In the Senate, on Monday, August 2, the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, was read a second time and referred.

On Friday last, Mr. Toucey presented a memorial of James Hamilton, for himself and in behalf of Sarah A. Hant, Ann Barnaeastle, William S. Wetmore, assignees of the trustees of the Bank of the United State, and others, praying Congress so to modify the provison of the boundary act passed 9th September, 1850, that the creditors of Texas may file their releases separately, and receive the amounts respectively due them by the State of Texas, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee of five appoin-To-day Mr. Toucey moved to reconsider the vote by which the memorial was so referred; whereupon a debate arose, and after some discussion the further consideration of the motion was postponed.

The Senate then proceeded further to consider the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30,

In the House of Representatives, the resolution as returned from the Senate with an amendment fixing the 31st day of August as the day for the adjournment sine die of both Houses of Congress was taken up, and concurred in.

The House then, on motion, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and considered the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Academy, as returned from the Senate with an

The General Appropriation bill was next discussed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a message was received from the President, in answer to the resolution of the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, calling for information respecting the fisheries, in which he states that the U.S. steam ship Mississippi, under the command of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, had been ordered to proceed to the scene of difficulty, and there to protect the American Fishermen in their rights under the Convention of 1818.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, moved that the message be referred, and addressed the Senate to the effect that the claim set up by Great Britain was unfounded, and that it ought to be resisted at all hazards.

The Hon, John Davis, of Massachusetts, followed on the same side, and when he had concluded, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate, but had not finished his remarks when an adjournment took place.

In the House of Representatives the Hon. James X. McLanahan, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported the fee bill for the regulation of the charges in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then taken up, and the Hon. John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania, spoke an hour against the fugitive slave

New Corron.-A telegraphic dispatch informs us that the first bale of Cotton, of the present crop, was received in New-Orleans yesterday. The first bale of new Cotton, last season, was received at New-Orleans on the 25th day of July, eight days earlier than this season.

the first bloom and also the date of the receipt | ital generally cannot rise in the same ratio, be of the first bale of new Cotton, correctly indicate cause the supply is increased by the production the probable yield of the crop, that is, that early blooms and early receipts indicate large crops, which so large a portion is labor, must advance and later blooms and receipts indicate short crops. largely. We think that the gold of California Correctly kept tables of these facts, however, prove that they furnish no reliable data for such estimates. In 1845, the first bloom noticed was on the 30th May, and the first bale received was on the 30th July. In that year the crop was 2,075,000 bales. Three years after, or in 1848, the first bloom was noticed on the 1st of June. The first bale received that year was on the 9th of August, and the crop was 2,728,500 bales. In 1849, the very next year, the first bale of Cotton was received on the 7th August, two days earlier than in 1848, and yet the crop only reached 2,095,000 bales. It will thus be seen that the arrival of the first bale is no index to the crop. Some years when the receipts are early, the crop was short, and when later the crop was large, so that these furnish no reliable data upon which to estimate the extent of the crop in any year.

Our dispatch further in orms us that the crop is generally forward and the accounts from the interior are favorable. As for us, we are advised, the accounts with a few local exceptions, represent the cotton crops as promising. Indeed, we think we may take this for granted, from the fact that we hear no complaint from the planters, they having, we presume, no cause for complaining. The provision crops, especially, are abundant, and we hope the cotton crop may turn out equal to the last. Cotton is now bringing a good price, 9 1-2 a 10 1 2 cents, and with even a heavy crop, it is supposed present prices will be maintained, and perhaps a supply materially short of that of last year, would cause prices to advance even beyond present rates. [Sav. Morning News.

SINGULAR MODE OF SUICIDE.—In Waldoboro,' Me., one day last week, Mr. Wm. Benner, trader, committed suicide in a novel way. Early in the morning he repaired to his store and sat down on his counter immediately over an open keg of gunpowder. Into this he threw a bunch of lighted matches, and the instant result was an explosion which shattered the building to atoms. Mr. Benner was taken from the ruins shocking ly burnt and mutilated, and lived only about four hours. At first he said he knew acthing of the affair, but before his death confessed that he intended to kill himself.

of Prussia and the Empress of Russia were at Coblentz, a butcher presented them with a sausage thirteen feet long, containing all sorts of sausage meat, and terminated with a pig's head.— Their majestics laughed heartily at the strangeness of the gift, but kindly accepted it.

A young widow in New Orleans, being asked after her husband's health, answered smiling: "He is dead, I thank you."

#### Over Production of Cotton.

A friend of ours in a letter we recently published, asks our reason for the opinion we express ed some time ago, that there was no danger whatever of the over-production of cotton. Our reason is the general one, that applies to all products. Whenever the production of any commodity becomes unprofitable, it will be promptly reduced by a resort to some other that pays better. Hence the least and the rarest of evils is

over-production of any thing useful. But there is no probability that the consumption or price of cotton will for ages be such as to indicate a reduction of the supply. Thus far it seems the United States contain the only soil and climate well adapted to the culture of cotted by the President pro. tem., consisting of ton. The attempts to raise it elsewhere-in In-Messrs. Toucey, Soule, Foot, Mason and Seward. dia, Turkey, Egypt and the West Indies have thus far signally failed-although they had all the co-operation of ample means. In those countries it seems the climate is not favorable. It is warm enough, but is too uniform. It does not afford enough frost to kill the boll worm, and hence, after the first two or three crops, the worm becomes so abundant as to be ruinous. There may be other regions hitherto unexplored or untried in which this difficulty would not occur, but if there are, it is probable that they are in countries whose institutions are unfavorable. Indeed, no country but one in which a political despotism or domestic slavery exists, would answer for the cultivation of cotton. Without one or the other, people will not work in so warm a climate. Hence whilst abolition abroad and at home has abolished slavery in some places and excluded it from others, one result has been to render the regions that remained slaveholding more valuable and prosperous financially than before. The evil is that they have thus been knowledge and instruction, their mental powers weakened politically and martially, so as to be growing insecure.

The present consumption of cotton extends all | such it may be truly said, that over the civilized world and into much of the barbarous. The civilized races are all increasing in population, in various ratios, and already number about three hundred millions. The slaves of the South are only three millions. They multiply more rapidly than the rest of mankind, except their masters. But the per centage of slave labor realized every year from the increase of slave population will not supply the augmented demand for cotton, resulting from the annual increase of the civilized world.

Nor are the cotton lands yet to be cultivated of an extent or quality to augment the ratio of cotton production, whilst those now under culture are undergoing some impoverishment.

Nor is there any probability that a substitue for cotton will be found. We have seen a great deal in the papers about flax-cotton. But we don't apprehend the least rivalry from that. According to M. Claussen's method, the process of preparing the flax is so tedious and laborious as to render its competition with cotton hopeless. On the other hand the only real formidable competitor with cotton will rise from recent events, and has risen in price. A large portion of wool hitherto manufactured has been obtained from Australia. But the discovery of gold in that region has raised the price of labor so much, and diverted it from raising wool, that there is danger of the actual loss of the flocks in that coun-

ry.

The discovery of gold in California and Australia has advanced the money value of labor all over the world. For the enormous demand or inducement for labor in digging gold, has acted and must continue to act, for some time to come, on its value. The price of cotton and of all Many persons have supposed that the date of other commodities must rise. The value of capand Australia will add more to the wealth of the South than to that of any other country. And it is remarkable that as slavery, which encountered a severe assault in 1821 in the Missouri controversy, and was sustained afterwards by the wonderful extension of the cotton culture, should again be fortified financially by the discovery of gold .- Southern Press.

# From the Keowee (Pickens) Courier.

## The Electoral Question.

The subject of giving the election of Electors of President and Vice President to the people, is attracting much interest and attention through the upper portion of our State. We are glad to see our people waking from the indifference which has long governed them, and making efforts to obtain what justly belongs to them. We have often before expressed our views on the question of right, and shall continue to agitate this mat ter until our people, as in other States, go to the polls and cast their vote for the highest officer known in our Government.

As the matter now stands an extra session of the Legislature must be called; the power to do this is vested in the Governor of the State. Then the vote of South Carolina depends entirely upon the caprice of one man. How? says one .-Why just so, if the Governor for any reason did not wish that the State should vote for President and Vice President, he would not call the Legislature together, of course if this body was not assembled the State could not vote. Is it just and right that our State should be subject to the dictation of a single head as to whether it shall unite with the other States in so important an election? Are the people of our State less prudent or patriotic than the citizens of other States? Why then is this election with held from them? One of the causes may be found in the quarrel which our State has for the last twenty years carried on with the General Government. Our politicians were fearful to give the people this election lest they would not so well be able to control the State. But this difficulty has now blown over; our people have turned their attention to internal improvements, and they will not fail to see the defects of our system. Poniticians may now rave and cry against our people enter-A PRESENT FOR A KING.-Whilst the King ing into the scramble for the Presidency, but they will not be heeded. People who have been once deceived and led nearly to ruin will not soon keed their old leaders. South Carolina has been isolated too long in feeling from our sister Southern States. We have nothing in common-in nothing do we act in concert, and if we desire our State to take her proper position, we must meet our sister States on the common battle field, and fight with them for the success of our

object is the giving the election of Electors of President and Vice President to the people.

Does any one believe that if our people had the ight of directly choosing their Electors but that Pierce and King would meet a hearty support?-And yet as it is, members of the press and p li ticians of our State advise that if the State should vote, let that be all; or in other words do it as if we were half inclined, yet wish we had not. It seems to us that there is but little prudence and ess of wisdom and dignity in such a course.-But let those who admire non-action follow their own dictates, the State we are sure will scarcely miss them. Gen. Pierce has always been a States-right man, and voted while in Congress on every question with the South when her inerests were involved. Policy then, dictates that South Carolina should give him a most cordial

support.

We have said enough this week, and will ony express our wish that the people of the State ill all move together in this matter, and demand from the next Legislature this right which has too long been retained, where in justice it does not belong.

### Kershaw District Scholarship.

A writer in the Camden Journal proposes to stablish a "Scholarship" in Kershaw District, by the united action and contributions of those who are able and willing to lend their aid in the prosecution of that noble object. If any organization can be effected for this purpose, it would be a proud act for that District, and well de serving of imitation. There are, among the youth of our State, and all over the globe, those who are by nature possessed of brilliant talents, but for the want of the means of obtaining become inactive, and sluggish, and the warm breathings of nature are completely chilled. Of

"Knowledge to their eyes her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll, Chill penury repressed their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul."

Those who are educated in the school of adersity, and are early thrown upon themselves, with a little pecuniary aid, usually build up for hemselves enviable reputations. They become industrious and honored citizens-ornaments to society, and valuable aids in building up and sustaining the dignity and reputation of the and that gave them birth, and education. Independent of these special advantages, the idea in itself savors of noble generosity. It is grateful, to assist the struggling intellect, in soaring through the fields of science, and to enable it to comprehend all the works of nature, and "look from Nature up to Nature's God."—Black River

MARKET FOR LAND WARRANTS .- We received letter from D. H. Wood, Esq., of Washington City, proposing to purchase Land Warrants, as many as may be offered for sale, on the followng terms, viz:

For Forty Acre Warrants, One hundred and sixty " Assignments may be made here, and the Warrants forwarded to How. D. Wallace. Mr. Wood will remit by check upon any Bank designated, upon the receipt of the Warrants.  $\Lambda$ ern for assigning can be had by applying at this office. We publish this for the information of those who may desire to sell, as many have parted with these Warrants for amounts far below their true value. - Carolina Spartan.

The Athens, (Ga.) Herald thus summarily disposes of the arguments of both parties in the present Presidential campaign:

We have been greatly amused, we must confess-the thing is really laughable, and will move the risibles of any one who occupies the position of a "looker on"-by observing the course taken by the two parties to prove the fitness and unfit ness of their respective candidates for the Presidency Gen. Scott, it is stoutly maintained, is fit for that office, because he fought the battle of Lundy's Lane and some dozen other battles!! and is unfit for it, because he is charged while a captain with having on one occasion withheld the pay of his soldiers a few days-the same amounting to less than fifty dollars !! General Pierce is fit for that distinguished office, because he was "in Congress about nine years ago," believed in the justice of the Mexican war, and afterwards "fit, bled and died" for his country !-And he is unfit for it, forsooth, because it is aleged he fell off his horse on one occasion and fainted on another!!

This is the sum and substance of the argunent on both sides, and we hope that those who can quarrel and dispute about such trifles, "will Plank Road project you may be pleased to suggest. rave a good time of it."

In the name of all that is funny, what has the fighting or fainting of either of these gentlemen to do with the office of President? They have did, and as to talking about the people owing either of them, it is all humbug. We don't be-lieve the people owe such men, but on the conrary that they are indebted to the people more than they can ever pay. It is the duty of each citizen to do all he can for the Republic-and the very best of men, therefore, quit even.

THE GLOBE WE LIVE ON .-- It is known as a fact a geology, that below the depth of thirty feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Faherenheit for every fifth foot. At the bottom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of one thousand two hundred feet, the themometer stands at eighty-eight, equal to high summer heat. At this rate rocks and metal would be melted twenty miles below the surface, and down in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles. than melted iron. Who is there that can wonmolten sea of fire?

If drift wood from the Andes, in the interior of South America, be set affoat upon the head waters of the Amazon, and if another log be fel- deceased. led from the Rocky Mountain, in the interior of North America, and cast upon the head waters of the Missouri, these two pieces of drift, taken to represent the currents of their rivers and of the seas into which they empty, will each, obeying the force of the winds and set of the currents be driven out upon the broad ocean through the common principles. One main step to gain this | Florida Pass.-Lieut Maury.

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

### Baptist Church.

We take pleasure in stating that the Rev. JAMES K. MENDENHALL has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in this place.

#### Appointment by the President.

JOHN N. GAMEWELL, Esq., has been appointed by President FILLMORE, Post Master at this place. Heretofore the appointment or continuance in office has been made by the Postmaster General; but by a recent provision, all Post offices which yield a certain amount of revenue, are provided with Masters by appointment of the President with the consent of the

# Meteorological Journal for July, 1852.

Greatest height	30.170	) in
Att. Thermometer same time	75	deg
Least height	29.713	in
Att. Thermometer same time	94	deg
Monthly mean height	29 975	in
Thermometer.		
Greatest height, 30th,	99	dag
Least height	00	
Monthly mean height	81.52	et
Fair days	15	
Cloudy days	18	
Rain	8.850	) in
Tolls for Grinding.		

A friend has handed us for publication, the following Act of Assembly, passed 8th March, 1795, regulating the tolls for grinding, to which the attention of all interested is invited:

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall take more toll for grinding Corn, Wheat, Rye, or any other grain, into good meal or flour, than one eighth part, for any quantity under ten bushels, or any quantity above, at one time brought, one tenth part only; and that all grain as aforesaid chopped for hominy, feeding stock, or for distilling, one sixteenth part.

"Sec. 2. That any person or persons taking more toll than hereinbefore directed, shall be subject to a fine of ten times the value of the toll so taken, to be recovered in the most summary way before the nearest Magistrate: one half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the person aggrieved.

[4 Statutes at Large, 652.

### Rail Road Meeting in Lancaster.

We learn that the Rail Road meeting held in Lan caster on last Monday, was a full one, representing fairly the wealth and intelligence of the District. The feeling, we are told, was high and strong, and the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the speeches delivered. Some fifteen to twenty delegates from Chester District were in attendance, but none, of course, from our District, as our people are not yet prepared to aid in cutting their own throats. A Committee of twenty-one, we understand, recommended a set of strong resolutions which were adopted by the meeting. We will insert them in our columns as soon as we receive them. Our informant states that the meeting resolved to construct a rail road from Lancaster village to some point on the scheme of rail roads in adjoining Districts-that a committee of five was appointed to memorialize the Legislature at its next session for a Charter and for material aid, the stockholders hereafter to decide upon the particular route. The candidates were requested to urge upon the people of the District the propriety of improving their connexion with their neighbors by rail road There is no doubt but our neighbors of Lancaster have got the steam very high upon the subject of Railroads -that they are sincere and honest in their zeal every body believes,-but will they succeed? That is a question in which Camden is deeply interested. No doubt our friends in that region are surprised, and it may be disappointed and mortified, at the indifference shown to their meeting by our people. But we trust they will suspend their judgments until they hear us. They are working in all honesty for their own interests. They say they want a rail road-from Camden if possible, and if not, certainly from Chester. They urge this improvement as necessary for their prosperity. Be it sothey alone have the right to judge for themselves. We say our interest is opposed to the continuation of the Railroad beyond Camden-that our people are unwilling to cut a hole in the pocket by which all their gain of the Railroad should pass into the hands of others. Each section is governed by self-interest in their views, and they should be. It is folly to talk to a people about patriotism, public spirit, generosity, &c, when they believe the proposed exhibition of these laudable feelings, may end in their bankruptcy. No, friends of Lancaster, Camden will hardly aid in continuing to you her Railroad; but after your present fever has abated, she will likely be willing to co-operate in any More anon.

The late elections in England for members of Parliament, have resulted in a return of a majority of both been amply paid for every thing they ever over ninety who are opposed to the present ministry. It is understood that this majority will avail itself of the very first opportunity to compel the ministry to

## Fire in Savannah.

A destructive fire occurred in the Western part of Savannah, known as South Oglethorpe, on Tuesday afternoon last. Some sixty or seventy houses were consumed, and one hundeed persons deprived of their homes. The loss is estimated at 75,000 dollars.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald intimates that Secretary Webster will return to his post this week; and asserts that he was probably induced to forego his determination to remain away during the warm weather, by an intimation from head quarters that it would be necessary for him either to come back or resign. The Herald remarks that 'this looks ominous. Mr. Webster's services must eithe heat would be ten thousand times hotter ther be very much needed in the Cabinet at this time, or else his recent course with regard to the fishing buder at earthquakes when all its hinges rest on a siness has created a coolness towards him on the part of the President."

> Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Cooper has been appointed Lieutenant General, in place of Gen. Jones,

> Whether you work or play, do it in earnest; but never be unemployed a moment. An idle brain- is Satan's workshop.

> Romember that the beginning of the sublime science are often so simple as to seem worthless.

Neither wealth, or birth, but mind only should be the aristocracy of a free people.

We should not care for what others may think or ay of our actions, if conscience tells us we are right.

Never be ashamed to perform an action, however numble, if by such means we may promote our own good or that of others, for it has been wisely said, pride. costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.

No man was ever truly great who despised the day of small things.

The fear of man bringeth a snare, and if we hesitate to do our duty, or what we may conceive to be right, for fear that others may ridicule or condemn us, it is certain the world will never care when we are dead.

WHAT COURSE SHALL WE PURSUE ?- We frequently hear the enquiry, "will the subject of Secession enter into the election?" that is, the approaching election for members of the Legislature. "No; we have had enough of it," is the invariable reply. The feelings of the people, seem to be decidedly against the agitation of the subject. This is right-its discussion would be fruitless as to good, but productive of much evil. In fact, we cannot perceive, how those who have expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of the deliberations of the Convention, in April last, can consistently enter into an excitement and discussion of the subject at this time. In the Convention, both parties united in saying, that although South Carolina had sufficient cause to justify her in seceding, that it was not expedient to do so at that time. Has anything turned up, rendering it any more expedient now? Nothing, either in federal legislation, or among the Southern States. The prospects of co-operation, which we presume, more than anything else would add to the expediency of the measure, are certainly no brighter. If then Secession was mexpedient at that time, it is now, and therefore a discussion of the subject would be useless-a work of superrogation.- Abbeville Banner.

Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, has declined enering into the political canvass in favor of Gen. Pierce, although expressing the highest personal and political regard for that gentleman. His objection is, that the Baltimore Convention adopted a resolution in favor of the Compromise, a measure towards which the Governor's opposition is unabated. He says that with the present issues before the country, and holding the character and qualifications of the nominee in high estimation, he shall vote the ticket, but he must decline taking any active part that may directly or indirectly be construed into a support of that part of "the platform."-N. O. Picayune.

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—A recent and very observant traveller in Egypt, makes the following very just remarks upon this much discussed question:

The sculptures on the walls of the grand hall are, after those of Mehemet Abou, and on the exterior wall of Karnak the most interesting I have seen in Egypt. On the end wall, on either side of the entrance, is a colossal bas relief, representing Remeses slaying a group of captive kings whom he holds by the hair of their heads. There are ten or twelve in each group, and the features, though they are not colored, exhibited the same distinction of race as I had previously remarked in Belzoni's tomb, at Thebes. There is the Negro, the Persian, the Jew, and one other form of countenance which I could not make out-all imploring with uplifted hands, the mercy of the conquerer. On the southern wall, the distinction between the Negro and the Egyptian is made still more obvious by the co!oring of the figures. In fact, I see no reason whatever to doubt that the peculiar characteristies of the different races of men were as strong ly marked in the days of Remeses as at present. This is an interesting fact in discussing the question of the unity of origin in the human rac I have as yet, though deeply interested in the subject, not looked into it sufficiently to take either side; but, admitting the different races of men to have had originally one origin, the date of the first appearance of men on the earth, must have been nearer fifty thousand than five thousand years ago, If climates, customs and the like have been the only agents in producing that variety of race, which we find so strongly marked nearly four thousand years ago, surely those agents must have been at work for a vastly longer period than that usually accepted as the age of man. We are older than we know; but our beginning, like our end, is darkness and mys-

Junius .- The Dublin University Magazine for July names the Earl of Chatham as a new candidate for the authorship of Junius, and sustains the theory with every great force of argument. The writer at the outset says that the authorship lies between Chatham and Sir Phil ip Francis; that "one of them was Junius, and the other knew it." He then disposes of the pretensions of Sir Philip rather contemptuously, insisting that while he always tried to lead the public into the belief that he was the author of the letters, he never ventured to assert it, and that his abilities were infinitely below it. He then points out at length, and with decided ability, sundry coincidences and considerations which fasten the authorship upon Lord Chatham. This theory is held to account for the constant dread Junius always had of being detected, for his extraordinary familiarity with the details of occurrences about the palace, as well as with all the affiairs of the Government, and for the peculiar political and personal sentiments of the letters, which always coincide with those of the Earl .-The exaggerated and ferocious attack upon Chatham in one of the earliest of the letters, as well as the eulogics upon him in subsequent numbers, are held to be among the devices which he adopted, and ingeniously, to mislead suspicion and preserve his secret.

Soul of Thought .- None have less praise, than those who hunt for it most.

A quiet mind, like other blessings, is more easily lost than gained. The heart has its reasons, which the reason of

others, does not apprehend. Drunkeness turns a man out of himself, and

leaves a beast in his room. A punctual man is rarely a poor man, and

never a man of doubtful credit. Always do right without regard to consequen-

In woman, vanity is only a failing; in man, a