

WASHINGTON, July 23.

In the Senate, after petitions and reports, Mr. Hunier reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with some slight amendments; the bill was then taken up, the amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Subsequently, the bill was further amended by adding a section containing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the pay and mileage of Senators, which had been accidentally omitted in the deficiency bill as enrolled. It was then passed.

Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence on file in the Executive Departments with the Government of England, or its diplomatic representatives, since the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of October 20, 1818, touching the fisheries on the coast of the British possessions in North America, and the rights of the citizens of the United States engaged in such fisheries as secured by said Convention.

And that the President be also requested, under like limitation, to inform the Senate whether any of the naval forces of the United States have been ordered to the seas adjacent to the British possessions in North America, to protect the rights of American fishermen under said Convention of 1818, since the receipt of the intelligence that a large and unusual British naval force had been ordered there to enforce certain alleged rights of Great Britain under said Convention.

Mr. Mason thought it proper under the circumstances, that the Senate should have this information. The British government has revived a claim which has not been asserted for thirty years. Great Britain, knowing that the Northern seas were swarming with American vessels at certain seasons engaged in fishing, has taken the extraordinary step of sending a large and unusual force there, to deprive them of the rights they have enjoyed for that period. He regarded this act not only a breach of national equity, but also an insult and indignity to the American people.

He thought it was a clear duty of the President, to send a naval force there to maintain the rights of our fishermen. He had no apprehension of any war, but thought that the feelings and spirit of our people demanded that our countrymen there should be sustained. It was intimated that the object of this force was in the nature of preliminary to negotiations on this subject. If so, then the object was to compel us to negotiate under duress. If the President has done his duty, he will answer that he has sent a fleet to these waters. Subsequently, Mr. Mason said that if any negotiations were proposed, he would be for stopping them till that force was withdrawn. If the Secretary of State would exchange a word or write a line in negotiation upon this subject, until that force was withdrawn, he would greatly disappoint his countrymen.

Mr. Hamlin agreed with Mr. M. had said, and said that it was supposed that this claim to the fisheries was to aid in forwarding negotiations upon the subject of reciprocal trade with Canada.

Mr. Cass fully concurred in all that had been said by Mr. Mason. He never before witnessed such an act as sending a naval force to coerce negotiations.

Mr. Davis thought there was no danger of war; that it would be all settled by the Secretary of State and the British Minister.

Mr. Seward deprecated any excitement on this subject. He thought it would be properly and well settled.

Mr. Rusk denounced the domineering conduct of Great Britain, and said that he would never vote for any reciprocity under any such duress.

Mr. Toucey addressed the Senate in support of the resolution in defence of the American claims on the fisheries, complained that the President had not already sent a naval force there.

Mr. Dawson replied but avowed himself to be in favor of the resolution. He saw no prospect of war in this controversy.

Mr. Pearce opposed the nature of the discussion. The resolution assumed that we desired information, and yet Senators discussed the subject as if they were well informed upon it. He asked what would be the object of a naval force sent there? What would be the instructions given to the commander?

Mr. Mason said he would instruct the naval commander to maintain the American fishermen in statu quo; secure them the rights they enjoyed for thirty years.

Mr. Pratt thought there was far more danger of war in this matter than in 54, 40. Great Britain has placed her construction upon the treaty, and has sent a naval force there to maintain that construction and to drive off our fishermen: Our Government has held a contrary opinion, and has told our countrymen of it, and they have for thirty years enjoyed certain rights under the American construction. Will our Government permit our fishermen to be driven off? Certainly not. A naval force must be sent there to protect them. If the English commander executes his orders, a collision was inevitable.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the Michigan Railroad bill was taken up; and a motion having been made to lay it on the table, it was carried—yeas 79, nays 67.

Nearly the rest of the morning hour was frittered away in discussing questions of order. At length Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, moved that the House adjourn; and tellers having been appointed, it was negative.

Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, made another effort to have the bill for the protection of the frontier taken up, but without effect, and on motion of Mr. Seymour, of New York, the House went into Committee on the state of the Union, and proceeded with the consideration of the Harbor and River bill, the Committee having risen at nine o'clock last evening.

The House was addressed by Messrs. Disney, of Ohio, Johnson, of Georgia, Howard, of Texas, Fuller, of Me., Bissell, of Illinois, and Walsh, of Maryland. Various amendments to increase different appropriations were made and voted down, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Fish Quarrel.

The Washington Republic, the organ of the government, has a long article on the claims now put forth by the subjects of the British Queen, in which it reviews the question and the treaties concerning it. The import of the article, which may be regarded semi-official, may be gathered from the following extracts. The Republic commences by saying:

"The dispute now pending with Great Britain in regard to the boundaries of our fisheries and the rights of our fishermen derives interest from its connection with memorable crisis in American history, and its relation to previous difficulties of a similar character. The pretensions of Britain are not now advanced for the first time; they have been put forward at periods when we were less able to grapple with them; and having always, and under disadvantageous circumstances, successfully resisted them, we are not likely now to succumb to their influence."

With regard to the construction now put on the treaty the Republic says: "In 1811 the law officers of England gave an opinion in favor of the preposterous pretensions of the colonists; but successive Home governments nevertheless permitted them to be dormant. Both governments have acquiesced in that construction of the treaty which has permitted our fishermen to pursue their avocations to a line 'within three marine miles of the coast.'" The present Tory government of England has suddenly decided to sustain the claims of the colonists, and with that view have resorted to the strong measures which called forth Mr. Webster's dispatch.

The Republic, however, does not dread that war, or any serious difficulties will grow out of the British pretensions. It concludes as follows: "We have had more intricate difficulties with the same power, without incurring the calamity of war, and there is not the slightest reason for apprehending a less fortunate result in the present case. It is more than probable that the parliamentary elections in progress when the last steamer left England have already settled the political fate of the ministry, and that circumstance alone may, in a great measure, obviate the difficulty. But whether Sir John Packington retain his seat in Downing street or not, the American people may rest assured that their interests in the premises are in good hands, and that no disposition will be manifested to submit to a claim that has neither law, usage, nor common sense to recommend it to our favor."

A New Business Era for North Carolina.

We perceive from exchanges published in various sections of the country, that the gladsome medium of a discovery not long since made by Louis S. Robinson, of New York city. North Carolina's staple (Rosin) is rapidly coming to supplant animal oil entirely for the purpose of lubricating machinery of every description. The railroads already constructed in New England alone have heretofore required the application of at least a million dollars worth of animal oils annually, while the woollen cotton, flaxing, and saw-mills, the tanneries, and indeed the almost endless list of mills, factories, and workshops, great and small with which the Eastern States are crowded, consume an incalculable quantity of rosin and animal oil, and how becomingly, and of course comparatively expensive. The similar establishments located elsewhere in the U. S. too, require a due proportion of lubricating material; so it will not be out of the way to estimate that the machinery of our country requires to keep it in operation, an expenditure of \$50,000,000 per annum. According to experiments recently instituted by a committee appointed by proprietors of Lowell mills, it has been made manifest that one half less power is requisite to drive heavy machinery lubricated with a mixture costing but three-eighths of the price of the sperin required when used alone.

Now, when we estimate the saving thus effected, not only in the cost of the material, but the advantages to result from the saving of power required when the mixture is used it will be perceived that one of the most important industrial results known to the present century, is being brought about through the means of the discovery to which we refer above. Its effect on the value of property and labor in the pine-bearing regions of North Carolina and Georgia cannot fail to be wonderful indeed. While it tends to cheapen the necessaries and comforts of life in manufacturing regions, it must eventually quadruple the value of lands producing rosin, which are now or may in time become accessible. Up to a very recent period, much the greatest portion of the common rosin produced in distilling spirits of turpentine has been thrown aside as valueless. This discovery at once clothes it with a value far greater than that possessed by the spirits. Full five hundred thousand barrels of such rosin are annually thrown away, because they will not bear the cost of transportation. Their application in this way rendering them worth more than so many barrels of the turpentine, positively, increases the wealth of the region in which they are produced by the amount for which they sell.

At present those manufacturing this oil find a greater demand for it than they can supply, at an average price of forty cents per gallon—two barrels of rosin producing one of oil, the expense of the process being trifling. There can be little doubt that, by employing their refuse rosin in this way, North Carolina and Georgia will together add nearly a million of dollars annually to their receipts from abroad—to their substantial wealth.—Washington Union.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The following just tribute to this great man is from the N. O. Delta. A contemporary says that if Ponce is elected over Scott, it will be proof conclusive that Republics are ungrateful. This is a point, however, that has been so well established, in the treatment of the illustrious Calhoun, that it does not admit of denial.

"John C. Calhoun—one of the purest men that ever lived—moulded more in the east of the old Romans than any of his contemporaries—a man who, out of his household, had but one passion—the love of country—and who would have perished at any moment to preserve any of its great principles or institutions—this good, great and eminent man was hunted down, in the latter part of his career, by the jacksalls of whiggery and died at last, broken-hearted, stigmatized as a traitor to the Union, because he asserted a doctrine older than the Union itself."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Hon. J. A. Woodward.

The Hon. J. A. Woodward, our immediate Representative in Congress, passed through Columbia on Tuesday, on his way home. The Carolinian says he was looking very well.

Fugitive Slave Law.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and gave notice that he would ask leave to be heard on the subject on Wednesday. The Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, gave notice that he should interpose objections to leave being granted. In our opinion, there is very little use in opposing obstacles to making abolition speeches in the Senate or any where else, for the purpose of stopping agitation. The abolitionists know what they are about—they have an end in view, and will accomplish it sooner or later. As long as the masses at the North are in its favor, it is idle to think of suppressing agitation, or to talk of the "finality of the compromise."

The Fishery Question.

This question appears to be strongly agitating the public mind at the North, and in some quarters, serious apprehensions are entertained of a rupture with England. While the British Government already has a large force on the ground and has commenced seizing American fishermen, Mr. Webster is publicly denouncing the conduct of England as wholly unjustifiable, and declares that the fishermen will be protected by our Government at every hazard. To us who are unacquainted with the arts of diplomacy, things appear rather singularly, but well-informed letter-writers from Washington favor the idea that the difficulty will be amicably settled.

By the Act of Congress recently passed to appropriate the representation in Congress, the whole number of representatives will be 231, and South Carolina will be entitled to six, her present number.

Starved to Death.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania of the 12th inst. says: "Coroner Goldsmith, on Saturday last, held an inquest upon the body of Anna Maria Wilson, a colored woman, aged 55 years, who lived in Baker street, below Seventh. The jury returned a verdict that she died 'for want of food.'"

The Savannah Republican truly remarks, that had this poor black woman been a runaway slave and about to be sent, under the operation of the laws, to her master in a Southern State, where hardship, privation, or hunger, are seldom known, the abolitionists of Pennsylvania would have made the Union ring with denunciations of the law, of slavery, and of the South! But as she was free, they let her starve to death! Oh, Greeley, Giddings, Seward, etc., you profess an immense amount of sympathy for the slave black in the South, who know not what war is; have you none for the starving free black in your own neighborhood!

A memorial has been addressed to the President of the United States by a number of influential citizens in our Northern ports, praying the Executive to send a fleet to these waters, and representing that these fisheries employ 2200 vessels, 30,000 seamen, and capital to the amount of \$12,000,000. It is believed that the U. S. ship of war Albany, has been ordered, in consequence, to the fishing grounds.

The St. John's N. B. New Brunswick of the 22d inst. says that the United States Government will make an attempt to obtain a modification of the strict letter of the fishery treaty, but failing in that, they will then offer as an equivalent reciprocity in certain articles of domestic growth.

The New Brunswick thinks that the American government will make a great noise about the rigid enforcement of the fishery treaty, but they feel confident it will not frighten John Bull, out of his present position.

The St. John's Morning News, says that serious troubles between the two governments are anticipated, consequent upon the strict interpretation of the fishery treaty, by Earl Derby's government.

It is not at all probable, the News thinks, that the determination of the British Ministry to enforce the treaty has been concerned with a view to the success of the negotiation for reciprocal free trade.

The New Brunswick says that on the 20th inst. another American fishing schooner was sent into that port by H. M. steamer Miller, having been seized in the bay, for a violation of the fishing treaty. Her name is the Hydrea and she belongs to Lubec, Maine.

A New York paper, alluding to Georgia politics, says:

"The politics of this State are more mixed up than in any other quarter of the Union. The Whigs are divided, the Democrats are divided, the States Rights men are divided, the Union party is divided, and the sub-divisions of all these divisions are worse divisions, if possible, than the principals."

An extra session of the Mississippi Legislature is to assemble on the first Monday in October, for the purpose of districting the State and to adopt measures to replenish the Treasury.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 is now forming in New-York to be called the New York Wood Fuel Company, who design to buy wood by the cargo, and prepare it for use, sawing and splitting it by machinery.

A Government Express from the Plains to Fort Smith, reports the massacre of Captain Marcey and 80 soldiers, with Surgeon H. Urnard and J. B. Snyder, of New York, by 2000 Cananches. Marcey was exploring the head of Red river. The fight lasted two days. The Cananches intend attacking Fort Arbuckle and the posts of the Brazos.

A proposition was recently before the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into that State from other States as merchandise, which was lost.

An injunction has been served on the city councils of Buffalo, restraining them from paying for Kossuth's reception and the reception of Mr. Clay's remains.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—It is calculated that for the present year, 1852, the aggregate product of the Lehigh region will be in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 tons. Last year the amount was 989,650.

TO MAKE MOSQUITOES LEAVE.—Tie a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: A young gentleman in this city, unfortunate enough to be provided by nature with red hair, purchased a bottle of dye, which soon changed it into a glossy raven. He was delighted, and on the point of writing a commendatory notice of the article, when, after rising one morning and consulting his mirror, he discovered to his horror his hair transformed into a beautiful pea green. He was compelled to remain within doors, until his locks resumed their original hue, and has since experienced a violent hatred against patent remedies in general.

THE NATIONAL FREESOL CONVENTION.—Delegates have been chosen from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and some of the districts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Movements have also been made for a representation from Rhode Island, New Jersey and Iowa.

THE RHEUMATICS.—A writer in the London Lancet recommends pure lime juice (two to six ounces per diem) as an almost certain cure for acute rheumatism. Hooper, of the Lafayette (Ala.) Tribune, says he once had a friend in Montgomery afflicted with the disease who used this compound: Lemon juice, about one table spoonful; sugar, two ditto; water, ad libitum; marsh-mallows, half a wine glass; dash with old Jamaica rum—and swallow. He never got well, though.

For the Camden Journal.

Nominations for Governor.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in your last paper a list of the names of many distinguished gentlemen who have been presented, by their respective friends, as worthy to be graced with the gubernatorial robe. Among that number is the name of John L. Manning, of Sumter. From the paper in which his nomination first appeared, it seems that his elevation will be acceptable to our fellow-citizens of the sea board—and I feel well assured that the upper and middle region of the State will join most cordially in such a tribute of well deserved respect. Mr. Manning's historic name, his own conduct and services, are known and appreciated by the people. His high qualities, intellectual and moral, inspire his friends with confidence and admiration, and command the respect of those who may be constrained to oppose him. In the maturity of life, just when the vigor of youth is joined to the discretion of age, he becomes the very man who would be most acceptable as next Governor to the UP COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the Camden Journal.

SPARTANBURG C. H., July 23, 1852.

DEAR WARREN:—After much trouble and loss of rest, between Camden and this place here I am, writing a bit of a letter to your "Journal." I left our Town as you know on Monday morning, and after a stay of six hours at that delightful retreat, the "Junction," the Charleston train came up, took me in, and set me down safe and sound at the Capitol, where I spent the night at the "American," for you, like myself know it to be one of the Hotels of South Carolina. It is still conducted by that "prince of good fellows," our friend Janney, who I need not say much about, for Janney and the American Hotel are provided for great care and patient, permitting attention. So much for Columbia. On Tuesday afternoon I left for Newberry; in consequence of a run off of the freight car, we were detained about two hours and a half, and did not reach Newberry until 9 o'clock at night. Mr. Thos. Beegs, of Taylor Division No. 8, was my traveling companion from Columbia, and a fine one he is, too. You are not ignorant of the honorable position assigned him by the lamented Butler, as standard bearer of the Palmetto Regiment. We left Newberry on Wednesday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, and arrived at Belmont, in Union District, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, where we remained all night, and left there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning for this place where we arrived in time to proceed to business. Bro. J. R. McCullay, G. W. A. of the G. D. presiding. At 2 o'clock P. M., a procession was formed, and headed by a Band of music we marched to a beautiful grove near the "Walker House," where seats were prepared for the fair ones, and where a most eloquent and impressive address was delivered by Bro. Jas. Tupper; we then returned to the Hall and the Grand Division resumed business.

In the evening, the Grand Division, in company with Spartan Division No. 18, and the Section of Cadets, marched to the Baptist Church, where the Cadets were addressed by Judge O'Neill. You have often heard the Judge talk, and therefore I will not venture a description. After the address a number of signatures to the Pledge were obtained, and the meeting dismissed with a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Edgefield, an old soldier of Christ, whose hoary locks and gentle bearing, commands the veneration and esteem of all who meet him.

I would like to give you a detailed description of Spartanburg, but it would take more time than I can spare, as I leave for dinner for Glenn Springs, where I shall remain to-night and return to Belmont to-morrow, lay over Sunday, and reach home on Tuesday.

The Grand Division, after a very harmonious Session finished its deliberations this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

In the course of my letter I alluded to Janney; I must before I close say something of Thompson, the proprietor of the "Palmetto House" here, and can only give you a definite idea of him, by comparing him to Janney. His House is not yet finished, though he is prepared to entertain those that he does "take in;" and the general impression is that when his house is complete, it will be one of the best Hotels in the up country; therefore I would say to all who visit Spartanburg C. H. for business or pleasure, to give Thompson a trial.

The roads from Newberry to this place are generally bad, being hilly and broken, and the only relief to the eye of the traveler, is to look at the beautiful fields and the crops. The corn crops, I am happy to say, promises to be very abundant this year. The cotton prospects are gloomy, judging from what I have seen on my way here. But I have written more than I intended, and must say au revoir.

Your truly,

There have been 392 new buildings erected in Washington City during the last six months.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

The steamer Henry Clay, on her passage from Albany to New York to-day, took fire and burned to the water's edge. There were 200 passengers on board at the time. About fifty lives were lost, mostly women. Ex-Mayor Allen of New York, is among the missing. The Henry Clay was engaged in the reprehensible practice of racing with another steamer, the America.

BALTIMORE July 28.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill granting the right of way through all public lands for all railroads, other roads, and canals.

The celebration at Niagara to-day was an immense affair. Seventy thousand persons are thought to have been present. The troops were reviewed, &c.

Semi-official intelligence, received here, state that vessels are to be sent to the Northern coast to protect the fisheries.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi leaves on Sunday next, for the Bay of Fundy.

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Whig, member of Congress from Kentucky, has been appointed Commissioner China.

The news from Texas leads to apprehensions of an Indian war, and troops have been ordered to the frontier for the protection of the citizens there located.

Free School System.

Our attention is called to this subject by a speech delivered by the Hon. Jam. S. Simons, before the Board of Commissioners of Free Schools of St. Philip's and St. Michael's. We have published this speech entire, that our readers may inform themselves from its perusal. There should be no subject more important to the people than the Education of the people. All our notions of free Governments are founded upon the intelligence of those who are to be governed. It is Education which fits and prepares the mind to perform the duties which arise out of and to appreciate the advantages of a Republican form of Government. Our own State, impressed with the importance of the general diffusion of Education among its citizens, very early took steps to establish a system of schools, at which all could receive the rudiments of Education. This system was defective in its inception and although often amended is yet of little practical benefit. There is no subject which in our judgment ought so seriously to address itself to the talents and energetic efforts of every man entrusted by the people with Legislative authority as the Education of that portion of the community who are unable to Educate themselves. But there seems to be a disposition on the Legislature for several years to evade all action upon the important subject, they seem to conclude the whole system is incapable of being so remodeled as to produce any practical benefit and thus it is passed from time to time to the great detriment of many poor citizens. We do not know how the Free School system operates in other Districts of this State but we have been informed that in an area of three or four miles square in the wealthy and intelligent District of Sumter, there can be found forty-three children of the proper age to be sent to school, who have never seen a school-house, who cannot read, or write their names. Is this state of things not to be deplored! Does this reflect a shame upon our State! will it not serve to start serious inquiry into this matter? "When we have offered as tabernacles for the worship of the Almighty God, glorious edifices, wrought by man's skill and ingenuity, the next most worthy service is to build up elegant seats for learning. Without Education the temples of God will be desecrated and the altars of the Most High destroyed. Religion itself loses its hold upon mankind when the dark night of ignorance has come upon them. If any one would do his age and country lasting service, let him aid in the great work of National Education, let him aid in bringing the means of Education to the door of that portion of the community to whom Providence has denied the means. How true is it that "He who lays a stone in the wall of the house of wisdom bequeathes to posterity a noble bounty. When the hand of the builder shall have long since mouldered in its native dust, his name shall live after him and countless thousands of the coming generations will reverence his memory who opened the casket of knowledge, to adorn the brow of youth with its precious jewels." How beautiful is this reward! does it not excite ambition in the breast of every one to give support to this great enterprise—the Education of the people—that they may be truly said to know and understand the laws which are to govern them; then we shall see no more the independent voter sleeved and dragged to the ballot box. We trust this subject will receive the serious consideration of our next Legislature. In concluding this article we could not do better than to adopt the language of the Earl of Derby in his speech before the Parliament, upon the subject of Education. He says: I believe, and I subject to believe, that the feelings of the community at large, that the convictions of all classes high and low, rich and poor have now come to this conclusion, that the greater the amount of Education which you are able to give and the more widely it is spread among all classes of the community, the greater prospect there is of the tranquility, the happiness and well-being of the community. But, my lords, when I use the term Education let me not be misunderstood, by Education I do not mean the mere development of the mental faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge, the mere instruction, useful no doubt, as that may be, which enable the man simply to improve his condition in life, gives him fresh tastes, and fresh habits and also the means of gratifying such improved tastes, valuable as that instruction may be, when I speak of Education I speak of this and this alone, an Education involving culture of the soul, laying the basis and foundation upon a knowledge of the scriptures and revealed religion.

Sumter Banner.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—A sample of tobacco, of the crop of Mr. Thomas H. Marshall, of Pittsylvania, Va., was sold at Lynchburg, on Friday last, at the unprecedented price of one hundred and fifty dollars per hundred pounds. It was purchased by Messrs. Crumpton and Payne, manufacturers.

There were 200 arrivals at the United States and Congress Hall, Saratoga on the 21st inst.