

We have several Communications on hand, which are unavoidably excluded from our present number.

The Bank of Hamburg has declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the last 6 months, and is checking on N. York, at 4 per cent.

Congress.—On motion of Mr. Cambreling, the House in Committee of the Whole, on the 19th inst. took up the Bill to provide for the collection, transfer, disbursement and safe keeping of the public revenue. This is not the Senate's Bill, but the Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and embracing the Specie Currency plan as proposed by Mr. Calhoun.

The Great Western has again arrived at New York. She brings intelligence that commercial affairs are in a healthy condition; that the Cotton market is more active, and prices higher than for some time past.

All England is now alive upon the subject of Steam Navigation across the Atlantic.—The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company intend placing two of their most powerful Boats on the line immediately.

The Banks of Philadelphia have considered the question of resumption, and Mr. Biddle gave the casting vote against it. He assigns as his reason the new Specie Circular. Mr. Biddle seems to be in a quandary. One day we have a Bulletin that he will resume very shortly, the next that he has changed his mind.

The dreadful Steam Boat disaster which we record to-day, is another to a long list which we have already published. It is but a short time since the hearts of all of us were moved to deepest sorrow and sympathy at the melancholy fate of the Home.

Since that event, we have had the wreck of the Onoko, the Moselle and others with a loss of many hundred lives. From the Ben Sherard to the wreck of the Palaski, it is a fair calculation to state the destruction of human life, at not less than 1000 in our waters.

The Resolutions upon the Currency question, which were adopted at the late Extra Session of our Legislature, have drawn forth no little vituperation from certain quarters, and it is well perhaps for us to say a word or two in their defence. Upon the question of Instructions, we are not called upon to express our humble opinion, as the Resolutions by no fair construction, can be carried to that extent.

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that most or all of our Steamboat "accidents" spring from gross mismanagement, or criminal negligence. Accidents! nine times out of ten they deserve the appellation about as much as would the affair of a man who heedlessly applying a loaded pistol to his head, blows his brains out.

We have often spoken of the Puffs of Passengers. This silly practice has cost the community hundreds of valuable lives. For ourselves, as we said on a former occasion, we look upon a "Puff" as an ill omen. A passenger is easily deceived in regard to the skill of his Captain, and hardly any thing is easier in this world than to get a "Certificate."

Steamboat racing has cost its thousands. How long will the Public tolerate this most murderous practice! There is no reason in exposing a Boat to an excessive charge of steam, for the poor triumph of making a trip a few hours earlier than usual. One would suppose that the first and leading object would be the safety of the Passengers.

Most of our readers may remember that the Georgia, a rival boat running to Baltimore, a month or so since challenged the Fulaski for a race. This was not properly by the Palaski, and her owners declined on the ground of the great danger to the Passengers, and they spoke of changing the day of her departure, so as with certainty to avoid a contest.

Thus for the Palaski discharged her duty, and some excuse is furnished for her going afterwards into a contest, which she at first strove to avoid. But we cannot hold her guiltless. Both Boats have been racing for many weeks, and to this cause must be ascribed the present melancholy occurrence. It has been but a short time since we saw the public announcement, that the two rival Boats had made the passage to Baltimore in the very quick time of 36 and 47 hours.

And now we have again given our solemn warning. How much we will add to the public safety, we know not. Of one thing we have been informed by several individuals, that our past warnings have made deep impressions upon them. If we have saved one life, we have received a rich reward. Without intending to detract from the merit of the immortal Fulton, we hesitate not to say, that it would have been better, far better, that he had never lived, than that the present condition of things should continue for one year longer.

Three-fourths of the Members of our Legislature believed, that the best interests of the State and country, were involved in its passage, and of course, they desired its success. When fresh from the People at the regular Session, they found an extraordinary unanimity of opinion in favor of the Independent Treasury scheme, which, we submit, could be accounted for in no other way, than that it was the free and open disclosure. It was known that a most important financial measure was under discussion in Congress, and that its fate would be decided by but a few votes.

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of an independent exercise of judgement, of one's thinking for himself, &c. &c. we will make the confession that to our poor apprehension, there is such a thing as an honest Representative sometimes looking to the wishes and opinions of his Constituents, with the view of bringing his own mind to its conclusions. Our ideas of independence do not reach so far, as to make a Representative entirely independent of every body else. It is his first duty to look to the interests of those whom he represents, and when they have given their opinions, it is not for him to indulge contempt.

It is a question which comes home to the People, and if they are prepared to say that their Legislature shall forever after hold its peace, we must bear it with the best grace we can. We could say more, but we feel that we have already said too much. In a future No. we may recur to the subject. We have fallen in strange times when it becomes necessary to vindicate the right of the Legislature, to express its opinion upon a great subject of public policy. Be it so. It is a question which comes home to the People, and if they are prepared to say that their Legislature shall forever after hold its peace, we must bear it with the best grace we can.

proper under such heavy responsibility. If any of them differed with the great body of the People, it was thought well to let them act with their eyes open. It is not disguised that the hope was indulged, that it might strengthen the ranks of the Independent Treasury Party, in Congress; that Honorable men might thereby be induced to vote for a measure about which they were hesitating, and this too without a sacrifice of "dignity." If in this the Legislature was mistaken, it will at least have the consolation of having fairly made known to our members of Congress, the opinion of the State.

Metereological Observations Near the Village of Abbeville, S. C., in the year 1858, by THOMAS PARKER.

THE FRIENDS OF D. E. DAVENPORT, Esq. are authorized to say that he is a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of Edgefield District, at the next Election June 17, 1858.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository says:—accounts continue to reach us from all parts of the Union representing the prospects for a fine crop of wheat to be extremely flattering.

Table with columns for APRIL, BAROMETER, and THERMOMETER. Includes monthly and daily data for temperature and barometric pressure.

WEATHER The 1st, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 30 were fair days. The 6 and 17 were cloudy. The 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28 and 29 were variable. There was rain on the 1, 18, 20, 26 and 27. The quantity of rain in Edils of an inch was as follows: on the 7th there was 1.4th, on the 13th 1.4th, on the 24th 1.5th, on the 26th 1.4th, on the 27th 1.4th, making a total of 3 1/4 inches.

State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. JOHN H. COSBY tells before me one stray bay Horse, a small snip on his nose, left hind foot white, fifteen hands high, six or seven years old. Appraised at \$75, by John Wise and Thomas Morris.

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NEW ORLEANS, May 15. Nicely Caught.—A few nights since, a thieving rascal entered a house in the upper part of the city from the front door, and commenced appropriating divers goods and chatties to his own immediate account. While busily engaged, another professional gentleman, a stranger, entered from a back door, and "set up" in the same business. While both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact, each thinking he had "woken up" the lawful owner; a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables, and raising such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused. He soon came to the scene of action, when the free-booters discovering their mistake, made off leaving all their plunder and escaped. It is a real pity the rascals were not allowed to make a "kikenny-eye" affair of it, and use one another up.—Picaque.

Desperation.—On Friday, a woman by the name of Mary Flaven, went to reside as a domestic in the family of Mr. Levi Brigham, residing on the corner of Milk and Hawley streets. There was occasion to suspect her of theft, and it being determined to discharge her, Mrs. Brigham informed her this morning that when she had done her work, she might leave the house, telling her that she was dishonest, and adding—You have now on a pair of my hose. The woman went to her chamber, which is in the attic, or fifth story of the house, and being alarmed by detection, and the fear, probably of prosecution, having first thrown her bundle of clothes out of the window, on Hawley street, she ran out and let herself down, holding by her hands to the window sill, where she was first observed, attempting, apparently, to get back again. Finding this impossible, she relinquished her hold, and fell to the pavement, where she was taken up alive and sensible, and with white limbs. Three physicians were immediately called by Mr. Brigham to her assistance, but it is apprehended that the shock had so severely injured her for recovery. She was conveyed to the Hospital.—Transcript.

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PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. By His Excellency PIERCE M. BUTLER, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid. WHEREAS information has been received by this department that a most atrocious murder was committed in the District of Orangeburg on the 6th day of May last, about dark, on the body of JOHN BOBBY, while sitting by the fire in his own house, who was then and there shot dead by some person or persons who then and there made known to the Department, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of JACK, a negro man slave, the property of George McAllister, charged with the murder of Wm. NANCY, and which said Jack has escaped and fled from justice.

And whereas it was made known to this Department, by letter from His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, dated 7th of March, 1858, that the said negro Jack, five or six weeks previous to the date of said letter, had been apprehended, and was then confined in the jail at Frankfort, as a fugitive from justice, on account of said murder, and as such would be delivered to any agent clothed with a proper demand from this Department; And whereas, in consequence of the aforesaid information from His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, a demand, in due and legal form, was made, bearing date the 17th of April last, requiring the Governor of Kentucky to surrender the body of the said Jack to the agent therein named, to the end that he might be brought to this State and tried for the said crime; And whereas it appears that before the arrival of the agent from this State in Kentucky, with the demand aforesaid, a man calling his name HAYNER appeared at the jail in Frankfort, Kentucky, with a power of attorney from George McAllister, the owner of said Jack, and demanded him from the jailer as a runaway slave of said McAllister's, to whom the said jailer delivered him; And that the said HAYNER, as agent of said McAllister, afterwards sold said negro Jack to a Mr. Mundy, residing in Owensboro, Kentucky, who again sold him, and fled to inform the agent of this State to whom he was carried; And it is further stated to this Department that the negro's name, on the last sale, was changed from Jack to Ben.

NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent that justice may be done, and the said Jack, his aids, and abettors brought to condign punishment for the crime aforesaid, I do hereby offer a reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward offered in my former proclamation, dated 21st October, 1857, for the apprehension and delivery of the negro Jack into any jail within this State; and half that amount for such information against any person or persons who have been guilty of harboring, aiding, or assisting the said Jack, as will effect conviction in a court of justice.

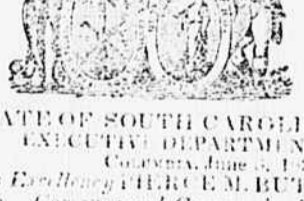
And it is further proclaimed and made known, that the informant, on his appearing and giving evidence on the trial of such person or persons charged with the crime of harboring, aiding, or assisting the said Jack to escape from justice, shall remain free of and discharged from any prosecution or legal proceedings against himself, for or on account of any matter or thing he may have done in relation to the escape of said Jack.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1858.

P. M. BUTLER.

By order, B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.

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NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent that justice may be done, and that the perpetrator of this horrid crime may be brought to legal punishment; I do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give information against the perpetrator of the said murder, so that the offender, his aids, and abettors may be apprehended and suffer the penalty of the law for the said crime.

And it is hereby further proclaimed and made known, that the informant, on his appearing and giving evidence on the trial of the said murderer, his aids, and abettors, shall stand free and discharged of and from any prosecution or legal proceedings against himself, for or on account of the said murder.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia, 6th June, 1858.

P. M. BUTLER.

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