The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838.

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 embraciag the Specie Currency plan as proposed by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Cambreling opened the argument, and was followed by Mr. Pickens at great length .-The debate was going on at the last accounts

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 Directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company have determined to build another Ship to be called the City of New York.

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. We care nothing for Secretary Woodbury, for he has never made an impression upon us for financial ability. Yet it is true, that the great Rothschild of America, Mr Biddle, according to his own admission is outwitted by him.-Mr. B. pays him at compliment, without latending it. The game we think is quite a plain one. Whatever may be Mr. Woodbury's sins, we are perfectly satisfied that in issuing his new Circular he has done nothing but his duty. He has complied strictly and literally with a law of Congress. which he is sworn to obey; but the friends of a National Bank are determi al to embarrass the Government as much as possible, in the hope that the Independent Trensury policy may be defeated. All the poise about the new Circular by Mr. Webster and others, is but a humbag. It has the sanction of law. but is no help to Mr. Biddle and his cause.

The dreadful Steam Boat disaster which we record to-day, is another to a long list but a short time since the hearts of all of than that the present condition of things us were moved to deepest sorrow and sym- should continue for one year longer. pathy at the melancholy fate of the Home. Since that event, we have had the wreck of the Oronoko, the Moselle and others with a loss of many hundred lives. From the Ben Sherod to the wreck of the Pulnski, it is a fair calculation to state the destruction of human life, at not less than 1000 in our waters. This is truly appalling, dis graceful. There seems to be among the American People an indifference to human life, which reflects seriously upon their national character. Men are blown to pieces by hundreds as if they were nothing but blocks of word or stone. We boast too of our civilization, our refinement, our good Government, and the virtue and intelligence of our citizens. All this we grant to a considerable extent, yet "there is something rotten in Denarack." What is to be done, we ask for the hundreth time. Can no security be given against these dreadful disasters! Is a man to be exposed in all time to come, to the most imminent peril. whenever he plants his foot upon the deek of an American Steamboat? As public Journalists, we have endeavored to discharge our duty faithfully in this matter .-We have availed ourselves of every occasion to excite public attention to the enormity of the evil, in the hope that something might be done for its correction. The publie mind however seems to be in an unfortunate condition. The frequency of these Steamboat disasters, we fear has taught the lesson of submission and toleration, rather than furnished the motive for their prevention. Too many of us read almost without emotion of the scalding to death of some dozen persons, and need the excitement of some such affair as the Home or Pulaski, to awaken any thing like sober refl ction. In the name of reason, of humanity, of selfdefence, have we not had enough to rouse us from our lethargy!

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that most or al! 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 pistal to his head, blows his brains out. The ordinary means of safety are totally over that a solemn reiteration of the Resolulooked, and Captains and Engineers, and tions after the lapse of six months, wo to Passengers too often act in the blind spirit satisfy the most skeptical. Without in · of madagen.

Passengers. This silly practice has cost one's thinking for himself. &c. &c. we will the community hundreds of valuable lives For ourselves, as we said on a former oceasion, we look upon a "Puff" as an ill omen. A passenger is easily deceived in regard to he skill of his Captain, and hardly any thing is easier in this world than to get "Certificate." We set but little value on that character which has to be bolstered up in this way. The world has been gulled and bumbugged long enough by the tricke ry, and it is high time to get wisdom.

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 thou usual. One would suppose that the first and leading object would be the safety of tion the doctrine that they who clothe him the Passengers. This bowever, seems not o be the opinion of the owners and officers of Bonts. 'They value a Steamer as a racer does his horse, and their only conern is about "the time."

would not make him a machine, but we

will not run to the other extreme and sauc-

with power, and to whom he owes his ex-

istence shall be denied the right of express-

ing their opinion upon his acts and doings.

We venture to say that this latter is the

strangest and leas defensible ground that

has ever been taken in this Republican

country. What we ask has been done

by our Legislature! It has ventured to give

its opinion upon a great question of policy.

in which South Carolina in common with

ture no right to speak in relation to a mot

ter of public concernment! Is it not in a pe-

interests, and can it discharge its high and

sacred functions by remaining silent at a

bangs upon the issue? Can it be main-

tained that the question which now agitates

the country from one end to the other is not

of sufficient importance to warrant the ex-

pression of opinion on the part of the Le-

gislature! Why then in a matter which

affects every citizen of the State, and about

which there is such ununimity among us,

should we hesitate through our proper or-

gans, to declare to the world our true

position! Really, we have come to a poor

end if the Representatives of the People

are not permitted to give an opinion, less

it relight not agree with that of some indi-

lieve hat we lived in a Government where

their Representatives; and that this Body

had the right, and was in daty bound to

relation to the public good. If in this we

are mistaken we must take some new les-

sons on the American Republic. We are

aware that for years past we have fast been

losing our democratic character, and tend-

ing to an opposite condition. But we did

not know that matters were quite so had.

What are we to think of a member of Con-

greess, who would boldly take the ground

that his mate has no right through its pro-

per organs, to express even an opinion about

a measure on which he has to vote! Is his

person so sacred, his judgement so infalli-

ble, that there is never to be the breathing

of a doubt about his correctness! We are

not yet prepared to surrender the ground,

tive who will push his notions of "indepen-

is proclaimed as the fundamental and vital

principle of our system. If a enauge of

We repeat that the Resolutions of our

ion. The closest special pleading can

twist them into nothing else. No man who

wid read them without prejudice, can think

otherwise. If the Legislature had desired

to pass'a Resolution of literal and formal

Instruction, its Journals would have fur-

nished a precedent. it was done in 1847

upon the Tarill, and other questions. The

manner in which this precedent is attempt-

ed to be gotten over, proves that all the

Metaphysics is not on one side. Gen. Ham-

ilton, Mr. Pettigru and others have laid it

down as a law of Republies, "that when a

Representative agrees with his Constituents

he may be instructed; but when he differs

and is about to betray their interests, he

must be let alone," This is indeed a speci-

men of sublime philosophy, and a fine

commentary upon the doctrine of utility and

But though the Resolutions are not "In-

tructions," it seems to us that they carry

a moral power and influence fully equal .-

They give with equal clearness and cer-

tainty, the opinion of the Legislature & the

State, and a high-minded Representative

to obedience. So high is our estimate of

Carolina character, that we thought one

"Instructions" "of positive orders" to be

made feel the full force of her opinions .-

The only object of the Legislature as far as

we understand it, was to show the world

State, and to give our members of Congress

the full benefit of that knowledge. It was

ommon sense.

and call things by their right name.

Most of our readers may remember that he Georgia, a rival boat running to Bahimore, a month or so suce challenged the Fulaski for a race. This was met properly by the Pulaski, and her owners declined on the ground of the great dauger to the every other State of the Confederacy, has Passengers, and they spoke of changing a deep and vital interes. Has a Legislathe day of her departure, so as with certainly to avoid a contest. It was said however, that the Captain of the Georgia had culiar manner the guardian of the public received orders to change kisday to that of the Pulaski, so as to ensure a race. If we remember aright, these facts were stated in time when the whole destiny of the country the Mercury and perhaps in the Courier.— Thus far the Putaski 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 melanchaly occurrence. It has been but a short time since we saw the public announcement, that the two rival Boots had made the passage to Baltimore n the very quick time of 46 and 47 hours. The facts that the Pulaski was in every respect a first-rate Boat, and that the Captain & Officers were distinguished for their viduals. We have been stilly enough to beskill and prudence prove that no human foresight can guard against the dangers of the soverignty resided in the people, and we an excess of Steam, and that the Public had been taught that the Legislature was can have no scentity as long as racing is the Constitutional Assembly made up of tolerated. It is said that an explosion was predicted but a short time since, by Professor Davis, the distinguished Chemical give whatever opinion it theat, it proper in

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 individuels, that our past warmings 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 hesitote not to say, that it would have been which we have already published. It is better, far better, that he had never lived,

> The Resolutions upon the Currency question, which were adopted at the late Extra that the People in this country at least, Session of our Legislature, have drawn forth have the right to give their opinion, and no little viruperation from certain quarters, we cannot take suces with a Representaand it is well perhaps for us to say a word or two in their defence. Upon the question dence so far as to deny it. As bad as the of Instructions, we are not called upon to mame may sound to the ears of some, it is express one humble opinion, as the Resolut in truth, that if we are any thing we are n tions by no fair construction, can be carried | Democracy. This is what we tell the world. to that extent. The motives which led to The will of the People is the law of the land, their introduction, are veiled in no disguise. There is nothing in the matter from its inception to its consummation, which should Covernment is desired, let us do it at once bring the blush of shame, and we believe that not one man, who voted with the majority, is afraid of a full and frank and open Legislature, are but an expression of opindisclosure. It was known that a most important finnecial measure was under discussion in Congress, and that its fate would be decided by but a few votes,-Three-fourths of the Members of our Legislature believed, that the best intesests 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 well ascertained opinion of the People of South Carolina Accordingly the first Resolutions were passed, in which the Legislature made known distinctly, to all whom it may concern, what it believed to be the opinion of the State. Called together very tinexpectedly, and at a critical juncture of the measure, it was to be expected that the zeal had not died with the December Session, but that they would resort to all proper means to give triumph to their principles. It was known that some of the Carolina Members of Congress had taken strong ground against the opinions express ed by the Legislature, and that others were doubting and hesitating. The fact will of her servants needed not the formality of not be denied, that some expressed a doubt whether the People of the State agreed with the Legislature, and while it was bebelieve! to be due to such to inform them certainly of the public mind, it was thought that the opinions expressed in the Resolu-

We have often spoken of the Puffs of of an independent exercise of judgement, of proper under such heavy responsibility. If any of them differed with the great body of make the confession that to our poor appre- the People, it was thought well to let them hension, there is such a thing as an honest act with their eyes open. It is not dis-Representative sometimes looking to the guised that the hope was indulged, that it might strengthen the ranks of the Indepenwishes and opinious of his Constituents. with the view of bringing his own mind to dent Treasury Party, in Congress; that its conclusions. Our ideas of independen-Honorable men might thereby be induced to vote for a measure about which they were dence do not reach so far, as to make a Representative entirely independent of every hesitating, and this too without a sacrifice of body else. It is his first duty to look to "dignity." If in this the Legislature was the interests of those whom he represents, mistaken, it will at least have the consolaand when they have given their opinions, tion of having fairly made known to our it is not for him to include contempt. In members of Congress, the opinion of the many vexed questions, he is often controlled by his constituents, and this too without We could say more, but we feel that we sacrificing that rightful independence of judgement which belongs to him. We

have already said too much. In a future No. we may recar 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 polity. Be it so, Itis 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

Meteorological Observations

APRII	1	BAROMETER.						
139S.	Nomb.		ii.	Ħ				
Moon's Phases.	the of the	Sen like.	g o'clock p. m	9 o'c'ark p	Range.			
lat Car.	1	21.12	0	24.72	1 332			
	5	23,02	2 .01	2.1,0.	63			
- Indus	-3	21.25	29.20	29,20	0.5			
	4	21,37	29.25	49,35	07			
	6	20.44	29,40	29,44	131			
	7	20.40	29.44	29.42	1 :			
1 70	5	20.16	29,30	24,55	0.5			
Full.	0	23.10		27.11				
run.	. 1	20.25	20,30 20.15		0.			
	1.1	21.40	20,20	20,15	10			
	1.5	20.50	10.00	59:0	10			
	1	20.0	20.00	29.50 29.50	01			
- 20	1.1	20 0	20.40	201 -341	10			
		_17, 117	4.7.	20.40	10			
	1	221 191	29,16	20.22	2.			
ast Qr.	17	20,10	27,14		100			
met cir.	16	20.01	27,40	20,30	10			
	11.1	11.00	20.	20.10	51			
	Sal		20,42	20.12	1			
	571	20,12	20.0	29.45	0			
	5.	29,45	23.15	20,20	:30			
	.00	20.00	-0.03	21.12				
New.	1	20.0	11.05	99,03	12			
	35	20 00	20.10		12			
28	5	21,20	20.12	29,10	00			
1255	37	20,20	20.12	20,10	1 10			
-3.14	28	20.10	20.12	20.10				
1 1 27 19	5	2:1.02	29,03	29,15	10			
	80	20.26	29,23	20.1.	10			

Monthly Exhibit.—Monthly Lowest 2- 80.

100		THERMOMETER.									
minor om to (pg 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	Sun Rise.	2 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.	Range.	Menday Lowest.	Bouthly Highest.	Month Venn.	Var. hy lime.			
, 1	71	73	63	11-			1	Ī			
	51	6.7	62	1111				!			
١	11.7	62	ini	1							
1	45 52 59	66 61 62 71 63	61	10				1			
1	50	61	69	1.5		ĺ		1			
	63	71	70	1 3				1			
9	1.1	63	Gi	10				!			
i	54	75		141							
	6.1	75 70 57 68	70 62 67 62 63 71 75 60	110							
	50	1.7	57	1:			1	i			
1	-11	63	62	11.							
	51 57	70 78	0.5	11.				1			
	6.3	80	4.1	121							
	63	1.0	1 1 1	1.			!	i			
	5.5	70	60	10				1			
	47	1.3	5.7	1			1	i			
	43	51	5.1	11.							
	-1:3	. 54	0.0	1.			i	1			
	49	F0	2.5	531				1			
	Gg	85	7.5	2	-						
	655	NI	76	21				1			
	1/5	.0	7.1	11.				1			
	63	10 17 22	70	1				1			
. 1	7.1	1 81	70 76 79 71	10				1			
	67	75	21	1				1			
	5.7	75	1 '	1			i	1			

WEATHER
The 1st, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 30 were fair days. The 7 and 17 were cloudy. The 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 15, 18, 19, 20, 2., 16, 28 and 20 were rariable. There was Rain 26, 28 and 27 were remain. There was from on the r. 18, 25, 26 and 28. The quantity of rain in 15ths of an inch was us follows: on the 7th there was 1 both, on the 18th 1-4th, on the 25th 1-8th, on the 2-th 1-16th, on the 2-th 1-th, making a tend of 3 1-16th inches. There was Hall on the 25th. Distant Thunder in the S. W. on the 1st. Near on the 7th, 2 th and 25th Distant Lightning on the 1st in the S. W. Near on the 7th, 25, 21 and 28 The 1st, 3, 8, 9, 10, on the 7th, 25, 25 and 28. The 1st, 3, 8, 9, 16, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23 and 24 were windy days. The coldest day was the 20th; the normest the 1st. The 1, 2, 5, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 were cloud-

REMARKS .- Westwordly Winds prevailed; forty observations out of 60 giving westwardly winds. There was frost on 12, 13, 20 and 21; the last a killing first. Severe thunder gusts on the 26 and 24. Of the 19 cloudless evenings four only were favorable for stella observation and three others passably so. From 15th March to 4th inst, there was a very smoke atmosphere The Thermometer used this month (as in March) is attached to the Barometer, which hangs on the North side of, but within the house. The window surely asks not a mere word to prompt him ashes of the room are generally raised, day and night; but the shutters are closed from 9 o'clock P. M. to day break, and two out of the four from Meridian to son down, to exclude the sun Not-withstanding this care to obtain the same temperature within doors as that without, the temperature of the room is not as low at sun ris-(sometimes by 10 degrees.) or at 9 o'clock P. M. as it out of doors; and soldom as high in the heat of the day. This accounts for the Therheat of the day. This accounts for the Ther-mometer's not being, in March, at its minimum until one hour and a half after sun rise. In future, the state of a Thermometer (of Dollond's make) hung in the North mazza will be record. But little Hail fell on the 28th tending to detract from the high merit of course for them to act as they thought

Miscellancous.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15. Niedy Caught .- A few nights since, a hieving rascal entered a house in the upper part of the city from the front door, and commenced appropria ing divers goods and chattles to his own immediate account. While busily engaged, another professional gentleman, a stranger, entered from a back oor, and "set up" in the same business While both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they are idental-ly came in contact, each thinking be had 'woke up" the lawful owner; a hard scuffle commenced, apsetting 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-booter discovering their mistake, made off leaving all their plunder and escaped. It is a real pity the rascals were not alowed to make a "Kilkenny cat" affair of it, and use one another up.—Picayane.

Desperation .-- On Friday, a woman by the name of Mary Flavon, 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. Brighim informed her this merning 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 Howley street, cloub 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 tak u up alive and sensible, and with whole limbs. Three physicians were immediately called by Mr. Brigham to be assistance, but it is apprehended that the shock has too severely injured her for recovery. She was conveyed to the Hospital .- Transcript.

The name of G. n. J. Hamilton was published in our paper on Friday, in the list of passengers by the Pulaski. We rejoice to the that Gen. Hamilton did not to in the Puloski, although he had engaged a passage for himself and family. He was most forturned by detrined, by the non-completion of certain papers, connected with his agency for the State in England .- Mercury.

From Bordenux,-Capt. Myers of the ship Floridian, arrived yesterday from Bor. deaux, in 48 days, states that the wine crop in that part of France, was totally destroyed by a heavy frust on the 19th April.— There had deen an advance in consequence of from 15 to 20 per cent in wines and

He states that the last accounts from Spain were favorable to the Carlists-the foreign officers and troops were leaving the Queen's army, on account of not being paid. Many of them, particularly Engishmen and Germans, had arrived in Bor deaux.-Mercu y. June 21.

THE WHEAT CROP.-The Chambers burg (Pa.) Repository says:—accounts continue to reach as from all parts of the Union. representing the prospects for a fine crop of wheat to be extremely fluttering.

to the and the time the attended to the state of the stat # The friends of D. E. DAV N PORT, Esq. are amborized to say that b is a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of Edgefield District, at the next Election

Dank of Bambarg, ?

JUNE With 1838. \$ Here With 1838. \$ Dividend of Two Dollars and Pitty Co 82.70) on each Share of the Capital Stock his think, the same will be paid to the Stock olders or their legal representatives, on or after

he 2nd of July.

II. HUTCHISON, Cashier, e 21

June 17, 1838

Look at 'a'his!

A LL Persons indebted to Dr. Hyrawood Brar will obease call and settle with S. F. Goods, who is duly authorized to settle up his Books at give receipts. H BURT.

tate of South Caralina. EDGEFICED DISTRICT.

WOHN H. COSBY tolls before me one stray bay Horse, a small suip on his nose, left hind foot white, fifteen hands high, six or seven years old. Appraised at 865 by John Wise and Thomas Morris, JOHN DAY, J. Q.

June 2nd, 1858

State of South Carolina.

CAPT. JOHN LYON, living about 3 Edgefield Stage Road crosses Hard Labor Creek tolls before me a small Bay Horse. supposed to be about 5 years old, fourteen hands high, black main, tail, and legs, a small star in the forchead; no other brands | murder, so that the offender, his niders, and or marks perecivable. Appraised at Forty-live Dollars.

JOHN COTHRAN, J. P. June 15th, 1838

CAUTEON.

THE Public are hereby entitioned against receiving a note drawn by Iveson L. Brockes, payable to Daniel Hox the sum of 500 dollars, made about the 17th of March, and payable the 1st of July -Said note will not be paid on presentation, as the consideration for which the note was given, has failed.

IVESON L. BROOKES. May 29, 1838 The Edgefield Advertiser is requested to publish the above three times, and charge this office .- Augusta Chron. & Sen.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of William Williams, deceased our requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

WILLIAM ERUNSON, Ad'mr.
May 23, 1538

May 16

May 17

May 17

May 17

May 17

May 18

PEOCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ?

His Excellency PIERCE M. BUT-LER, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid. WHEREAS on the 24th of October, 1837, a Proclamation was issued by this Department, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of JACK, a negro man slave, the property of George McAbily, charged with the marder of WM. CANCE, 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, 1833, that the said negro Jack, five or six weeks previous to the dete of said tetter, had been apprehended, and was then confined in the jail at Frankfort, as a fugider, 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 flow, 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 mane Hancock appeared at the jail in Frankfort, Kentucky, with a power of attorney from George McAlilly, the owner of said Jack, and demanded him from the jailor as a runaway slave of said McAlilly's, to whom the said jailer delivered him: And that the said Hancock, as agent of said McAlitly, afterwards sold said egro Jack to a Mr. Mundy, residing in Owing county, Kentucky, who again sold him, and refused to inform the agent of this State to whom sol I, or where 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 aidres, and abetters brought to condign punishment for the crime aforesaid, I do hereby offer a reward of FIGHT HUN-DRED BOLLARS, in addition to the reward offered in my tormer proclamation, dated 21th October, 1837, for the apprehension and delivery of the negro Jack into any jail within this State; and half that amount for such information against my person or persons who have been guilty of narboring, 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 lunself, for or on account of any matter or thing he may are done in relation to the escape of said

> 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. 1838. P. M. BUTLER.

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

PECOCEANACEGO.



ATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

By his Excellency (TERCE M. BUTLER. Year. Governor and Commander in-chief in and were the State aforesoid.

WV HEREAS 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 BoxNer, while sining by the fire in his own house, who was then and there shot ACA KNOW YE, That to the intent

APT. JOHN LYON, living about 31 that justice may be done, and that the permitted west of where the Abbeville and petrator of this horrid crime may be brought to legal punishment: I do hereby offer a reward of TWO BUNDRED BOLLARS to any person or persons who will give information against the perpetrator of the said abettors may be apprenented 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 aiders, and abetters, shall stand free and discharged of and from any prosecution or legal proceedings against himself, for or on account of the said mur-

SLS. Civen under my hand and the scal of the State at Columbin, 6th June, 1838. P. M. BUTLER. 1--1

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

June 11 .70 ED EC .AE.

HILE subscriber, from the importanities of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to nitend to all calls in Chronic Diseases. Among these, he would mention particularly Scroiula or King's Evil, Cancer, Diseased