worthy, and ought to recieve the support of the Southern public. Contents of the present number shall be noticed in our next.

The Supreme Court of this State has adjourned.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is now ascertained that the Whigs have the com plete control of the next Legislature,-this is certainly gratifying, but so far as regards appointments it will avail nothing, for the reason that no vacancies exist .-Mr. Brown's term of service does not expire until March, 1841, and Mr. Strange has yet five sessions before him. It has, we know, been conjectured by some, that these gentlemen, seeing a majority of the State to be against them, will at once resign, and give place to men in whom the people of North Carolina may have more confidence. This may be the case, but judging from past evidence, we think otherwise. What, then, can the Legislature do in the way of political action ! We see but little that they can do,-though, we profess to have no remarkable foresight in such matters, and it may be otherwise. We have lately received a long communication from a Correspondent, who seems to be knowing on this subreflection have but served to confirm the opinion | ject, and whose experience in public life, entitle his specifications to some attrention. We must decline pub-Lishing the whole communication, as there are some things in it which, according to our rules, we cannot admit; we give, however, so much of the letter as relates to the immodiate subject now order review,-of the correctness of his opinions, our readers can judge for themselves. The following is the extract: "I say then, what will the Legislature do? First .-There is a decided majority against Van Buren,-therefore there can be no expression made in his favor .--Secondly .-- I have shown you that there is still a stronger majority against Mr. Clay,-therefore, no expression can be made in his favor. Thirdly.-There is a ma-jority against Webster, and every other candidate spoken of, and therefore it is more than probable that ng maxement whatever will, or can be successfully made a the subject of the next Presidency. On the subject of a National Bank - You will find that there is a majority to both Houses against ft. (without a shadow of doubt there is in the Scante,) therefore, there can be no recommendation of that measure ; possibly there may be an expression of opinion against it. Anson, As regards the Sub-Treasury .- It is equally certain, Aåbe, Beaufort there can be no action on this subject." A majority of Bertie. the Commons are probably against it,--but a majority of the Senate are in favor of it; so that one Branch Bladeo, will check-mate the other, and prevent any action Brunswi Buncom whatever. Burke, If these views he correct, and you must see that they are so, it then follows that our Senators cannot be in Cabarru Cambien structed on these prominent measures of the day, and Carterel so far as these are concerned will hold their seats with-Caspell out molestation. But although they cannot be instruct-Chathan ed prospectively, they may be chastised for their past misconduct, and this, in my opinion, ought to be done. I think the Logislature ought to pase a consure on Gan. Jackson's animitiatration, and on our Senators for their Chowan, Curritue Columb slavish conduct in many instances; and they ought to Craven, be requested forth with to resign, and leave their scats, that better men may be sent to fill their places." Cumber Datie, Danislar

CHEROREES

The following is the letter of the Hon, J. C. Calhoan in answer to an invitation to the Barbacue Dinner given at Columbia on the 28th July. concluded. Gen. Scott offered Ross \$65 per head to re-move, and subsist them one year in Arkansas, --but he move, and subsist them one year in Arkansas, --but he move and subsist them one year in Arkansas, --but he move and subsist them one year in Arkansas, --but he move if his twentieth year, and it is stated th demands \$96 Many of the ludians,-and especially those in favor of the Treaty, are decidedly opposed to Ross' having the management of their removal.

> The amount of gold found in the mines of the United States within the last ten years, has been estimated at thirty millions of dollars.

Fire .- An extensive and destructive fire occured on the Sist ult, in Balumore, breaking out on Hanover str, it raged in the direction of Pratt str, consuming a sumber of valuable houses, it is believed to have been the result of accident.

The first bales of New Cotton brought into the Southern markets have been sold for 124 to 14 cents.

North-Eastern Boundary .- It seems from the last accounts that the Governor of Maine is determined, at all events, to commence forthwith running this long disputed boundary. It is apprehended that should he proceed to do so, a serious collision will be the result : the St. Johns, New Brunswick Courier, holds this language on the subject. " We know not what steps will be taken by the Cabinet at Washington in the matter, but we feel convinced that as soon as the surveying party from Maine enter the disputed Territory they will be promptly met and dealt with as their presumption deserves." It is expected however, and to be hoped, that the matter will not be carried to extremities.

It is said that the Great Western has realized in her wo last trips a clear profit of \$40,900.

Dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Greenville, S. C .- A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Calhoun in Greenville District on the 28th August. It is stated that there were between two and three thousand persons present. Mr. Calhoun addressed the assemblage has been received ; it is unavoidably crowded out this for about an hour and a half in explanation of the Independent Treasury, and in defence of it against the obinctions that have been urged by its opponents. His speech was, as usual, an able effort .- After he had concluded, Gen. Waddy Thompson was called out, and spoke at some length on the opposite side, advancing against the system the objections, which himself and others have maintained in Congress. Mr. Calhoun made a brief reply which is represented by the accounts to have been "most conclusive, and triumphant." Resolutions were then proposed by the Committee of Ar rangements, and adopted, approving the policy of sepa rating the Government from the Banks.

> More Steam-Ships .- It is stated that four Steam vessels of 1.800 tons burthen each, are to be built at Havre, to run between that port and New York. The keel of one has been already laid.

The season has been so remarkably dry, that the Steamboat navigation has been almost stopped on the Western waters; the New Orleans Picayone says the Mississippi river is twelve feet below high water mark, and still falling.

The Stranger's fiver (Yellow fever, has been penvailing in Charleston for some weeks past ; the papers state that it is not contagious, being confined entirely to strangers,-there not having occurred a single case of a native being attacked. The disease is now abating in violence.

The Raleigh Star says: "As the return of Gov.

impertment interferance. Lord Melbourna The late accounts from this Country, state that the ages the intimacy between the Royal cousins, and there is every prospect of seeing the prince the angraing the remainder of the Nation, has not been consort of Queen Victoria. Should this event of he will remain at Gibralter, visit Malta, and mi of our possessions, so as to be absent two yes

when he will receive her Majesty's hand." maringes of cousins have not all been felicitors but we imagine that the Prince, who is parties ly generous and good tempered, willmake a very comfortable companion for the little lady .- In don Satirist.

Perseverance .--- There was no feature more m markable in the character of Timour than his m. traordinary perseverance. No difficulties ever ba him to recede from what he had once undertakes : and he often persisted in his efforts under cir stances which led all around him to despair. On such occasions he used to relate to his friends an anecdote of his early life. "I once," he said, " was

forced to take shelter from my enemies, in a ruined building, where I sat alone many hours. Desiring to divert my mind from my hopeless condition. fixed my eves on an ant, that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. In bered the efforts it made to accomplish this object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground; but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time in reached the top. This sight gave me course at the moment, and I never forgot the lesson."-Mal. colm's Persia.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED.

In Davie county, on the 28th Aug., by A. Smoot, En, Mr. SAM'L J. SMOOT to Mine NANCY CARTNER CT No mistake now, Mr. Printer. Recently, in Randolph County, by Enoch Byrna, Eag, Dr. JAMES B. MOSS, to Miss ELIZA BULLA

OBITUARY.

DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., of convulsions, MAR. THA DEWS, daughter of Stephen and Martha B. Frontis, aged 2 years, 9 months and 13 days. Thus teresting child, who had always been favored with m cellent health, and who displayed an unusual mature of mind, with a very pleasant disposition, was, in the short space of nine hours, taken from the embraces of her fond parents to the bosom of him who said : "Set fer little children to come unto me, and forbid them and for of such is the kingdom of God."

> Alas! how changed that lovely flower. Which bloomed and cheered our hearts! Fair fleeting comfort of an hour, How soon we'er called to part !

And shall our bleeding hearts arraign

That God, whose ways are love ! Or vainly cherish anxious pain For her who rests above !

Not-let us rather humbly pay Obedience to his will,

- And with our inmost spirits, say : " The Lord is righteous still."
- From adverse blasts, and low'ring storms,
- Her favored soul He bore, And with yon bright angelic forms,
- She lives to die no more.

[Communicated. "The " Watchman of the South" and the " He Christian Herald," will please copy the above. In this place, on Monday last, Mr. ROBT, WOOD s the 55th year of his age.

In the vicinity of Charlotte, about 5 o'clock, on Wes-nesday evening last, JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Eq. Attorney at Law. Mr. H. was one of the men elect to represent the county of Meck next Legislature on the V. B. ticket.

More Steamboat Accidents .-- The Louisville Journal of Wednesday says : " On Saturday night, at about 12 o'clock, the steamboats Motto and Pekin, also had she not been run ashore.

WESTERN INDIANS,

Positive information has been received of a move-Franklı ment of the Cherokees, West of the Mississippi, that Gates, evinces the spirit which they bear, and shows with what Granvill feelings they regard their present state. They have Greene, lately built a very large Council honse, and despatched Guilford Halifax. messangers bearing the black and red wampum to all Halifax, the wild tribes except two,-from the Red River to the Hertford Mimicipp, -inviting them to a grand Council to be Hyde, held in September next. These proceedings they have Irsdell, transacted with the utmost caution, and endeavored to Johnston Longes. keep them concealed from their agents, and the officers stationed at the posts.

War, sking permission to attend the Council with an when she is engaged in a party of pleasure, has a much force. This will certainly be the most effectual given much uneasiness to a certain choue of conmeans of preventing in the very onset, any heatile at- Ederates at Court. The Queen is one who, though for Sale low, wholesale or retail, by tempts, or of suppressing them promptly if they should young in years, well knows power ; and she is one

Branch to Florida immediately after the elections has been made a subject of animalversion in the public prints, it is but sheer justice to him to state, that he was suddenly called there by domestic affliction."

A fire broke out in Raloigh on the night of the 20th ult, in a house owned by Mr. Sylvester Smith, in the rear of Favetteville atr .- fortunately the night being calin, the flames were arrested without proceeding any farther than the building in which the fire originated, which was entirely consumed. The fire was accidenally communicated.

FLORIDA.

The uniform information which we have had from this harrassed, and unfortunate Territory for some time past, has consisted of repeated outrages, and murders. From the latest dates we have intelligence of an attack made by 60 or 70 Indians, between Camp Pinckney, and the C* ofanoke Swamp, on a train of wagons loaded with provisions; the wagons were burnt, the mules shot, and two men killed.

Cotton -- From the Liverpool dates of the 24th July. we learn that cotton continued dull, the mles were small in proportion to the importation,-not much business doing in the article.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

				Alley 1.1	1 A 10
6	Padep.	Branch.	Creaties.	Dusley.	Branch.
	908	161	Lenoir,	221	- 260
	433	378	Lincoln,	634	1540
i ,	708		Macon,	1	100
	403	225	Martin, me	j. 230	det a
a 1	276	359	Mocklenburg,	781	1/79
ick,	310		Montgomery,	949.	46
be,	772		Moore,	555	281
	1324	275	Nash,	195	+412
8,	445	158	New Hanover	r, 225	- 463
4	10.1	198	Northampton,	750	1. 1.
t, .	428		Onslow,	433	176
<u> </u>	.248	869	Orange,	1490	1308
n, -	1026	250	Pasquotank,	535	211
	870	104	Perquiaions,	383	38
ck.	1.22	1.13	Person,	348	369
	160	130	Pet,	637	-976
	519		Randolph,	1148	- 59
fand,	657	608	Richmond, "	504	87
			Rowan	2008	- 26
n,	1412	20	Robrann,	453	418
1999		1.10	Rocking ham,	540	509
mbe.	165	500	Rathertord,	1316	445
8,	254		Sampson,	4910	440
	nj. 37		Stokes.	1030	800
le,	820	050	Surry,	1010	226
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£	1342		Wake,	937	920
*	458	821	Warren.	1/6	
d.	450	941	Walter at		651
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A 177 B	and the second	others information	Contraction of the second s	Section 1	117 10

Dupin,

The Queen's Marriage .-- The constant atten-Gen. Games has sent a despatch to the Secretary of dance of Prince George of Cambridge on the Quren who, will not allow her feelings to be controlled by

THE MARKETS.

Cents.	September 6, 1838.
	Molasses,
	Nails, 9 a 10
(scarce) peach, . 85 a 90	Oata,
	Pork, 600 a 700
Cotton, in seed, . a 24	Sugar, brown, . 11 a 12
clean, . 7 a 8	loaf, 18 a 3
Coffee, 15 a 18	
Corn a 60	Tallow, 10 a 12
	Tobacco 8 a 2
	Wheat, (bushel).100 . 000
Flaxseed, 75	Whiskey, 45 a M

AT FAYETTEVILL	LEAugust 29, 1838.
Bacon, 11-a 121	Iron,
Brandy, peach, . a 100	Molasses, 35 a
apple, . 80	Nails, cut,
Beeswax,	Sugar, brown, . 7 a
Coffee,	Junip.
Cotton, 8 a 9	loal, 18.8
Corn 75 a 80	Salt 70 #
Finxseed,	Wheat, new,
	Whiskey,
Peathers . 40	Wool, 20 4
AT CHERAW,	August 29, 1898.
	Nails, cut, 74 s
Butter, ' 12 a 25	wrought, 16 a l
Beeswax, 20 a 22	Oats
Coffee,	Rice,
Cotton, 10 a 104	

l	Beeswax, 20 a 22 Onts,
	Coffee
1	Cotton, 10 a 104 Sugar, 10 a 104
l	Corn
	Flour, country, 650 a 756 Steel, American, 10 a Di
Ì	Iron. 5 a 61 English
-	Lard,
	Leather, sole, 22 a 25 [Tallow,
1	Molasses, 37 a 50 Tea
	Orleans, 45 a 56 Tohacco, ma'fid. 10 a 30
	And a series of the second sec
	OLD CASTINGS WANTED.
	WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that
1	may be brought to us ; such as old rotten screats
1	old mill-geating, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and all
	pay one cent per pound.
ŝ	CRESS & BOGER
	Satisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.
S	NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
1	Han GOODS, Man GOOD
i	Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap!
ľ	200 pieces Calicors, 200 pieces brown Domostic,
	200 200 pieces brown Damestic,
í	20 do. Kentucky Jaurs.
ĥ	48 do, Northern Linseys,
i	200 Negro Blankets,
į	15 cases Fur Hals,
í	30 doz. Seal skin Capa,
1	1,500 lbs. Hemlock Lesther,
	6 doz. fine Calf Skins,
l	
F	250 pair coarse and fine Brogans,

40 do. Seel and Calf skin Gif do. Carryall Hames, 6 Anda. Molasses, 10 Co. Sugar, 60 bage Colles.

stment of all kinds of GOODS, just W. MURPHE Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.