

Acts of the Legislature.

AN ACT To repeal the penalties heretofore imposed upon the practice of Physic and Surgery, and sale of Drugs without License.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the second, third, and ninth sections of "An Act to regulate the licensing of Physicians to practice, and for other purposes," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be repealed, so far as regards the pains and penalties imposed thereby.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third year of the sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

An Act to amend an Act to lend the Credit of the State, to secure any loan which may be made by the Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, and for other purposes.

Whereas, by an Act passed on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, it was enacted "That the faith and funds of the State of South Carolina, be and the same are hereby pledged to secure the punctual payment of any contract which shall be made for borrowing money by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, from any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, to any amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, either in the United States or in Europe."

And Whereas, in pursuance of the said Act, certain bonds have been issued by the said Company, for the equivalent value of one million of dollars, in sterling money, bearing an interest of five pounds per cent. per annum; and a contract has been entered into by the said Company, for the said bonds, bearing date the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, with the house of Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co. of London, which said bonds have been signed by the Comptroller General of this State, according to the provisions required by the said Act: And Whereas, the said bonds, for the equivalent value of one million of dollars, part of the said two millions of dollars, make the interest on the said bonds, and the payment of the principal thereof, payable at the Agency of the Bank of the United States, in London; and in the said contract, it is agreed, that the interest on the said bonds and the payment of the principal, shall be made by the said Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co., by the house in London which they may appoint for that purpose, with the concurrence of the said Company. And Whereas, the said company has, by an addition put upon the said contract, sanctioned the payment of the interest and principal of the said bonds, being made by the said Palmers, Mackillop, Dent & Co., at or by the House in London which they may appoint for that purpose, with the said Company:

Section 1. Be it therefore enacted, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That this State adopt the stipulation so made in regard to the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds, and confirm the same according to the provisions of the said contract.

Section 2. And whereas, by the Act aforesaid, it is provided also, "That the Comptroller General shall not endorse any such contract, unless five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to the Company on the Stock thereof; in which event, he shall pledge the funds and faith of the State, for one million of dollars; and when five hundred thousand dollars more shall be paid to the Company, on the Stock thereof, the Comptroller General shall pledge the funds and faith of the State, for one million of dollars: And whereas according to the terms of the said provision, the Company will be prevented from availing themselves of any portion of said second loan of one million of dollars, until they obtain the whole thereof, whilst the interests of the Company and the progress of the work in which they are engaged, would require that the same should be received from time to time, and in such sums as may be required to carry on their operations: Be it therefore further enacted, That the guarantee of the State shall be endorsed by the Comptroller General from time to time, on portions of the said bonds as the Company may require them: Provided, That the corresponding amount of subscriptions to the Rail Road Company, shall have been previously paid in by the Stockholders, according to the proportions established by the Act of which this is an amendment; that is to say: when six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars shall have been paid, as aforesaid, the faith of the State shall be pledged for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the loan of the second million; when the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid, the faith of the State shall be pledged for the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; when the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars shall have been paid, the faith of the State shall be pledged for the further sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and when one million of dollars shall be paid, the faith of the State shall be pledged for the remaining two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making in the whole the sum of one million of dollars, provided for by the aforesaid Act.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the sixty-third year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

ANGUS PATTERSON, President of the Senate.

D. L. WARDLAW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Domestic News.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Third Session of the 25th Congress. ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for 1839.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839.

An act making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for 1839.

An act making appropriations for building a pier at the northern extremity of Winopegago Lake, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to require the Judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State," approved June 18, 1830.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

An act to amend the act of the 3rd March 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" and for other purposes.

An act to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act in amendment of the act respecting the judicial system of the U. States.

An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States, in the State of Alabama.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and the republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them.

An act to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

An act to revive and extend an act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, to meet the current expenses of the Government, approved 21st May, 1838.

An act to repeal the provision in the 2d section of an act approved 3d March 1837, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

An act to amend an act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in Mississippi, approved June 18, 1838.

An act providing for paying three companies of militia in the State of Indiana, called into the service of the United States.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of the brevet officers," approved April 16, 1818.

U. S. additional power for the defence of the U. S., in certain cases against invasion and for other purposes.

An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building, for the use of the General Post Office Department.

An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act to repeal the second section of an act to extend the time for locating Virginia military and various and returning surveys thereof to the General Land Office, approved July 7, 1838.

An act further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon railroads.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris deceased, being within the limits of the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

A resolution to authorize the purchase of an island in the river Delaware, called the Pea Patch, and for other purposes.

A resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Washington Lafayette, the son, and to the surviving family of Gen. Lafayette.

A resolution for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers.

A resolution authorizing certain certificates of deposit to be cancelled and reissued.

A resolution for the distribution in part of the Madison papers.

ACTS RELATING TO THE TERRITORIES.

An act to define and establish the eastern boundary of the Territory of Iowa.

An act to authorize the election or appointment of certain officers in the Territory of Iowa, and for other purposes.

An act to alter and amend the organic law of the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

An act to authorize the construction of a road from Dubuque, in the Territory of Iowa, to the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

A resolution to fix the salary of the physician to the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

An act giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Virginia Legislature, to amend the act incorporating the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company.

An act for the relief of certain officers of Florida militia.

An act for the relief of the Brothertown Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act making a donation of land to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

An act granting to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa, the same compensation as by law is given to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

An act to authorize the construction of certain improvements in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

An act for the improvement and survey of certain rivers, and the repair of certain roads in Florida.

A resolution authorizing the opening an alley and the execution of certain deeds in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a criminal Court in the District of Columbia."

A resolution directing the manner in which certain laws of the District shall be executed.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Corporation of the City of Washington, over the Potomac bridge.

An act to prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending in which the Bank of Columbia in Georgetown may be a party.

An act supplemental to the act granting certain city lots to the corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned, approved the fourteenth day of July, 1832.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the City of Charleston, on Monday the 25th ult. in order to nominate Delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held in that city on the third Monday in April next.—The Hon. H. L. Pinckney, Mayor, was called to the Chair, and Wm. M. Martin, Esq. appointed secretary.

On motion of Ker Boyce, Esq. it was Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report on the measures proper to be adopted in relation to the approaching convention.

The Mayor appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee, viz: Col. A. P. Hayne, Col. A. Blanding, M. C. Morlecai, Andrew McDowall, and Chas. Edmondston Esqrs.

The Committee, having retired for a brief interval, returned, and presented the following report and resolutions, which, on motion of J. W. Toomer, seconded by R. Yeaton Jr., Esq., were unanimously adopted:

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee, appointed to consider and report on the measures proper to be adopted by this meeting in relation to the Commercial Convention, to be held in Charleston, South Carolina, on the third Monday in April next, which will be the 15th day of the month, beg leave, most respectfully to report:

That they have bestowed on the subject referred to them, all the attention their limited time would permit—they are of opinion that argument is no longer wanted to convince the people of the Southern and South-Western States, that a direct import and export trade, between them and foreign nations, would be promotive of their best interest. If time permitted, the occasion does not seem to require an elaborate examination of the subject in all its bearings. The able documents already published, have fully demonstrated in the clearest manner, every point which it could be important for the Committee to establish. Indeed, the whole question is included in the single proposition, that it is not only the duty, but the interest of the staple growing States, by every proper and honorable means, to improve their natural advantages, by securing to themselves that portion of the commerce of the country, which naturally and rightfully belong to them.

Foreign commerce is not only an element of wealth scarcely less essential than agriculture itself, but it is also one of the constituents of sovereignty, which every political community should possess. Our brethren of the North and middle States already possess it—and why should not the Staple States? Shall we forever, by our own neglect, permit all the great mercantile business of our South and Gulf Coast cities, to be transacted in other sections of the country; and thus allow millions of our capital to be carried away for their profit and enjoyment? Would not this, in reality, be permitting the torpid policy of the Chinese, to be in actual operation with us, though we blamed the narrow policy of that Government? We earnestly hope a better period has arrived, and without any jealousy on our part, of the prosperous condition of our northern brethren, we trust we may put in, and support our claim to our share of that commerce, especially to that portion of it which relates to our own exports and imports.

It is a well known fact, that the South and South-Western States furnish more than three fourths of the entire exports of the whole Union, while their importations amount only to one tenth of the productions received from abroad, in exchange for these exports. It has also been repeatedly shown, that when the Imports of the whole United States amounted to one hundred and ninety millions those of our Southern Gulf Coast States, amounted only to twenty millions; and while the domestic Exports of the Union amounted to one hundred and seven millions, the States of the South and South-West, exported nearly 80 millions. The States of Georgia, and South Carolina furnish exports to the amount of twenty four millions, and they import less than four millions. The Committee, here take leave, to state another fact, which they deem highly important, which is, that for a period of nearly twenty years, immediately preceding 1807, a very large and profitable Direct Trade, was actually carried on between the Cities of the South, and the ports of Europe, by Southern merchants and Southern ships.

The Committee are fully aware of the difficulties to be encountered in changing the existing relations of Commerce, and turning the currents of trade into new channels. They, however believe for the accomplishment of this noble object, the resources of the States, immediately interested, are most ample. We should be prepared to make every manly sacrifice for the accomplishment of our commercial freedom, should it cost us ten or even fifteen years hard labor. For we all know that nothing great or glorious has ever yet been accomplished, without much pains, labor, and the most unwavering perseverance.

The crisis is certainly favorable to move forward, in your great work—for it places the staple growing States, in possession of great power and strength. The Southern and South Western States are comparatively independent of the aid of Banks. Our Tobacco, Flour, Hemp, Cotton, Rice, and other great staples, almost exclusively furnish the basis for all remittances and exchanges with Europe, and the rest of the world. And what else is wanted, but a full share of zeal, intelligence, energy and perseverance, and then a glorious future will be our reward?

The Committee take leave here to declare, after the most mature reflection and deliberation, that is their sincere and honest conviction, that success in our great work

of achieving our commercial freedom, will add strength and durability to our glorious Union. Indeed they believe, that the South and South-Western States meet, in general Convention, once every year and afterwards in local convention, for the promotion of all proper and honorable objects, in any and every way connected with their prosperity, will in the end prove to be the true conservative principle, not only of the South and West, but of the whole Union.

In conclusion, the Committee would observe, that in order to work our great problem to a successful termination, every thing will depend upon a harmony of feeling, and unity of action on the part of the States concerned. And they flatter themselves that they do perceive, at this moment, as in bright vision, that before long, our day of disentanglement, will come, when the commercial freedom of the Southern and South Western States will have been achieved, and all our cities and towns be found marching onwards, to the fulfilment of their own glorious destiny.

With these views and opinions, it behoves us all, individually and collectively, from Mississippi to the Potomac, and back to the mountains of Kentucky, to lend our aid to the great object which we have in hand, and which, if a kind Providence should crown it with success, cannot fail to give the most desirable touches of victory to the completion of mightier works—we mean our great rail roads of internal communication, alike the admiration of the new, and old world. Let us then, one and all, do our duty faithfully, honestly, firmly, and perseveringly, and a splendid future will be the result, and the reward of our labors.

The Committee recommend to this meeting to adopt the following resolutions, in furtherance of the views expressed in the foregoing Report:—

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a direct import and export trade, is the natural channel of communication between nations, which offer to each other the best market for their productions—and that a third party intervening must operate as a heavy tax upon the exchanges between them.

2. Resolved, That the present conjuncture in our commercial affairs is eminently propitious for the establishment of direct importations through our Southern and Gulf coast cities, and that it is incumbent upon every man who has at heart the good of his country, to lend his best exertions to the promotion and accomplishment of this great object, and the establishment of our trade upon a sound and secure basis.

3. Resolved, That the Chairman of the Meeting appoint 57 Delegates to the Commercial Convention which will assemble at Charleston, S. C., on the third Monday in April next, and that it shall be the duty of the Delegates so appointed, to see that every proper arrangement be made for the reception of the Convention which the occasion may require.

4. Resolved, That the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the State Commercial Convention, held at Norfolk, Va., on the 14th of November last, in which the State of North Carolina was also represented, be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

The following are the Resolutions alluded to:— 1. Resolved, That the Southern and South Western States have a common interest in effecting a restoration of the foreign trade, and with a view to secure unity of purpose and concert of action, that the people of the Commonwealths of Virginia and North Carolina, be earnestly recommended to appoint Delegates to attend the Commercial Convention which will assemble in the City of Charleston, S. C., on the third Monday in April next, which will be the 15th of the month.

Resolved, That the following resolution, unanimously adopted at the late Commercial Convention, held at Augusta, Georgia, on the 15th day of October, 1838, be also published with the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of His Excellency, Governor Noble, it was

Resolved, That the next Commercial Convention be held at Charleston, S. C., on the third Monday in April, 1839, and that in the interim, the Delegates here assembled adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, in order to insure a full representation of their respective Sections, and to keep the objects of this Convention before the people of the several States particularly interested in their accomplishment.

On motion of R. Yeaton, jr. the following resolutions, appended to a report of a committee of the Alabama Legislature, were ordered to be published with the proceedings

Resolved, That it is to the interest of Alabama, to encourage a direct trade.

Resolved, That an increase of the necessity capital, the encouragement of commercial associations, and the internal improvements of the State, form the chief means, by which this great and desirable project can be perfected.

Resolved, That the members of this House, be respectfully urged to recommend meetings in their several counties, for the purpose of calling public attention to this subject; and to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to attend the Commercial Convention, to be held in Charleston, S. C. on the third Monday of April next.

Resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants of the South and West are due to those who have promoted this grand and interesting scheme.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee forward a copy of this Report and Resolutions, to the President of the Augusta Convention and the Executive of the several States interested.

B. F. PORTER, Chair'n. } Comtee. W. W. PAYNE, } E. YOUNG, }

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. H. L. PINCKNEY, Chair'n. Wm. M. MARTIN, Secretary.

Correction.—In the outline of Mr. Picken's Speech on the Treasury Note Bill, copied into the Courier of the 6th, that gentleman is made to say that "it had been no part of his intention to harass his colleague, (Mr. Khet) on the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, &c." We are authorized and requested to say, that Mr. Picken said nothing of the kind, and did not refer to Mr. Rhet at all. He alluded to Mr. Biddle of Penn in that part of his remarks.—Chas. Mercury.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11,

Important and warlike from Nova Scotia.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Boston Atlas for an extra of his paper, containing intelligence from Halifax, (Nova Scotia,) to the 29th February.

The Halifax papers mention the disturbances on the line, as leading almost certainly to a war between the United States, and Great Britain. The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 26th, on the receipt of the news from the borders, and voted a sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be at the disposal of the Governor to raise men to go to the aid of New Brunswick, and eight thousand men were to be immediately raised.

This vote was followed by loud and hearty cheering. The Nova Scotia Gazette says never before was such an animated scene witnessed—never such cheers heard in our House of Assembly.

The papers of the Province are earnest for a contest. The Assembly passed spirited Resolutions—offering one third of the militia to the Governor, and empowering him to fill up by draft if necessary—and assuring suitable provisions for the families of those who shall go to the contest—and to the soldiers extra pay beyond that allowed by the Government—and when the whole resolutions were adopted, and the Governor encouraged to immediate action, the General Assembly and the audience on the gallery joined in three cheers.

The Eastern mail received yesterday, brings intelligence that the Surveyor General of Maine, had arrived at Bangor with instructions from Gov. Fairfield, to proceed at once to select a fort and erect fortifications at or near where the St. Johns strikes the line of New Brunswick. A fortification is also ordered to be erected at the forks of the Kennebec river, and 600 men detached to that spot. Col. Jarvis had established his head quarters within half a mile of the line, at a place said to be admirably calculated for defence, and commanding the whole country around. A temporary fort is erected there, and three pieces of ordnance mounted. Two hundred men from General Hodsdon's detachment had reached Jarvis's camp.

Bangor was still the scene of great excitement—the streets full of teams and men, constantly arriving and departing.

FROM MAINE.—Correspondence of the Courier.—By the Eastern Mail of last night we received the following letter from our Bangor correspondent, which contains all the information we can glean relative to the affairs upon the frontier.

Gen. Scott had arrived at Augusta, on the 26th inst. The Oxford troops, about 600 in number, arrived there on Wednesday, the troops from Cumberland, about 1000, were to report themselves the next day.— BANGOR, March 6, 1839.

We have just received news from Houlton up to as late as 10 o'clock last evening, Capt. Nye had just arrived at that place from Jarvis's encampment, and reported that more trespassers had been arrested and brought into the camp, with their supplies, teams, &c.

The British troops at the mouth of the Aroostook, are blocking up the portage road by the falls, by cutting a trench, and throwing in other obstructions. Jarvis is blockading the westerly end of it in the same manner. This road is the great outlet from the Aroostook country to the Province.

Capt. Nye reports that the Eleventh Regiment of British Regulars had arrived at Madawaska from Quebec, at which former place they were stationed. I was also reported and believed at Houlton, that troops had arrived at St. John, from Halifax, and that the Provincial papers had been forbidden to report the fact.

The British appear to be concentrating their troops upon the St. John above the grand falls. Nearly all the troops under Gen. Hodsdon, had left Houlton for Jarvis's encampment. As yet no notice appears to have been taken by Maine, of the President Message.

DARREN, March 12.

More Indian Murders in Florida.—Just as our paper was going to press an esteemed friend handed us a letter which he received from a Brother in Florida, and permitted us to make the annexed extract.

MOSTICELLO P. OFFICE, FLORIDA. February 23d, 1838.

Last Tuesday I wrote to you from Tallahassee, and again to-day, the citizens of Jefferson County, meet here for the purpose of making some effort to do something for our protection. Within the last fortnight not less than 15 or 20 persons have been murdered by the Indians.

The Indians have shown themselves almost at the same time in several different places, and in larger numbers than they have hitherto done, about 10 miles from me, on the Magnolia road. While returning from Tallahassee on Tuesday, I learned that the alarm had been just given of the murder of 4 persons, and one wounded, and three wagons destroyed by them.

I have now determined for the present, to be a little more on my guard, and consequently keep one of the fellows on the watch, on the side of the plantation. I think it most likely they will assail my place. Though I should be rejoiced to see you sell out and move to Florida, I congratulate you in not being exactly in my neighborhood. You cannot imagine how extremely harassing it is to be obliged, to feel as I do, that to step out of my house may expose me to be shot at, and at this time when it is absolutely necessary to be the greater part of my time in the field.

My greatest apprehension, has been, and still is in the day time, when attending to my business, or on the road. I cannot hope to escape an attack, unless we can get men enough out, to drive them off, for I am told, signs of them have been, for the last three days, seen all around my place, not further from me than four or five miles.

Wm. H. Hollyman, has been appointed Post Master at Bishopville, Sumner District, S. C.; Michael D. Dieck, at Pickett's valley, Greenville District, and William Lynum, at Manchester, Sumter District, S. S.

A Post Office has been established at Liberty Hall, Newberry Dist. So. Ca. and James Boods, Esq. appointed Post Master.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, C. H. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

We commence this week, the publication of certain acts of the late Legislature. We will publish all the acts of general interest to our readers.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. W. Pickens, for copies of the speeches of some members of the late Congress.

We have received from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, a copy of his speech on the "Bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal Officers in elections; delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 22, 1839."

We have received from the Hon. F. H. Elmore, a copy of his speech "on the resolutions offered by Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, and Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, relative to a communication published in the Globe, by Alexander Ducau, a member of the House."

The President's Message.—We have not had room in our paper, until this week, to publish this important and highly interesting message. It gives we believe, the correct statement of the difficulties between Maine, and New Brunswick. In order that our readers might well understand this question, we have thought proper to lay this State paper before them, in preference to the partial, and distorted accounts of the various Journals which have made publications upon it. Members of Congress of all parties, in the generous spirit of patriotism, threw aside all political differences, and gave it their warmest approbation.

Sale of Bank Stock.—We extract from the Charleston Courier, the following account of the late sale of Stock in the Bank of Hamburg.

"The sale of 200,000 dollars of the increased capital of the bank of Hamburg, was completed at that place in two hours, with much life and spirit. The stock sold at a premium of 6 to 7 dollars per share, the average being 12 1/2 per cent premium for the new stock—the new stockholders to come in on the 1st July. This is the way they do things in Hamburg.

A plain hint.—The editor of the Grenada Bulletin, (Miss.) lately called the attention of his readers to the advertisement of "New Goods," published in his paper. He praised the goods highly, and recommended them to the public. But mark what he says about some merchants, who did not patronize his paper. "Three or four other new stocks of goods have lately been opened in town. They don't advertise with us, and consequently, we can't tell what they have." This is a good hint to merchants, to advertise.

Mr. J. O. B. Ford of Hamburg, So. Ca., and Messrs. G. L. & E. Penn & Co. and Blind, Catlin & Co. of this place, have commenced the good work by sending advertisements to the "Edgefield Advertiser." To these we refer our readers.

Public Meeting in Charleston.—We call the attention of our readers, to the "Report and Resolutions" which were adopted by the Public Meeting, which recently assembled in Charleston, in order to nominate Delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held in that city, on the third Monday in April next. The report is very important, and of commanding interest to the South, especially, to our own State. It is desirable that the resolutions submitted to the meeting, and adopted by it, should meet with a hearty response from all quarters of the State. Delegates should be sent from every district, and every Village to Charleston. Now, if ever, is the time to build up our commercial emporium, and make Charleston the "Queen of the South." We recommend to the citizens of Edgefield, to attend the Public Meeting which will assemble in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 26th Inst. It is much to be desired, that this meeting should be full. We recommend that a large and respectable number of Delegates, be appointed, so as to prove to the people of Charleston, our deep interest in their welfare, and the commercial aggrandizement of the whole State.

Direct Trade.—There was a public meeting held in Jackson, Miss., on the 5th ult., to nominate Delegates to attend the Commercial Convention, to be held in Charleston, in April next. General Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, who had arrived in town the day previous, addressed the meeting by request. It is said, that he made a very able and eloquent speech, showing the importance of a Direct Trade, and of Southern union on this subject. High honors have been paid to this gentleman in Mississippi, for his efforts in behalf of rail-roads, and for the establishment of close commercial relations between Mississippi, South Carolina, and Alabama.

The Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Mobile, Alabama, passed a resolution recommending the Hon. W. R. King, United States Senator from Alabama, as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.