We have heard it stated that ground has been planted in Alachua and Columbia counties the past season, sufficient to yield 100,000 bushels of corn; but the "sowers will not be the reapers," and they who planted will not be permitted to harvest. This will all be abandoned to the enemy, together with much cattle and horses. About 10,000 head of cattle are now on the brig prairie to Alachua, and lately about 300 head of horses condemned by the United States and sold have been turned loose there to recruit. It is hard thus to be compelled to abandon our homes; our all, our living.

On Tuesday last Capt. Drane's company of mounted artillery, went out on a scouting expedition in the neighborhood of this city.—They proceeded as far as Hewlett's Mill about 18 miles south of us, and returning making a circuit to the west about 50 miles. No signs were discovered of any Indians.

Three negroes belonging to Z. Kingsley, Esq. arrived at Picolata yesterday from Drayton Island, near Lake George, who report that they saw Indian fires all around them, and that they left from fear of capture. It is feared that the remainder, 17 in number, have been captured by the Indians, as they have not been since heard of. Mr. Kingsley re-established his plantation soon after the capitulation of the Indians.

CHERAW GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 12, 1837.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated in our town with the usual demonstrations of patriotic joy. The declaration of Independence was read by E. A. Powe, Esq., and an able and very appropriate oration was delivered by Major Thomas C. Evans. There was no public dinner; which we were far from regretting ourselves. Such dinners are often mere carousals, rather than a rational exhibition of intelligent love of country. A people whose patriotism needs to be forced into activity and life by the stimulants of alcoholic liquors and rich dinners may make good *subjects*, but not good *citizens*.

The Presidency—Mr. Webster.—A meeting of Whigs in New York has nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency. But they at the same time adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we thus express our preference in the existing state of things for Mr. Webster, we mean not to separate ourselves from our political friends here or elsewhere, but hereby announce our determination to abide the result of a National Convention on that question, or to adopt any other course which a majority of the Whigs in Congress may recommend their political friends to pursue, in order to produce a fair expression of the sentiments of the Whig party on this subject.

There is no man in the union whose exalted talents and pre-eminent qualifications for the Presidency command for him more respect than do those of Mr. Webster. But he has already frankly and honestly committed himself against the peculiar principles of the Southern States. In his New York speech he declared himself opposed to the admission of Texas into the Union, because the tendency of the measure would be *to fasten slavery upon the nation*. Mr. Webster has a right to his private opinions; and no one has a right to interfere with him in the enjoyment of them, or to quarrel with him on account of them. But an American Statesman has no right to take ground adverse to the fundamental policy of any part of the Union, recognized and guaranteed by the constitution; unless it is with a view to change the constitution. And Mr. Webster does not profess this to be his object.

Suppose it had been objected in our national councils, or by any distinguished Southern Statesman, to the admission of Ohio, or Illinois or Michigan into the Union,—or to the sale of land by the Government, for the original settlement of the territory now embraced within these States, that to do so, would be an extension of the New England character within our borders, what would our New England fellow citizens have said? They would have said, and said truly, that such proceeding would be a violation of the constitutional compact. Could they have given their votes to Mr. Monroe, or even to Gen. Washington, if these eminent statesmen had taken such ground? The Yankee character, whether good or bad (and we are not among those who hold it in the lowest estimation) is part of our national character, and any attempt of government to restrict it within its original limits, or to any limits at all, would be a gross and palpable infraction of the Constitution; and equally so is any attempt to restrict the Southern character or institutions, of which the support of slavery forms a part, to its original, or any other limits. But New Englanders may be, and often are, modest and courteous enough to say, that their character and institutions are better than ours, and ought not, therefore, to be restricted or abolished, whilst ours ought. Men of sense will smile at such self complacency; but the question whether either Southern or Northern character and institutions are to be restricted or abolished by the action of Government, was settled by the parties to the Federal compact, in the terms of the compact itself.

Mr. Webster holds principles hostile to the South. We regret this; for otherwise, there is no man in the nation whom, as a mere statesman, we should consider more worthy of the high office for which he has been nominated. But, as it is, no Southern State can vote for him. It is therefore certain, he cannot be elected, as an opposition candidate. His friends seeing this, must, according to their pledges, abandon him.

Mr. Mangum, (of North Carolina,) declines the nomination as Candidate for Congress.

Governor Clay has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Alabama, now in session, in place of Mr. McKinley appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Jackson has published a long address to the public, accompanied by letters and certificates, denying the truth of some of the statements made by Judge White, as a witness before the Committee to inquire into the Executive Departments during the last session of Congress. The documents are voluminous, and involve, as partizan papers express it, "a question of veracity," between these high dignitaries. We do not ourselves suppose it possible that any one, of ordinary intelligence and probity, can deliberately believe, that either of the parties has designedly departed from the truth. The recollection of both may, to some extent, be imperfect; and this, it seems to us, is the most that can be reasonably supposed.

At a meeting of the trustees of the University of Maryland, the Hon R. B. Magruder was appointed Professor of Law, vice David Hoffman, Esq. resigned; and Dr. H. N. Baxley Professor of Anatomy, vice Dr. Geddings removed to Charleston.

In the county of Tazwell, in Illinois, there is a grape vine which measures forty-one and a half inches in circumference.

Remarkable force of Passion.—An altercation took place lately, at Little Rock, Arkansas, between a Mr. McWilliams and a Mr. Pew, sub-editor of the Arkansas Gazette. Dr. McWilliams charged Mr. Pew with gross and wilful falsehood. In a few moments Mr. Pew was observed to turn pale, and to the horror and astonishment of the beholders, he fell and died without a struggle or a groan.

[*New York Examiner.*

A Government has no right to interfere with the currency, because the people import too much, or because they import too little;—because they buy too much land, or because they buy too little land;—because they overtrade, or because they undertrade:—its power was conferred for no such purpose, and to use it for such purposes, is usurpation. To all such interference, the proper answer to be given by the individual to the Government, is, that all this is none of your business.—*Wayland's Pol. Econ.*

The New York Corporation have taken up the subject of the aliens with spirit. With in a few days Capt. Swinford, of the ship Ocean, has been arrested at the suit of the corporation on a writ of $100,000, for not having bonded his passengers, who neglects to be bonded. The Attorney for the Corporation took bail for $10,000.

Capt. Kay, of the ship St. George, was arrested for a similar amount, and not being able to obtain bail, was put in prison.

The publication of Willis' Poems in New York, has given rise to severe writing between several of the city papers.

MORE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—Of late years, the foregoing might almost be a weekly standing head, to accidents on the western waters, so common have they been. We have to record two more to-day. The steam boat ROANOKE, struck the rocks at the mouth of the Big Hocking, on Sunday afternoon last, at two o'clock, while on her passage to Pittsburgh, and sunk in about eighteen feet water. The boat had "listed" to the larboard side, and the water was over one of the wheel-houses. The boat had forty tons of freight on board, principally bacon.

The steam boat CONCORD, was snagged last week, directly opposite Montezuma, on the Wabash river. The Terre Haute Courier, of the 15th, says, "there were no lives lost by the accident, and we have not heard what part of the cargo was saved or destroyed."—*Cincinnatti Paper.*

The Van Buren candidates for Congress in Kentucky have declared themselves in favor of a National Bank.

G. W. Simms, has in MS. a Novel founded on events in the history of the Moors in Spain,—to appear as soon as the times will permit.

One of Gen. Hamilton's propositions finds favor with the public. His recommendation of a Bank Convention is almost universally concurred in.

The new work of Washington Irving, digested from the journal of Captain Bonneville, relating to that gentleman's adventures among the Rocky Mountains, has met with a favorable reception, and deservedly too. For stirring adventure, a tour through wilds cannot be equalled.

Steam Carriages Propelled without Railroads.—The Chester Courant says, that "our highly talented neighbor, Mr. Boydell, of Dec Cottage, on Tuesday last exhibited a carriage he has invented, for which he has taken out a patent the object of which is, by means of a curiously constructed machine, to propel wagons along ordinary roads with the aid of steam, and to obviate any necessity, for constructing railroads. On this occasion the machine was affixed to a common four-wheeled waggon, and was put into motion by four men turning the fly and cog-wheel opposite. It is capable of going both up and down hill, a very important feature.—Upon its arrival at the Sluice House, near the city, a number of scientihc gentlemen had assembled to watch its powers and action, and they seemed to be generally impressed with its utility. Not less than forty persons were upon the machine.

Baltimore, June 25.

Captain Cobb's new steam ship, intended to ply between New York and Liverpool, though not completed, has been sufficiently advanced to admit of some experiments, which have proved that the principal objects aimed at by Mr. Bennett the inventor of the new steam apparatus have been fully attained. From the several experiments, it is found that the revolutions of the wheel have varied from twenty to forty per minute. The amount of wood consumed in keeping up a head of steam equal to one hundred and fifty horse power, was about one ninth of a cord in half an hour or one sixteenth the quantity required by an engine of the same power, for an equal length of time. Other advantages have induced many to believe, that it applied to all the steam engines in and about New York, it would prove a saving in the article of fuel alone, of more than a million of dollars per annum.

Transcript.

Forty applications for divorce at the last term of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The President of Texas has issued a proclamation against gambling, which seems to have sprung up to an immense extent in that country.

Irving's new works, entitled The Rocky Mountains, or Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in the Far West, is now issuing from the press of Cary, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. It is said to be full of interesting narratives, and may be considered as a continuation of "Astoria."

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—We are sorry to learn that Major M'NEILL, the Chief Engineer on this road, was so seriously injured lately, by a fall, while engaged in exploring the country between Columbia and the mountains, as to have been confined to his room for one or two weeks past, unable to move except on crutches. He reached this city a few days since, where he has had the ablest medical aid, and is now so far recovered, that it is expected he will be able in a day or two, to take his departure for the mountains, to resume his labors in the field. After making the necessary arrangements at Flat Rock, for a vigorous prosecution of the surveys now in progress, Maj. M'NEILL, we are informed, will proceed to make a careful exploration of all the routes on the proposed line, at least as far as Lexington, in Kentucky, so as to be able to make a report, embodying the results of the surveys and all the information obtained, to the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at Flat Rock on the third Monday in October next.—*Charleston Courier.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Providential Escape.—Yesterday afternoon, as a gentleman was driving along Chesnut street in a sulkey, he was thrown out when opposite the Tremont House, in consequence of the vehicle coming in contact with a cart. The gentleman fell upon the pavement at the moment another omnibus was passing, one wheel of which went directly over his throat. The byestanders all thought he was killed, but wonderful to relate, he jumped up and seemed none the worse for the perilous situation and pressure he had escaped from.

A pretty Substantial neck, I should say, and think, from the above notice of the unparallelled escape from injury, that the same, or a like neck, might undergo the operation of a locomotive presure, and defy hurt from rolling weight.

A DURABLE ROAD.—The Road made by Appius the Censor from Rome to Terracina, and afterwards continued to Brundusium, is still, after twenty-three centuries, one of the most remarkable monuments of the Roman power of greatness.

Insect Propogation.—A fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which makes 320; ond it is computed that the produce of a single fly in the course of the summer, amounts to 3,080,320.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.—While four boys were firing a small cannon a few days since, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, a spark communicated to the powder in the hat of one of them whereby the whole number were dangerously wounded. One of them died from his wounds, and another cannot survive.

NATIONAL ANNUITY TO MR. O'CONNELL. Sunday the 28th of May, was fixed on in Ireland for the simultaneous collection of the national annuity to Mr. O'Connell. By the general report of the last collection, it appears that the total amount received for 1835, according to the published account, was 20,189*l*.15*s*. 6*d*. The collection of the 28th ult. is to constitute the O'Connell fund for the years 1836 and 1837.—*N. Y. Exrpress.*

Contents of the Tennessee Farmer, for May 1837.

Currant Wine—Potatoes—Receipt to destroy Caterpillars—Silk and Beet Sugar—Brook's silk spinner and twister—Humphrey's tour—Punctuality—Knowledge-Items—Management of beet sugar in France—Pennsylvania Silk—Cookery—Gooseberies-Items—Extracts from Ways of Living on small means—Agriculture-Awkward congratulation-Washing wheat—Bones of contention—Method of preventing iron and steel from rusting—Ploughing—Root crops—Seed Wheat—Inflammation of the throat cured by alum—Peas as a field crop—Pleasant society—Anecdote—Facts for American Literature—Iron and brass—New society—Washington's views of war and agriculture—Pasture for swine—Wheat-fly—Stall feeding vs. Yarding—Murrain—Editorial notice—Mother's Magazine.

☞ The Tennessee Farmer is a well conducted monthly periodical, published in Jonesboro, Tennessee, at the low price of *one dollar* per aunum.

Argumentative.—The Vermont Mercury has the following excellent defence lately made to an action by a Down East lawyer:—"There are three points in the cause, may it please your honor," said the defendant's counsel. "In the first place we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it, and thirdly, that we never had it at all."

Extraordinary.—A flock of sheep, sixty-four in number, belonging to Mr. Edmund Clarke, of New Milford, Conn., were every one of them killed by a single flash of lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck, and the entire flock was stricken by the same flash—several of them being found dead standing on their toes.

RICHARD J. WHITE, lately confined in the jail of Washington city, D. C., on a charge of burning the Treasury Office, and who has been tried already several times, has been released. The bail required for his appearance to take his trial hereafter, was one thousand dollars, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. HARKER, of N. J. entered into a recognizance to that amount.

One Marcus R. Robinson, an abolition lecturer, who, after disturbing the quietude of the citizens of Berlin, Ohio, after collecting a crowd to hear him mouth Garrisonism, and after repeated admonitions that his brawling would bring a mob about his ears, was lately taken by main, (and of course lawless) force, and carted out of the town—having been ornamented on the way by what is sometimes denominated a coat of pitch plumage.

The art of carving wood, which has hitherto been an operation of much labour and great expense, has, through an important mechanical invention of M. Emile Grimpe, been simplified in an extraordinary manner. This ingenious mechanic, it may be remembered, some time since, invented a piece of machinery by which musket stock might be made in a few minutes, and at an expense of only a few centimes. Since then M. Grimpe has continued to improve the original apparatus, until he has rendered it capable of executing a pince of furniture of any shape or carving of the most elaborate design. The value of this discovery will be immense. The poor will be benefitted by obtaining many objects of necessity at a moperate rate; and the rich may, without augmenting their present expenses indulge a luxury in the style of house furniture which for ages they have been forced to renounce through the extreme dearness of the work. We shall soon see machines worked by steam carving and manufactnring articles of wood with as much facility as they now weave linen or embroider muslin. The results of this important discovery will, we learn, be soon submitted to the view of the public.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Thursday the twenty-second of June, of hepatic phthisis, Mrs. ELIZABETH PHIFER DOBY, late consort of John M. Doby of Lancaster District, South Carolina, and an elder in the Six Mile Creek Church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. James H. Thornwell. Mrs. Doby had been for several years a member of the same church, and her walk and conversation were, in an eminent degree, becoming her christian profession. The growth and developement of the grace of the spirit under the influence and belief of the great and precious truths of the Gospel, were remarkably exemplified in the subject of this notice. She was always ready in every good word and work; and those who knew the strength of her attachment to the peculiar and distinguishing doctrines of grace, will have an additional testimony that these doctrines, so far from encouraging licentiousness, are singularly conducive to a life of Godliness. Like Dorcas, she was peculiarly mindful of the poor, and gave similar proofs of the genuineness and sincerity of her charity.—She was humble, unassuming and meek, but commanded an unusual influence in the circles in which she moved by the simplicity and integrity of her christian character. The protracted sufferings of her last illness were borne with patience and resignation—her only hope was built upon the justifying righteousness and atoneing sacrifice of the great Redeemer: and her faith was so manifestly genuine and scriptural, that none who knew her have the shadow of a doubt in relation to her eternal happiness.—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—She has left a husband and five small children, to feel and deplore her loss. May the light of her example never depart from her family and friends.

On Saturday morning the first day of July, of Cholera infantum, JANE DONNOM, infant daughter of the Rev. James H. and Nancy W. Thornwell, aged three months and fourteen days. The sufferings of this lovely little babe were intensely severe, but she bore them with a patience, meeknes and resignation, truly astonishing in an infant of days. She was devoted, dedicated to the adorable Trinity in the ordinance of baptism, and the promises of Christ and especially his conduct and declaration in reference to the infants who were brought to him by their parents for the purpose of receiving the imposition of his hands and his prayers, afford abundant ground for the confident persuasion that this dear little babe is now in the arms of Jesus. Notwithstanding the intense and bitter severity of her sufferings, there was a second or two before her death and in the very article of dying, a smile of unearthly sweetness, playing upon her lips; and the expression of unearthly loveliness with which she left the world seemed but the foretaste of the rapture and blessedness with which she entered upon the song of the redeemed.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICE CURENT, JULY 11.

Beef in market,	lb	6	8
Bacon from wagons,	lb	00	12½
by retail,	lb	12½	
Butter	lb	20	25
Beeswax	lb	20	22
Bagging	yard	18	25
Bale rope	lb	12	14
Coffee	lb	12½	16
Corron	100lbs	5	8
Corn	bushel	1	112½
Flour Country,	brl	700	800
Northern,	brl	10	12½
Feathers from waggons	lb	40	45
Fodder,		125	150
Hides green	lb		5
dry	lb		01
Iron	100lbs	5 00	650
Indigo	lb	75	250
Lime	cask	01	4 50
Lard	lb	12	13
Leather sole	lb	25	28
Lead bar	lb		10
Logwood	lb	10	12½
Molasses	gal	45	55
Nails cut assorted	lb	8½	9
wrought	lb	20	
Oats	bushel	40	50
Oil curriers	gal	75	100
lamp		125	
linseed		120	137½
Paints white lead	keg	325	425
Spanish brown	lb	8	12½
Peas,		87½	100
Pork	100lbs	800	090
Rice	100lbs	400	500
Shot, Bag		225	250
"	lb	12½	
Sugar	lb	10	12½
Salt	sack	300	325
salt	bush	87½	100
Steel American	lb	10	16
English	lb	14	
German	lb	12	14
Tallow	lb	10	12½
Tea imperial	lb	125	137½
hyson	lb	100	125
Tobacco manufactured	lb	10	15
Window glass 8 x 10	50ft	325	350
10 x 12		350	375

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT. JULY 6

BAGGING—Hemp, 21 in., 24 a 22cents per yard; tow and flax, 17 a 18 do. do; bale rope, a 13 cents per lb

BACON—Hams, 11 a 14 cts per lb.; shoulders, 8½ a 12 do; sides, 8½ a 9½ do

BUTTER—Goshen, prime, 30 cents per lb.; inferior, 16 a 20 do. do.

CHEESE—Northern, 10 a 12½ cents per lb.

COFFEE—Inferior to fair, 8 a 9 cents per lb.; good fair to prime, 11 a 11½ do. do.; choice green Cuba, 11 a 12 do. do.; Porto Rico, 11 a 12½. do. do.

COTTON—Uplands, inferior, 4½ a 5¾ cents per lb.; ordinary to fair, 6 a 8 do. do.; good fair to good, 8 a 9 do. do.; prime to choice, 9¾ a 10 do. do.

FISH—Herrings, $3 a 3½ per bbl.; Mackerel, No. 1, 10 a 00 do. do.; do. No. 2, 9 a 00 do. do; do. No. 3, 6 25 a 7 do. do.; dry Cod, 4 a 0 per cwt.

FLOUR—Balt. H. S. sup. 10 a 11 dolls. per bbl.; Philadelphia and Virginia, 00 a 00 do do.

LARD, 7½ a 8 cents per lb.

LIME—Stone, $1 50 a 00 per bbl.

MOLASSES—Cuba, sweet, 25 a 27 cents per gal.; New Orleans, 35 a 37 do. per bbl.; Sugar House, 00 a 00 do. per gal.

NEW ORLEANS 3 JULY.

Sugar—Prime 6 a --cts: inferior, 4 a 5½; moderate demand. Havana white, 10 a 10½: brown 7. sales.

Molasses—On Levee, 25 a 27 cents per gallon, sales. On plantation 20 a 21 cts, sales.

Pork—Clear, 21 dollars per bbl, mess, 20 do —— M O 10 a do, scarce; Prime, 16 do; P O 14½ a do do,

Bacon—Hams a 9 cts pr lb; canvased 10 a 10½ do, Middlings, 9½ a 10 do: Shoulders, 6½ a do, limited sales.

Lard—Per b. 7 a 10 cts, sales.

Beef—Mess, 14 a 15 dols per bbl, ——; 8 50 a 9 per bll lim demand prime, — a 10.—*Bullitin.*

☞ We are requested to announce Capt. BLAKENEY as a candidate for Major of the 28th Regiment South Carolina Militia. The election will take place on the 28th July.

An Act.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, CHILDREN OF THIS STATE,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now sitting in General Assembly, and by the Authority of the same:*—That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby annually appropriated to defray the expenses of educating so many deaf and dumb persons, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, born of free white parents citizens of this State, as shall apply to receive the benefit of this provision and shall be judged by the commissioners hereafter appointed, and not able to meet out of their own means all the expenses of their support and education.

Sec. 2. That the Governor for the time being shall appoint two persons one from the upper and other from the lower division of the State, to remain in office until the expiration of his term of office, who, together with himself, shall constitute a board of commissioners to be called the Commissioners for the deaf and dumb of which board he shall be president.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioners for the deaf and dumb shall have power to draw the annual appropriation before mentioned as it may be needed for the purposes of their trust; and shall under arrangements be made with "the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, for the education of the deaf and dumb," send to the said asylum for education, so many of the persons before described as can be supported by the annual appropriation before mentioned, and as they shall deem proper objects of public bounty.

Sec. 4. That the sum which shall be allowed for the board, tuition, and all incidental expenses of one deaf and dumb person for one year (except travelling expenses, clothing and medical attendance) shall not exceed one hundred dollars and as to the expenses accepted, the commissioners shall take care to place them upon the most economical scale.

Sec. 5. That the whole, or part of the expenses of the several applicants shall be paid according to the opinion which the commissioners may form as to the pecuniary condition of the applicants: and that in case of more applications than would exhaust the annual appropriation, the commissioners shall make selection according to their opinion of the deserts of the various applicants.

Sec. 6. That the commissioners shall annually report to the Legislature an exact statement of their various proceedings during the past year, shewing precisely how they disbursed the money expended, the names of the persons who have received the bounty, of ages and places of residence of such persons, and information as to their progress; which statement shall be accompanied by the vouchers of all sums expended.

In the Senate House, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Sovereignty and Indpendence of the United States of America.

H. DEAS, President of the Senate.
PATRICK NOBLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
July 7 27 1t

The Commissioners appointed under the above Act, are, in the Upper Division, Rev. Peter J. Shand of Columbia; in the Lower Division, Rev. B. Manly, of Charleston.

There have been at the Hartford Asylum during the last year, five pupils receiving the aid of this fund, of whom four still remain. The report of their progress is highly satisfactory.

I have thought proper to publish the above act from a belief that there are many proper objects of this bounty, who are prevented from applying, by ignorance of the existence and provisions of the law. Any information in regard to the Asylum &c. may be had from the Commissioners.

Each newspaper in the State will give this one insertion.

Notice to owners of Real Estate.

BY order of the Town Council of Cheraw. The firemasters will proceed on Friday the 14th inst., to inspect all the Houses that are inhabited to ascertain if they have the necessary fire buckets, and to make their report to the Council.

July 10th, 1837. 35:tf.

D. S. HARLLEE,
J. WRIGHT,
R. PHELAN,
B. BRYAN,
E. BOWNE,
F. LONG.
} *Fire Masters.*

Brigade Head Quarters.

CHESTEREIELD C. H., July 5, 1837.

THOMAS W. ROBESON having been appointed Brigade Major of the 7th Brigade, S. C. Militia, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

W. J. HANNA.
Brigdr. Genl. 7th Brigade.
35 3t.

Brigade Head Quarters.

CHESTERFIELD C. H., JULY 5th, 1837.

The Commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between the upper and lower Battalions of the 30th Regiment S. C. M., having reported the boundaries decided on by them, which report has been this day approved by me. It is ordered that the following be, hereafter, the boundaries between said Battalions, viz: To commence on the North Carolina line on the Lumberton Road, run it by way of Red Bluff to Capt. Baggets, thence up the Public Road to Crooked-Creek Bridge, thence down the Creek to Pee Dee River

W. J. HANNA,
Birgader Gen. 7th Brig. S. C. M.

Note. Corn and Bacon are scarce.

A LIST of Letters remaing in the Post Office at Cheraw, first July, 1837, and if not called for previous to the first October next, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

A
Allen, Zachariah
B
Berry, Samuel
Bowry, Cornelius
Brown, Neil
Britt, Ransom
Bright, Lawrence
Bissel, W P
Brock, Francis
C
Crowson, J A
Campbell, Daniel 2
D
Delany, Miss Mary
Driggers, Pherby
DuBose, J H
David, Calvin
Davidson, Mrs. Jane
E
Ellerbe, Mrs Elizabeth
Ellis, Elizure
Edwards, J E
Evans, S H
F
Furman, Mrs H D
Fee, James
G
Gamewell, Francis J
Grant, Jeremiah
H
Hattaway, R C 2
Harrell, James 2
Hays Stephen,
Hewit, James
Homes & Bunting
Hudson, Sarah
Hinsin, W
Hall, Josiah
J
Jones, John
L
Lancy, Rev S D 2
Lisenbe, Mrs F
Lamply, Benj.
M
McQuage, J L
McFadgen, N
Moss, Thomas Junr.
McEachern, D A 2
McFarland, J D
Moss, Henry 2
Muirhead, A 2
Mygatt, Alston
McPherson [A
N
Norry, Minder
Nye, W R A 2
R
Richards, W
P
Powers, Rev. U
Powell, Miss M
Perkins, Miss Martha
S
Sweat, Thomas
Sweat, William
Steen, James
Shaw, John
Southall, H H
T
Thymes, Wm.
Thompson, Thomas 2
Truslow, John
Taylor, Miss Jane
Tryon, Mrs M A
Turner, Silas
V
Vestal, J T
W
Warren, James
Watson, Mrs M
Wilks E,
Woodard, Wm.
Williams, Thomas 5

In copying the above list the *literal* direction has been observed. Persons calling for these letters, will say they are advertised.

BROWN BRYAN, *P. M.*
July 1, 1837.