

we suppose, will be the leading matter for the deliberation of the "Convention" which is called for in one of the Resolutions, and which will certainly assemble.

But we do not intend at present to make an extended reply to the various matters embraced in the "Preamble" (we have looked in vain for one however), and Resolutions. We will however say more in future. It will be remembered that we cast not the first stone. We have been arraigned with others before the People of Edgefield as official culprits, and silence might be construed into guilt. Confident that we can maintain ourselves, we assure our friends that no terror has yet been produced by the Red Hill fulmination.

Our sense of duty, will not permit us to overlook the claims of the great Agricultural interest of the country, notwithstanding the very important and absorbing character of the political questions of the day. Among the many Documents which issue from the great Congressional Laboratory, we have selected a report from the Committee on Agriculture, and will draw from its pages for the benefit of our readers.

"Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have been considered the three great interests of our country; yet it is a strange and singular fact, that whilst millions upon millions of the public treasure, drawn in a great measure from the agricultural portion of the community, have been extended to protect, preserve, and promote the interests vested in manufactures and commerce, scarcely a dollar has been appropriated, either directly or indirectly, to advance the interests of agriculture; and this fact is the more striking when it is considered how large a majority of our whole population is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and that probably eight-tenths of the Representatives in Congress are elected by that most worthy and substantial, yet most unobtrusive and retiring class of our citizens. The committee make these remarks in no unkind feelings towards the commercial and manufacturing classes, of our community; but, on the contrary, they regard them and their efforts to elevate the character and promote the interest of their country as worthy of all praise; and whilst they complain that so little has been done for the interests of agriculture, they would by no means intimate that too much has been done for our manufactures and commerce; yet the committee will draw from these facts the conclusion that, as so much has been done for two branches of our national interests, any measure calculated to promote the third, and as your committee believe, the most important branch, ought to meet with favourable and liberal consideration from Congress. The extent of our country and the variety of climate and soil, as well as to invite to the production of almost every article that will promote the comfort and convenience and even the luxury of man, and renders us, in the utmost extent of the term, the most independent nation on earth; yet, although our "lines are fallen in pleasant places," and we have "a goodly heritage," and the bountiful hand of our creator has scattered over the face of the earth, in rich profusion, seeds and plants of every variety, as there is a peculiar adaptation of each of these productions to some particular climate or soil, our great advantages will be of little importance, unless we are enabled to avail ourselves of them. And it is a fact too well known to require argument or illustration, that many plants which are of little account in their native soil, increase in variety and luxuriance, and become of immense value, by cultivation in a foreign climate; thus the potato, which now furnishes food for millions, was a few centuries ago imported to Europe, merely for its beautiful flower; and the cotton-plant, which now furnishes the rich staple of a large portion of the Union, was scarcely known in our country fifty years ago. It is true, individual effort may do something in this matter, and the increased interest which is felt by intelligent individuals throughout the Union to elevate the character and importance of agriculture may, through societies and other laudable means, do still more; yet the noblest efforts of individuals and societies are feeble and powerless, compared with even the incidental action of Government, which, with its Argus eyes and British arms, may see at a single glance whatever will tend to benefit any and every portion of our country, and be enabled to collect from every part of the world, and scatter through each section of the nation, seeds and plants so adapted to our own soil and climate, as will greatly enlarge our productive industry, and diffuse plenty and happiness throughout the community. An effort of this kind by the General Government would not only be thus directly beneficial to the people, but would have a most salutary influence in raising the spirit and standard of agriculture, promoting sound intelligence amongst its votaries, and giving a spur and energy hitherto unknown to the first and noblest occupation of man. It would incite the citizens of the old States, instead of abandoning their own sunny fields and the scenes of their earliest and dearest associations, to attempt, by the cultivation of some new article, to resuscitate their old worn out lands, which, by a continual succession of the same crops, have become, in a measure, unproductive and valueless.

The extract below is from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

"The Patent Office has been greatly subservient to the promotion of the arts and sciences, and its late reorganization will extend, in a much higher degree, its usefulness. Without the encouragement of the patent laws, few inventions would become practically useful. By this encouragement, a stimulus is given to talent and ingenuity, and the result of human effort seems almost incalculable. The inventions of the day have powerfully overcome time and space. The numerous manufactures spread over all the country attest the patronage they have received from Government.

"Of late, however inventors have directed their attention, with peculiar interest, to the improvement of the implements of agriculture, and labor-saving machines have been patented, which are of the highest utility to the husbandman. These are rapidly in-

creasing; and it is scarcely possible to conjecture to what extent the labor of the agriculturist may be diminished, and the products of the country increased by these improvements.

"Already, the process of sowing, of mowing, and of reaping, is successfully performed by horse-power; and inventors are sanguine in the belief (and probably not without reason) that the time is not far distant when ploughing machines will be driven by steam and steam-power applied to many other operations of the husbandman. Implements of this kind will all be collected and exhibited at the Patent Office, and, from the resort of thousands to the seat of Government during the session of Congress, a knowledge of their use and practical application will be extended over the whole country. A subject intimately connected with this, is the aid which husbandry might derive from the establishment of a regular system for the selection and distribution of grain and seeds of the choicest variety for agricultural purposes.

"For commerce and manufactures, much has been done; for agriculture, the parent of both, and the ultimate dependence of the nation, much remains to be done. Husbandry seems to be viewed as a natural blessing, that needs no aid from legislation. Like the air we breathe, and the element of water, which sustain life, the production of the soil are regarded by too many as common bounties of Providence—to be gratefully enjoyed, but without further thought or reflection. Were the two former susceptible of the same improvement with the latter, who would not rejoice to enrol his name high on the list of philanthropists, by making the first experiment?

"This subject has been forced on the attention of the undersigned by those who are engaged in improving our implements of husbandry. The Patent Office is crowded with men of enterprise, who, when they bring the models of their improvements in such implements, are eager to communicate a knowledge of every other kind of improvement in agriculture, and especially new and valuable varieties of seed, and plants. Hence, the undersigned has been led to receive and distribute, during the last two years, many articles of this kind which have been committed to his care; and experience has induced him to believe that there is no spot in the Union so favorable to this object as the seat of Government.

"The great desideratum at the present time seems to be, that some place should be designated and known as the depository of all articles of this kind, and from whence they may be dispensed to every part of the United States.

"Our citizens who are led by business or pleasure into foreign countries, and especially the officers of our navy and others in public employment abroad, would feel a pride in making collections of valuable plants and seeds, if their labor were sure of seeing the fruits of their efforts accrue to the benefit of the nation at large. But, hitherto, they have had no means of distributing, to any extent, the valuable productions of other climates, which patriotism or enthusiasm has led them to introduce into our country. To a great extent, they have perished on their hands for want of some means of imparting to the public the benefit they had designed to confer. Those who have not considered the subject in its wide details, are very imperfectly qualified to judge of its importance.

"The introduction of a new variety of wheat promises the most gratifying results in securing that important and indispensable production from the destructive effects of our severe winters.

"A short time since, the most eastern State of our Union was, in a measure, dependent on others for her bread-stuffs. That State is now becoming able to supply its own wants, and will soon have a surplus for exportation; and this is effected by the extensive introduction of spring wheat. Among the varieties of this wheat, however, there is great room for selection; there is at least 20 per cent. difference, if regard is paid to the quality and quantity of the crop.

"From experiments made the last summer, there can be doubt that the crop of India corn may be improved at least one third, without any extra labor, and this effected by a due regard only to the selection of seeds.

"And here it may be mentioned, that an individual has devoted twenty-five years to this single object; and, from our common Indian corn, has produced a new variety, which, if distributed as it ought to be, may prove a great benefit to the husbandman and to the country.

"From the samples transmitted to the Patent Office, especially from the shores of Lake Superior, there is a moral certainty of a good crop of corn in the higher latitudes, if proper attention is paid to the selection of seeds. Inattention to this subject has lost to the Northern portion of our Union many millions every year. The quantity of flour (wheat, or other kind) consumed in the United States is estimated, on the highest authority, at five thousand five hundred millions of pounds; one-half of this is supposed to be wheat, which, at three cents per pound, amounts to over eighty millions of dollars; and the remainder, at one and a half cent only, amounts to over forty millions. If to this be added the vast quantity distilled and employed in the arts, and consumed by domestic animals, a conception may be formed of the importance of our crop of grain. If, then, the quantity should be increased only 10 per cent. by improving the seed, the annual gain to the country, from this source alone, would not be less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. It is unnecessary to carry out this estimate to the other productions of the vegetable kingdom; the result would be the same in all. The well-directed efforts of a few years might give to this generation what would not otherwise be enjoyed in the present century.

"It may not be improper to add, that if this nation should desire to make her metropolis the seat of science and arts, this might be easily accomplished. The collections of mineralogical specimens from every section of our widely-extended territory, will it is believed, furnish a most interesting exhibition, illustrative of the geology of the country and of its mineral resources.

"The natural and practical sciences, as well as the arts, have usually found their best patron in the munificence of a wise Government. An apartment in the new building could be appropriated to the above

object in connexion with an agricultural depository."

The Treasury Circular of September 1837, requires our Foreign Consuls and Naval Officers to collect and transmit to this country valuable seeds and plants which might come under their observation abroad; but the Committee lament that hitherto no effort has been made by Congress to give effect and value to an enterprise so nobly begun. There being no place designated for their reception, and no person charged with their preservation, the seeds and plants collected have perished after reaching our Custom Houses. The Committee therefore report a Bill, placing the whole matter under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents, and making a small appropriation to cover the necessary expenses of the undertaking.

Miscellaneous.

A Daring Attempt at Robbery.—The Savannah Georgian of the 26th inst. says: "The Banking House of the bank of the State of Georgia, was entered between the closing of business on Saturday and Monday morning, supposed to be during Sunday. The outer door of the vault was forced open—early all the drawers of the Officers' desks opened and searched—the inner door presented the obstacle to the villain's entering the Vault, and the Bank has sustained no loss, not a dollar having been stolen, as they were unable to obtain access to the money. The following paper was left on the table of the President directly in front of his chair, written in a plain bold hand.

"That iron door made a complete April Fool." And on the reverse of the sheet, the following: "It is hard to kick against the pricks—Bad Luck."

"The citizens should be upon the alert—there are no doubt, incendiaries among us, who failing to obtain money, may resort to other means. All vagrants should be arrested and examined."

From the Washington Globe.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.—Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated, London, May 11, 1838:—"Dear Sir—As you have a great stake in Washington, and have done more towards improving it than any person I know of, I will not deny myself the satisfaction of saving to you, for the information of your fellow-citizens, that I have fully recovered the Smithsonian bequest from the Court of Chancery, & shall embark with the money, £100,000 sterling, next month. I forward by this same packet an official despatch to the Secretary of State upon the subject.

"That you beautiful city may prosper in all ways, thereby uniting public and private good, is the sincere wish of one who claims to have been always its friend, and who begs to subscribe himself, dear Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSSELL.

New-York, June 20.

The following paragraph from the Globe, indicates a disposition in the administration in reference to our frontier troubles, which must meet the approval of judicious men of all parties.—*Conifer and Eq.*

GENERAL MACOMB.—That nothing may be wanting within its power to prevent collision on the frontier, the War Department has ordered the first officer of the army to take charge of the force which is drawn together to suppress the marauding parties on the Canadian frontier, made up of disaffected Canadians, joined by a few outlaws from our side of the line. Whatever can be effected by the limited means which the various demands on our small army leave at the disposal of the commanding General, will doubtless be done to crush the border banditti, whose sole object is that of plunder and revenge. It is possible, too, that the incursions of this gang may be produced by their predatory warfare a general hostile feeling on the frontier, which may lead to difficulties which the respective Governments may not be able to compose. To prevent such mischief, no one, we are confident, is better adapted than General Macomb.

Extract of a letter dated.

CORNWALL, U. C., 4th June.

A very bad feeling exists on both sides, all along the frontier, and I am very sorry to say, that it is growing worse every day. Sir John Colborne passed this to-day on his way to Quebec. On his arrival there, he will immediately despatch two or three more regiments to this Province. He has made arrangements to place the whole frontier in this quarter in a strong state of military defence. Lord Durham is expected here on Wednesday next. He intends making a tour of the upper Province, and it is currently reported that he intends leaving the seat of government from Toronto to Kingston. This should have been recommended by Sir George Arthur.

From the Rochester Democrat.

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER OF TRADE!—We find the following paragraph in the Toronto Patriot of Tuesday afternoon. We have reason to believe that it is true, although it is possible that it is not. We give it as we find it.

Another Division of the Pirates is at work on Lake Erie, where a schooner laden with merchandise, belonging to Mr. Chrysler of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch announcing this new capture, arrived in the city last night, but nothing more than the bare fact has transpired.

The Kingston Spectator of Saturday says: "Two steamers were on last night, having troops on board searching round the islands for the plunderers, and are not yet returned."

It was rumored in the city yesterday, that about 400 Patriots had assembled in the Western District of the U. Province for the purpose of opposing the public authorities. We have no means of knowing whether this is true or false; but we are altogether inclined to question its truth.

Borrowing.—The Wheeling Times thinks that although it would be rather an ungentlemanly thing to borrow your neighbor's shirt, it is equally so, and still more perplexing, to borrow his newspaper.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated.

NIAGARA FRONTIER.
CHIPPewa, U. C. June 21.
I arrived here to-day, and find this place in great excitement, owing to a battle which took place last night at 'Short Hills,' about 12 miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers, and about 2000 Patriots.

It resulted in the loss of four lancers, and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are last gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with 500 infantry, the 24th regiment, and the lancers besides volunteers. Every person is searched before he can leave the place.

The steambot which landed the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They fear very much an eruption in this place, and for that reason every hotel is under guard, and every passage secured by armed men. A body of United States troops are quartered in Buffalo, and Gen. Brady and several officers left this morning for Detroit.

A report was brought up in the cars this noon that 60 regulars had been taken prisoners by the insurgents, near Short Hills. If this is true, it would indicate that there is a more perfect organization on their part than we had supposed, and that they are about to commence active operations; but we doubt the story altogether. If any troops have been captured, they probably belong to the "Queen's Own," a detachment of which is stationed at Lundy's Lane.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

Ten millions of specie, it is said, will answer all the purposes of the government in carrying on the operations of the Treasury under the proposed system before Congress; and it is estimated that there are now \$20 millions in gold and silver, in the States. Yet it has been said that the passage of a bill ultimately to collect the dues of the government in specie, will destroy the banks, and force an exclusive metallic currency on the country! That it will increase the amount of specie in circulation there is no doubt; but the bills of solvent banks will not be affected. The banks of our own State have maintained a better credit than most institutions of the kind in the Union. And we find the heads of the two principal banks in South Carolina, (the bank of the State and the Bank of Charleston,) the warm advocates of divorcing the government from banking institutions. We believe the heads of some of our other banks are also in favor of the policy. If the proposed system was a deadly warfare against all banks, as has been alleged, it is probable that those gentlemen (remarkable for their sagacity,) would be found among the number with its friends! They see that it does no such thing; but that its tendency will be not only to separate the Government from the banks, but to separate the credit and currency of the bills of solvent banks, from those that are not so.

The crops.—The Frederick, Md. Examiner of Wednesday says:—"In a few weeks the fields will be whitening to the harvest, and it will be a rare mischance if any thing should occur in this short interval, to mar the present prospect of a bountiful crop. It is not only in the fertile region in the midst of which we are situated, the crops of small grain promise so rich a yield, the intelligence from almost every direction is in the same strain. All complaints may now be set down as sheer grubbing. After two years in which the crops totally failed it is refreshing to look at the rich fields of waving grain, which everywhere present themselves. Taken through out, the crops have not been so exuberant for many years."

Arrival of Cape Town.—A couple of Grafles, or Camelpods, were brought to this port yesterday in the bark Pendant, from Cape Town, South Africa. Their heads are eighteen feet above the ground. They belong to a Boston company.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

Fire in the West Indies.—We learn from Capt. Gordon of the brig Dunlop, arrived this morning from Point Peter, that on the 16th of May the whole of that town was destroyed by fire. The Government immediately supplied the inhabitants with provisions and several cargoes of lumber.

Commercial.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, January 25.

AUGUSTA AND HAMM RE MARKETS.
COTTON.—There has been a fair demand our last, and during the week, the sales have been to a liberal extent, continued however, to the middling qualities, which have met with ready sale than for some time past, at prices ranging from 8 to 9 Cents. Prime and choice lots continue scarce and if put on our market would readily bring our highest quotations. Our stock is reducing very fast, and very little of that on hand is on the market for sale. The sales during the week from warehouses, amount to 1340 bales. We quote extremes 7 a 10 Cents.

GROCERIES.—A fair retail business doing with the interior, but we have no wholesale transactions worthy of notice. Our market is pretty well supplied with all descriptions. Five loads Kentucky assorted Bacon, arrived yesterday, and were sold at 13 Cents round.

EXCHANGE.—During the past week, the north, has been scarce and in demand; but from what we could learn out doors yesterday it is likely to be plenty next week, the general opinion is that it will fall in price. We quote sight checks on New York 6 per cent; Boston 6, Philadelphia 5, Baltimore 5, Charleston 1, Savannah par, Treasury drafts 6 per cent, premium U. S. Notes 5 a 5 1/2.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to notice in the rate to Savannah, which still continues at \$1 per 100; to Charleston, the rate by Rail Road is also the same as

last noticed \$1.50 for round and \$1.25 for square bales; by steam boats it is lower; and we understand engagements have been made this week at \$1 for square and \$1.25 for round bales.

The friends of D. E. DAY REPORT, Esq. are authorized to say that he is a Candidate for **TAX COLLECTOR** of Edgefield District, at the next Election June 17, 1838.

List of Letters.
REMAINING in the Post Office at Edgefield District, on the 1st of July, 1838.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Burkhalter, Elam | Bush, John |
| Benjamin, Mrs. R | Barrington, Mrs. C. |
| Body, Alfred | Red. Labed M. |
| Boat, Wm. M. | Bloodgood, James |
| | C A |
| Crane, David | Poizer, Mary |
| Cope, J. S. | Port, M. John |
| Cook, Wm. | Davis, Pamela |
| Cowdrey, Isaac | Baby, Wm. |
| Cookson, Capt. Benj | |
| | E & F |
| Esrom, Allen | Field, Richard |
| Freeman, James | |
| | G & H |
| Gibbs, Jasper | Green, A. J. |
| Gargamus, Elizabeth | Hicks, Mrs. Martha |
| Greney, Alexander | Harrison |
| Gosson, James | Holmes, Martha |
| Gilpin, N. L. | Hughes, John, P. H. |
| | J K & L |
| James, Gen. James | Kennedy, Jordan G. |
| James, Robt. C. | Lea, Emily |
| James, Mr. | Lea, Peter |
| Jud. of the 1st Const | Lowell, Thos. H. |
| of Edgefield Dist. | Litchfield, D. C. |
| | Loquex, Miss Amelia |
| | M |
| Mess, R. G. | Matis, Miss P. |
| Morris, Sidney | Mason, Wm. A. E. |
| Medford, Van | Murder, Wm. A. |
| Moss, W. H. | |
| | N & O |
| Norman or Angus | Oslen, John H. |
| Norris, Hon. W. T. | O'Neal, John |
| | P Q & R |
| Phillips, Rev. Jos. | Charles, Sarah |
| Prothro, Wm. | Roberts, Mrs. C. |
| Freeland, Edward | Roberts, Andrew |
| Richards, Sarah | Robertson, Wm. |
| | S A T |
| Shimpend, John | Shinn, P. H. |
| Shinn, Joseph | Tillman, Benj. R. 2 |
| Shaw, Geo. V. | Townsend, J. W. 2 |
| Scotley Pleasant | Thompson, Thomas |
| Sherrill, Mrs. P. M. | Tully, Cadis |
| Sherrill, Mr. | |
| | V & W |
| Vinson, Ebenezer | Wadlow, F. H. 3 |
| Williams, Roger | Williams, Emma |
| Williams, Polly R. | Williams, Stephen |
| | M. FRAZIER, P. M. |
| July 2, 1838 | 21 |

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a new bridge to be built across Turkey Creek, in the main road between Newberry and Edgefield Counties, and the building of said bridge be in the hands of the Edgefield Court House on the 1st Monday in August next, the highest bid to be made in good money, for seven years, from the time it is received. The individual will be at liberty to make the bridge as he shall think best, but he shall be bound to repair the bridge in good repair for seven years as above stated. By order of the board this 14th May 1838.

Notice to Look out This!

WHEREAS, building of a new house to be in the lot of the late of J. J. J. on Tuesday the 17th July last, Mr. J. J. J. to sell it, attend. The said plan and finish will be made known on that day.

Bank of Edgefield.

THE Board of Directors having declared a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (2 1/2) on each Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, the same will be paid to the Shareholders on the 1st of July, on or after the 2nd of July.

Bank of This!

ALL Persons indebted to Dr. HAYWOOD, who have not paid, are hereby notified that the books of Dr. HAYWOOD, are now closed, and that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted after the 1st of July.

State of South Carolina.

EDGFIELD DISTRICT.
JOHN H. COBBY calls before me my stray Bay Horse, a small supple bay horse, but hind foot white, fifteen hands high, six or seven years old. Appraised at \$20 by John Wise and Thomas Morris.

State of South Carolina.

ADRIABLE DISTRICT.
CAPT. JOHN LYON, living about 3 miles west of where the Abbeville and Edgefield State Road crosses E and L Edge Creek calls before me a small Bay Horse, supposed to be about 5 years old, fourteen hands high, black mane, tail, and legs, a small star in the forehead; no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised at Forty-five Dollars.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against receiving a note drawn by Iveson L. Brookes, payable to Daniel Hoyt for 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. e 19

The Edgefield Advertiser is requested to publish the above three times, and charge this office.—*Augusta Chron. & Sta.*

THE ADVERTISER.

THE subscriber, from the importance of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to attend to all calls in *Chronic Diseases*. Among these, he would mention particularly Scrophulous or King's Evil, Cancer, Diseased Mammas, Chronic Sore Legs, &c. Address F. L. CARTLEDGE, Park's P. O., Edgefield Dist., S. C. May 10, 1838. e 11

PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, 6th June, 1838.

By His Excellency PIERCE M. BUTLER, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS on the 21th 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 McAllilly, charged with the murder of Wm. NANCE, 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, 1838, 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, and in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 17th of April last, requiring the Governor of Kentucky to surrender the body of the said Jack to the agent therein named, to this end that he might be brought to this State and tried for the said murder: 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 HANCOCK, appeared at the jail in Frankfort, Kentucky, with a power of attorney from George McAllilly, the owner of said Jack, and demanded him from the jailer as a runaway slave of said McAllilly's; to whom the said jailer delivered him: And that the said HANCOCK, as agent of said McAllilly, intended to sell said negro Jack to a Mr. STANLEY, residing in Owen County, Kentucky, who negotiates him, and refused to inform the agent of this State to whom he was to be carried: And it is further stated in this Department that the name of the last sale, was changed from Jack to Han.

NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent that justice may be done, and the said Jack, his name 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 21th of Oct. 1837, for the apprehension and delivery of the negro Jack into my hands, 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 caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1838.

By order, P. M. BUTLER,
B. H. FAXON, Secretary of State.
June 11

PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, 6th June, 1838.

By His Excellency PIERCE M. BUTLER, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of 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 10 o'clock on the body of one's Bay Horse, while standing by the fire in his own house, who was then and there shot dead by some person or persons yet unknown—

NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent that justice may be done, and that the perpetrator of this heinous 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 abettors, and abettors may be apprehended and suffer the penalty of the law for the said murder.

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 abettors, 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, 1838.

P. M. BUTLER.
By order,
B. H. FAXON, Secretary of State
June 14

Notice.

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

WILLIAM BRUNSON, Adm'r.
May 23, 1838. e 16