

This morning the Senate passed the House bill for the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. On the passage of the bill from the House, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, moved its insertion upon which arose the debate that continued during the whole of yesterday and up to this morning at two o'clock. Much exciting debate ensued between Mr. Bell and Mr. Toombs, which savored of a personal character, sufficient to place the Sergeant at Arms over Mr. B., to prevent his becoming beyond the control of himself. He received a very severe castigation, and the insertion was so administered as to entirely unman him. Though language not very respectful was used by Mr. B., it is said that he afterwards made some explanations to Mr. Toombs. It was the formal separation of the whig party north and south, and that section which Mr. B. was charged as being allied with, no less than the abolition party, that has swallowed up every principle in that fanatical spirit of opposition to the south.

The question of the right of suffrage by foreigners in the territories has been irregular in its exercise, and not by any system of general law established—granting it in some and in others excluding it, and even to citizens of the States, resident in the territories, requiring a frehold qualification. The exclusion of foreigners from this right would have been acceptable to the south, and with any hope of success would have been insisted upon. The South Carolina delegation are in favor of this provision of the bill, and its being stricken from the substitute for the Senate bill doubtless was an objection that may have influenced the lack of that unanimity in the delegation that was not recorded in favor of the measure. The success of the bill in the House may be regarded as the most favorable vote on the question of slavery, and the exponent of the best of northern sentiment that has been had for a period of thirty-five years. The imminent danger of tacking on this amendment, which was, in the first instance, to render the bill unpopular, would certainly have endangered it. I think it may be safely stated that the bill, as reported from the Senate, could not have passed. The extent which northern and western men acted, would designate this as the most favorable period that could have been selected for the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Senators who voted for the House bill were willing to concede a matter of policy, rather than lose the repeal of that line which has been ideal, though as arbitrary as if it were a wall of adamant, and which, ever since its adoption, was an odious precedent for aggressions, and consequent concessions for the sake of the Union. Kansas will be a slave State, and the appointments to be made for its organization will be selected from that section favorable to such institutions; and exercising the constitutional functions of their office, and much to the same fortune.

That the Nebraska question is near its conclusion, our foreign affairs will be presented with some new features that have been withheld until the more favorable opportunity arrived. The despatches received by the bearer from Mr. Soule are not yet made known. It is said that some one will be sent as commissioner to Spain to assist Mr. Soule in effecting a settlement of the questions at issue. Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, are spoken of.

The africanization of the island is positively stated by the Senators from Louisiana as entitled to credit, being received from sources of reliability. In conjunction with the Black Warrior affair, some demonstration will be made by the President to Congress, and, it is supposed, will not make any real course. The whole subject will be taken up after the adjournment, which will be next Monday, for the purpose of discussing it in all and chamber in summer at a full session.

A bill, organized, whose movement is said to be by the usual Presidential will suppress is said to be for proclamations, &c. It apprehensions come. Spain with such session more than they regard her prosperity for its continuance. There is no so be snatched from her, which one day will under such circumstances any struggle, revolutionized and the interdict Cuba be an powers enlisted, could the of Europe remain in violation of the expired States often asserted in reference to tholley so

The deficiency bill, though impt, not receiving much consideration—at, is tique of the past two weeks having profita: all the members present. Some unimpol amendments were discussed and disagree to—the one for supplying the city with water.

There are many amendments to a deficiency bill, to which they have no kind of right to be tael. When they fail in that, the appropriation bill is another opportunity for their success. Bennett's land bill is postponed for four weeks. The veto message will bury it much longer, than that when it comes before the President.

The minister from Honduras has created some little excitement among the British and French families. It is alarming to them that Honduras is to be annexed, although England has violated the treaty that she negotiated with reference to that county. Santa Anna is reported to be defeated by his rival Alvarez, and on his way to the city to enjoy the honors of a victory. The British minister, Mr. Crampton, gave a brilliant fete, on Wednesday evening, in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria.

Hon. ANGUS PATTERSON.—We regret to learn from the *Baltimore Sentinel* that this gentleman, so long the President of our State Senate, and one so universally esteemed, expired at his residence in Darnwell on Friday last.—*South Carolinian*.

The Latest Foreign Intelligence and News of the Boston Riot will be found in detail upon our third page.

EDITOR'S CONVENTION.

The *Newberrian* says: "The papers of the up-country have decided on holding a Convention in Newberry on the 2d Monday in June, inst., to consider the subject of advertising and other matters of interest.—Some of gentlemen, you shall receive as hearty a welcome as can be given by any other corps of editors of equal numbers."

HOW TO EDUCATE.

SOME one has beautifully said that Education is not the putting a sharp weapon into a man's hand, but training him to employ for good purposes whatever weapon may come in his way. Let the schoolmaster, when he is abroad step into the menagerie, and borrow thence the leading principles of his art. We know better how to educate a lion than a man. Education is to train a child out of bad habits into good, and reading or writing are useful or hurtful just as they aid, or hinder, the accomplishment of this end.

BUSINESS YOUNG MEN.

It is a lamentable, but no less remarkable fact, that we have too few a number of the above character in our country. It seems to us a great and mistaken error in our southern people that they must educate their sons exclusively for the learned professions. This mistaken idea has been the means of retarding in a greater measure our progress, as a people and nation, than any cause of which we are, at present, aware. The question is too often asked of the father what profession he expects his son to assume, and as often hear that nothing short of the bench or profession of medicine is his aspiration. Every society seems to be impregnated to a greater or less extent with the absurd idea that labor is degrading. Even our black population is imbued with the belief that no one making pretensions to gentility or fashionable life will perform much physical labor.—Here, and from other sources of as little consequence, no doubt arises the cause of the overstocked—literally crowded, and running over with young men, aspiring for the somewhat "equivocal honors" which those professions in a large measure provide. It is very rarely believe, a false pride which prompts them to sacrifice, it may be, comforts, enjoyments and happiness which might be obtained by persevering labor and toil. True, this is a fast age—and one may be in the possession of a large practice—a handsome competency almost ere he is aware; but then, we know, the majority will have to content themselves for a long while with little or nothing to do. It is these hopes of distinction and emoluments, together with this false pride, which have allured many to penury and indigence. The pulpit, alas, from similar causes, has likewise suffered—detering educated youths— young men of talent from entering into its sacred duties, thereby becoming "bright and shining lights."

We often notice in our exchanges advertisements headed similar to these: "Business men wanted," "Young men of tact and ability can find employment," "A smart and steady lad needed," &c., &c. But seldom, if ever, hear or read of politicians or lawyers being in demand, or doctors not to be found in any community. We would not wish to be understood as saying or believing that the professions of law and medicine are not honorable—or to be dispensed with. No such thing. But we too often see young men, in order to satisfy a parent's whimsical notion, and who might otherwise become rich and influential, actually giving their lives away in the study and pursuit of a profession for which every one admits they have capacity. Our people should awake to the evil consequences of such a course, and to the neglect of that which would secure a greater prosperity. We know with the few who have become disgusted children to be that the world calls "professional men," are now placing them where they may obtain knowledge of work, its importance to us as a people and nation. "We begin now to perceive that those parts of the Union in which labor is considered respectable and honorable, have advanced far beyond us in wealth, intelligence, and to feel the necessity of infusing something of the same spirit into our own people, in order to recover, if possible, the advantage ground we have abandoned. It would be unnecessary to enquire into the causes of this error among the southern people. One obvious cause is the influence of negroes upon our childhood. Theoretically they are the most aristocratic class we have, and hold it as an incontrovertible maxim that hard work is not a part of a

TRUMPET OF LEARNING.

MIND constitutes the majesty of man—virtue his true nobility. The tide of improvement is flowing through the land, like another Niagara, is destined to roll on downward to posterity; and it will bear, then on its bosom, our virtues, our vices, our glory, or our shame, or whatever else we may transmit as an inheritance. It then, in a great measure depends upon the present, whether the moth of immortality or ignorance and luxury should prove the overthrow of the republic; or knowledge or virtue, like pillars, shall support her against the whirlwind of war, ambition, corruption and remorseless tooth of time. Give your children fortune without education, and at least half the number will go down to the tomb of oblivion—perhaps to ruin. Give them education and they will accumulate fortunes; fortunate to themselves and to their country.—It is an inheritance worth more than gold—for it buys true honor—they can never spend or lose it, and through life it proves a friend—in death a consolation.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

A Card.

To the members of the Central Committee appointed by the late Temperance Convention throughout the State.

At a recent meeting of the Central Committee, held in Columbia on the 20th instant, it was made the duty of the Secretary to publish a card, addressed to all the members scattered through the State, requesting them to hold, in their respective districts, counties and parishes, meetings, on the 4th July next, and to secure speakers to discuss the subject of prohibiting by law the traffic in ardent spirits.

B. M. PALMER, Secretary of Central Committee.

Other papers are requested to copy.

The Chincha Islands.

A correspondent of the *New York Courier*, writing from Mucho, Peru, under date of April 10th, says:—

We sailed from Callao for the Chincha Islands, March 24th. There we found one hundred and sixteen sails and barks loading with guano. Of this number eighty were American; and the St. Mary's is the first U. States man-of-war that has visited these Islands. Several complaints had been made at Callao of the insolence and abuse with which American ship masters at the Chincha Islands were treated, and when we arrived there we found that the complaints had been very much exaggerated, so much so, that among all the American vessels lying there, our Captain could not get one written complaint of the insult with which American ship masters were said to be treated, whenever they landed on the Islands.—One merchant Capt. from Boston, made a complaint of having been assaulted by two natives, on one of the Islands, and of being unable to obtain the punishment of the offenders at the hands of the Governor. Our commander wrote a very spirited letter to the Governor, demanding the punishment of the offenders, and received as an answer, that the Government of Peru, did not allow its local municipal authorities to interfere in questions of dispute between natives and foreigners, and that the case must be referred to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Lima. But as he, at the same time, assured the captain that the two men had been whipped severely, the affair was dropped.

Although the shipping is so numerous here, (and it was said there were fewer vessels there at our arrival than had been at any time during the past three months,) the Chincha is not a port of entry, and vessels, after loading, have to go away up to Callao to clear. This is running directly to leeward, as the S. E. trades blow here from one year's end to another, and this makes them lose a week or ten days, which is very precious in the eyes of merchantmen. They are obliged to go to Callao, before loading to get their charter party. Each vessel has so many "lay days," that is, she is obliged to lay ten days for every hundred tons burthen that she is, and for every day over this time that she is detained at the Chinchas, she is paid \$700 "demurrage." This is because they can by no means load vessels as fast as they are ready to receive it. But instead of giving a just proportion of guano to each vessel, the agents accept pay from ship masters to load their ships and let them off quickly. This they can legally do, as no vessel can complain if she is not detained beyond her "lay days." The present Revolution in Peru began from trouble with the Governor of the Chinchas. A monstrous game of cheating is carried on by the Government in the guano trade. The President and Cabinet pocket the spoils. When the present President came into office, he was unable to get credit for a suit of clothes in Lima—that was in 1851; now he is said to be worth 30,000 of dollars! This seems incredible, but the Government agent, in command of the Middle Island told me that from his Island alone, during the last year, three hundred and forty thousand tons of guano had been shipped, whereas the Government in their official reports from the treasury, state that only sixty-four thousand tons were shipped from both Islands. One can imagine what guano must be worth, when the Peruvian Government pays American ships \$18 and \$20 per ton for freight!

Hard Times in California.—Some of the Californians that arrived in the North Star and Illinois at New York, it is said, give rather a discouraging picture of things there, so far as business prospects and general trade are concerned. Every thing they say has been "overdone;" mechanics cannot find anything to do; provisions are scarce and dear; and thousands who went out expecting to get rich in the course of a few months, are to be found without a cent in their pockets, and wishing they could be permitted to work their passage home.

The Southern Enterprise.

I know that men are apt to say,
We ladies are too bold,
When'er we leave the toast and tray,
Our feelings to unfold
In prose, in blank or flowing rhyme,
They say it is a waste of time.
I think myself, that woman's heart
Should in her quiet home,
Forever take an active part,
Without one sigh to roam
Beyond her sphere, where lofty fame
Can give her but a sounding name.
But when an "Enterprise" so new
As "Equal rights to all,"
Comes like some drop of honey-dew,
From fairer world let fall,
How can we pass it coldly by,
And breathe no word of courtesy.
I know that every one will hail,
Thy coming with delight;
Then move with energy, nor fail,
(Though darkness sometimes blight
The radiance of thy hopes so proud.)
For silver lines each varying cloud,
Go nobly on—thou hast begun,
If gales sweep 'cross thy sea,
Strive on—the battle will be won,
Gained—gained the victory.
Without one spear or trumpet call,
But simply, "Equal rights to all."

We regret to learn that HENRY CROSBY, of Williamston, who accidentally shot himself a week or two since, died on yesterday morning, in consequence. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted parents.

LUCY WEST, one of the Campbell Minstrels, died suddenly in Boston last Friday.

Sufferings of Colonel Fremont.

A letter from the editor of the Salt Lake News says:—

On the 6th of February, the man on the lookout at Parowan reported a company, supposed to be Indians, coming into the north end of the valley, twenty miles distant from Parowan, and about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Col. John C. Fremont, with nine white men and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived in Parowan in a state of starvation; one of his men had fallen dead from his horse the day previous, and more must inevitably have shared his fate had they not had succor that day. They reported that they had caught twenty-seven broken down animals; that when a horse or mule could go no further, it was killed and divided out, giving one-half to the Delawares, and the other to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots for. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned and carried along by the men for luncheon. The entrails were shaken, and then made into soup, together with the feet and eyes; they using up the whole mule. They stated they had travelled forty-five days living on this kind of fare.

Although Col. Fremont was considered by the people an enemy to the Saints, and had no money, he was kindly treated and supplied on credit with provisions for himself and men, while at Parowan, fitted out with animals and provisions to pursue his journey, and went on his way rejoicing on the 20th of February.

The Patent Law.

The *Debitis*, speaking of the patent law, says: "A good patent law does not only interest Belgium, it equally concerns all civilized nations, commencing with France, where the law on the subject is so little liberal, and forms such a painful contrast with the ensemble of our civil laws. In the midst of the progress which economical science has made within the last half century, the law on patents has remained completely stationary. There still remains the influence of a prejudice which tends to consider the patent as a privilege, a monopoly, a favour, a recompense, or an encouragement, which it is necessary to grant as little as possible for the general interest of industry. The eminently liberal and reasonable principle on which the Belgian reformers have started is that the patent is only a right acquired to all by the simple formality of deposit and registration, without previous judgment. The words *brevet d'invention* have deceived every one; it has been imagined that the Government ought to commence by inquiring as to whether the invention is a real one, and to judge of its actual or future value before conceding to the applicant the privilege and favor of working it at his own risk and peril.—England is the only country in Europe where the question has been understood and solved as it ought to be. It is for that reason that the simple name of patent has been given to the document which accords to the person receiving it the sole power of worked in the Kingdom, without inquiring into the origin of it or from whence it comes, reserving only the rights of third parties.

There is every reason to believe that this judicious and simple manner of viewing the question has contributed in a very important manner to the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain, which has far exceeded that of all continental nations. Belgium, in her turn, has just entered on the same path with a resolution that does her the greatest honour. As to France, since she has committed the error of allowing herself to be headed in this reform, it is to be hoped that she will not delay in following the example thus set her by Belgium. Up to this time it was Belgium which imitated France in the domain of intellectual works. France has now it appears, found a fine opportunity of taking her revenge; let us hope that she will avail herself of it."

JAPAN.—It appears that the Russians were informed by the Japanese authorities that in about two months a treaty would be negotiated by which the Japanese trade would be opened to all western nations in twelve months afterwards. This tallies with the fact that in two months after the visit of the Russians, the American expedition was expected. A Dutch captain informs the Hong Kong Register that the Japanese army is strong, well armed with percussion muskets, supplied by the Dutch, and as well drilled as any European troops. The San Francisco Herald of May 1st announces that the ship *Lady Pierce*, with her owner, Mr. Silas F. Burrows, was to clear that day for Japan, in hopes of finding a free permit for her to trade by the time she reaches Jeddo.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF PERIN.—The news from China states that the rebels have captured the great city of Pekin, the capital of the Chinese empire, but that subsequently the Mongol Tartars made a descent and drove them from the place. But this rumor seems to have been premature, as later dates make no mention of it. It seems, however, to be certain that a large body of insurgents from Nankin marched to the city of Yangdeow, formed a junction with the rebel force there, drove off the imperialists, and carrying the garrison with them, marched northward. At Shanghai the insurgents are still in possession, and have repelled another attack of the imperialists, who sprung a mine.

PENSION FRAUDS.—It appears from a report just made by the Commissioner of Pensions that frauds in revolutionary cases have been found to be fraudulent, of which 25 forty-five rejected. The amount of money abstracted from the Treasury in these cases that have been rejected, because of their being fraudulent, is \$43,042. Of the money taken from the Treasury, \$45,000 were received upon the claims recently discovered to be fraudulent in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

SEXUOR BUTLER.—We are gratified to meet our faithful and esteemed Senator Butler, here yesterday, looking well and in his spirits. He is on a brief visit to his home in Edgefield.—*South Carolinian*.

Gold and Battle Shakes.

We were, during the past week, favored with a visit from Engineer Johnson, of the Blue Ridge Road, whose section embraces the Tunnel. Among other items of interest, he informed us that specimens of gold had been found from one of the shafts of the Tunnel, at the depth of fifty or sixty feet, which were very rich. The mineral is encased in a filty matrix. Should the operators encounter such strata as this, in their progress through the mountain, we opine there may be contractors procured who will drill the Tunnel for the fun of the thing, not to say any thing of the ramifications that may be necessary, who knows what may turn up in the bowels of the earth?

Not a day passes without the immolation of a respectable number of Rattlesnakes.—This is brought about by the fatal desire of the reptile to fraternize with the operators. Three respectable old snakeships having recently attempted to make "forcible entry" into Messrs. BARON'S Office. They were not contractors, neither did they wish contracts, but merely came on visits social, hoping no doubt to prove useful in the way of exterminating the mice and other more dangerous intruders upon the tenants of said office. Every attempt though, on the part of snakesdom, to form a more intimate alliance has, thus far, proven abortive; and we are told from forty to fifty have met with untimely deaths from this foolish desire to live in common with the "Rail Road men."

Mr. LYNGER is at present in Tennessee flashing the location of the Road. Many of the contractors are progressing rapidly with their work, and by fall will have "made their mark" upon the line.

Keowee Courier.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A German known as Dutch Charlie was recently murdered in Colorado county, Texas. As the body was surrounded by people, an Irishman proposed that those present should successively place their hands upon the body of the deceased, believing according to an ancient supposition used by Sir Walter Scott in *St Valentine's Day*, that whenever the murderer touched it the wounds would commence bleeding anew. The suggestion was acted upon and, says a correspondent of the *Richmond (Texas) Inquirer*, as soon as a man named Hildebrand applied his hand the blood began to flow. Hildebrand was arrested, and shortly afterward committed suicide by hanging himself.

GEORGIA LONGEVITY.—The last Dahlonega Signal announces the death, on the 10th instant, of a Mrs. Rhoda Young, in the one hundred and fourth year of her age. The Signal says: "Mrs. Young was kind and benevolent in feeling, possessing an energy of character rarely equalled. Until a few years past her daily pursuit was that of gold digging, and so proficient was she in this art, that her name has been spread far and wide. We learn she died in the hope of a blessed immortality."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—J. L. Brown was recently nominated for the Legislature in Pacific county, Washington territory, but died very suddenly the day before the election. Mr. Scudder was then elected, and he died suddenly a few days after. A special election was then ordered, and H. Piester chosen to fill the vacancy. The late steamer brings news that Mr. F. proceeded to the seat of government, and on the next day fell dead in the House.

SURGICAL ACHIEVEMENT.—When there is living dissection to be done, it is a comfort to find that it has been done according to the highest rules of art. The "shoulder-joint operation" is, we are assured by the most competent medical authority, one of those seldomest achieved in surgery. So, indeed, we should imagine, from the extent and depth of cutting which it involves. For it consists in removing the human shoulder by its entire joint. Until the other day, it had never been performed in the Southern States, and but six times in America. This very difficult operation was, we learn, performed the other day, in our city, by Dr. F. C. EWING. The subject is rapidly recovering.—*N. O. Crescent*.

An important discovery, has lately been made by the chemists, and is nothing less than the leaves of coffee are better than the berries. The essential principles of tea and coffee are the same, although chemists still call that from tea theine, and that from coffee caffeine. This discovery will probably affect the commerce of Brazil, which now exports such enormous masses of the coffee berry. When it is generally known that the leaves of the tree are as valuable as the berries, the price of coffee may be lowered.

STRANGE CASE.—Considerable excitement has been created among the medical profession in London—so says the *Morning Advertiser* of that city—on account of the hands of a young lady having become so firmly clenched together as to require great force to separate the fingers, and then only for a moment, from the palm of her hands. The phenomena occurred while she was trying the table-moving experiments, and since then she has lost the use of her hands.

CURE FOR DIARRHEA.—Various experiments detailed in an exchange, go to prove that this troublesome disease may be effectually cured by the use of strawberry leaves. In the most severe cases, and after other well tried remedies have failed, a tea of strawberry leaves has checked the disease in a few hours, and restored the patient to health.—For light attacks, instead of calling a physician, let the patient eat a few green leaves of the strawberry plant, and cure themselves.

LOVE.—Love comes from courtship, and courtship is a suit that is made in a day. It is the slow result of several measures, and these measures cannot be taken too carefully; but love at first sight is a ready made suit that is tailored into a once and for which, as the result frequently proved, neither party was in the least fitted.