

New York, August 11.—The St. John's papers denounce the course of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, in ordering Admiral Seymour to suspend the capturing of American vessels, and urge his recall. The steam frigate Mississippi had arrived at St. John's, and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties was speedily anticipated.

The Free Soil Convention, assembled at Pittsburgh, has nominated John P. Hale, the present Senator from New Hampshire, as their candidate for the Presidency.

Returns from fifty counties in North Carolina give Reid, the Democratic candidate a gain of 900 on his last vote, and ensure his election by a large majority. The Legislature is doubtful.

Cook (Whig) is elected to Congress from Iowa by 500 majority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The National Intelligence officially announces the resignation of Abbott Lawrence as Minister to England, and the appointment of Jos. R. Ingersoll, formerly a Whig Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, in his place.

It is rumored that there has been a serious flare up between the President and Mr. Webster. The latter is removing the furniture from his residence, and will probably soon withdraw from the cabinet.

The nomination of Postmaster General Hall to the Judgeship made vacant by the appointment of Judge Conklin as minister to Mexico will be sent in this week.

Mr. Webster has written a letter declaring the right of American vessels to load guano at the Lobos Islands, and recommending that a vessel of war be despatched to protect them.

ESKINE COLLEGE.—We have received the annual catalogue of the officer and students of Esquire College, Due West, Abbeville District, for 1852.

The Faculty consists of the Rev. R. C. Grier, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. J. P. Presley, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Rev. J. N. Young, Professor of the Natural Sciences; Rev. W. R. Hemphill, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Joseph F. Lee, Professor of Mathematics.

This is a very able Faculty, and we have reason to believe that there is no similar institution in the country, where students are more thoroughly instructed than at Esquire College.

The Senior Class consists of 12 members—the Junior of 17—the Sophomore of 17—the Freshmen of 16—Preparatory Department contains 11 members—Total 73.—Palmetto State Banner.

CATERPILLARS.—We have been informed by a gentleman from that section of country, that the Caterpillar has already made its appearance on one of the plantations at Beaufort. Such being the case, from the characteristic spread and destructiveness of this scourge of our Cotton crops, the most material injury if not an entire destruction of the same may be justly anticipated.

Southern Standard.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A camp-meeting of the Methodists has been in progress for the past week, about ten miles above Columbia, and we learn that its result has been about forty converts.—Some twenty of those professing religion have joined the church. An interesting missionary meeting was held on the camp ground, and a handsome amount was contributed to that cause. The meeting closed on Wednesday morning last.

Carolinian.

NEW MODE OF CARRYING ON A SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from the Po. of July 1, state that within the last few days numerous arrests have taken place in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, chiefly of persons of the upper and middle classes, who are accused of being concerned in a conspiracy, the heads of which reside at Mantua, and are chiefly of the ecclesiastical State. In their correspondence with their accomplices in London, they have resorted to an extraordinary expedient to carry it on with secrecy. They received some silk handkerchiefs of scarlet and other colors; some of these handkerchiefs having been seized, were put into water, when the superficial colors immediately came out and a white pocket handkerchief appeared with a letter printed on it. The names of the parties compromised are well known, and numerous other arrests will probably soon be heard of.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 5, four lovely children died in one week of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849 was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850 were thrown from a carriage and the youngest child aged 5, years was killed. Two daughters aged 13 and 21, were among the lost on the Henry Clay, and their names are in the melancholy list already printed. The heart broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household. In their aggravated sorrows they have the sympathies of many friends.—New-York Observer.

TWO MORE LADIES were dangerously burned Friday last, night at their residence, on Pratt-street Baltimore by the foolish and inconsiderate act of filling a camphine lamp whilst it was lighted. An explosion ensued, scattering the flames over them both. This makes four persons dangerously injured and one dead in that city this week from this combustible material.

QUICKER THAN THEY EXPECTED.—The Springfield (Ill) Register relates the following:—“In March last, three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards; but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true.”

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Fall, Mr. JAMES CLARK, of Kershaw District, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Hugh Gardner, Esq. of Lancaster.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1852.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Printer's Convention.

We see that several of our exchanges are in favor of holding a Convention of the members of the Press of South Carolina. We do not know what specific object our brethren have in view, but as the suggestion seems to be a reasonable one, and some good might result therefrom, we shall take pleasure in meeting with our co-laborers at such a time as may be hereafter determined upon. The time intimated by the Carolinian will suit us, and we hope that the first Wednesday in December next will be considered the time at which the meeting will be held. Although this may be styled a self-constituted Convention, yet, we opine unworthy motives will not be attributed to its members, for we are quite sure our deliberations will not contemplate in the slightest degree, any action by which the Commonwealth will suffer detriment. On the contrary, we hope the Press of South Carolina will continue as it should be—the guardian of the people's liberty—not an instrument for party purposes, or unworthy its appellation as the great fulcrum and lever of the moral world.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of a State should always be a correct representation of the views and sentiments of the people. It appears, however, in the history of South Carolina, that its Legislature has not always been a correct criterion by which to judge of the will of the sovereign people.

It is difficult in all things to know what that will is; for unless there is more attention paid to their educational wants, and the masses are properly instructed, and taught to think and act for themselves, they will have no particular will of their own, nor manifest any concern or preference for any thing. We have lately heard a good idea advanced, which we think so well of, that we (at least so far as we are concerned) are disposed to immortalize it. The plan is this: The State should make ample provision for the education of the poor, and make it an indictable offence where the parent refuses to give the child the benefit of the means provided by the State for its education.

We believe in no other way, can our Legislature be made to reflect the will and the sentiments of an intelligent and happy people, than by providing ample means for the education of the poor.

Good News.

A friend writing us from Chester District, says:—"The crops are very fine, (especially the corn crops) and I have just returned from a tour in North Carolina, having travelled over seven or eight counties, and I have never seen such crops growing." This is truly good news, and we earnestly hope the high expectations of our farmers in this section as well as of those abroad, may not be cut off.

Congress.

Tuesday, the 31st inst. has been fixed upon by both houses of Congress as the day of adjournment. The members have been engaged for so long a time in Presidential making and other matters foreign to the purposes for which they were sent to Washington, that a large amount of important public business must be left undone, or if done at all, it must be in a very hurried manner. The annexed remarks on this subject, we take from the New York Express:

Congress adjourns on the 31st of August; the day now being fixed, whether the public business is done or not. That the public business yet to be done can be done in the few days remaining nobody believes; but that it may be done after a fashion is probable. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill, the most important of all the Bills before Congress, is to be acted upon. The Navy Bill is not yet reported. The army Bill goes where it is reported, four or five months ago. Mr. Bennett's important Land Bill is not touched in the Senate, nor is the Free Farm Bill. There are also twenty or thirty railroad Bills of importance to the new States, in which they are deeply interested; and there can hardly be any intelligent action upon them the few days left. Indeed, the whole time that Congress now has must be spent in talking the eyes and noses off, if there is to be any action on most of the business before it.

The business of Congress, the legitimate business, has been very much increased in consequence of the new Territories that have been added to the Public Domain. It is seldom thought of that our Territory has been almost doubled by Texas, New Mexico, Utah, California and Oregon, and that our Pacific possessions have encircled our empire, and our duties, that the hour die of work of Congress has been doubled by them. Government, indeed, has to be created and organized on the Pacific it has been only forgotten. The Pacific is everything—Fur, Deer-Yards, Buckskins, Cotton Goods, Post-offices, Courts, &c. The expenses entailed by them all upon the country are prodigious and Congress has to provide. California, Texas, and Oregon occupy a very large proportion of the public time.

The Pitch Pine.

In many of the Southern States there are extensive regions of this beautiful, extremely useful, and highly valuable tree. The lumber made from this tree, is used for a great variety of purposes, and for many, is far superior to any other kind. It is employed extensively in the building of ships, and the construction of dwelling and other houses. Large quantities are exported to the North for this purpose, and to the West Indies and to Europe a great deal is sent.

Wilmington, Georgetown, Charleston, Savannah, Porten and Mobile are the chief places from whence it is shipped. Tar, Rosin and Turpentine are made from this tree. North Carolina has for many years monopolized the trade in these articles, but of late years they are made in South Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps Mississippi. Turpentine is obtained by making what is called a box in the tree; this is done by chopping into the tree near the ground, three boxes will contain from one to three pints. The bark, with a little of the wood above the box, is taken off once in ten to fourteen days with an instrument called a clipper; this is done from March to September usually. The turpentine running from the pores of the wood, descends into the box and is taken out and put into barrels. What is thus drawn the first year is called the "Virgin Dip" and commands a higher price than any subsequently made. The trees are worked for several years, and the business is considered profitable when the turpentine is not hauled far to a market.

The Spirits of Turpentine is made by distilling the gum obtained as before mentioned; the first fluid that passes off from the Still, is called Camphine, and is used in lamps, making a most brilliant light; it is more volatile than the turpentine.

Rosin is the residuum after distillation. Tar is made from the knots of the tree, or from those parts which contain the greatest quantity of gum. The wood is cut into small pieces, piled up in a conical form and covered with earth, and then fired at the base. A barrel sunk into the ground receives the tar as it runs from the bottom of the kiln, which is made hard and smooth and slightly concave.

Tar may be made on a small scale, by inverting an iron pot over a pile of light-wood, split small, and ignited.

The above named articles are extensively used in the arts. The lumber made from the pine is mostly rafted down the streams to market; some is sent on Railroads. Plank roads would in some parts of the country be a great advantage to lumbermen, who could with their own teams haul their lumber to market at a cheap rate. Steam mills might be erected, where the pine was plenty, and not too far from market, and plank roads built on which the lumber could be transported at comparatively a small cost. All persons engaged in the conversion of the pine into a condition for use, usually find the business profitable. **

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The Derby ministry, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, is fully sustained by the elections and confirmed in their power. Lord Derby is the proper representative—the embodiment—of the high Tory principle, which is the ruling principle of the British Government. Mr. Ruskin, in the notes of his residence in England, remarks, justly, that the Tory party ought naturally to direct the British Government, for its principles are those on which the government is founded. It will be found, I imagine, that the Derby administration will take a high stand in regard to their relations with the United States. They will accord nothing that they can hold—that is certain. The Mosquito question is not settled yet. The fishery war is hardly begun. The right of impressment has never been relinquished, and, if occasion offers, the Derby government will exert it.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The editor of the Philadelphia American has been shown several beautiful pieces of Australian gold, weighing in all three ounces, and imported from London by the United States Mint as specimens. This is believed to be the first that has ever been seen in this country, as it does not reach us in the course of commerce. It was received at the Mint on the 5th instant, and it has been ascertained, by an assay of part of the quantity, that the proportion of pure metal is 996 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to twenty dollars per ounce, or thereabouts.

For the Camden Journal. "The Grave Yard."

I was much gratified in witnessing the beautiful Monument erected to the memory of that gallant young officer, Lieut. J. W. CANEY. It is alike creditable to his friends, and a just tribute to departed worth.

I am informed that our public spirited Mayor and Aldermen have made a liberal appropriation for building a substantial wall or fence around the burying ground, and respectfully submit the following resolutions for the purpose of bestowing this pious, worthy and liberal act of our town officers:

In the early ages of our community, not a solitary fence was placed round the grave yards—hence it became necessary to build those small enclosures which are not necessary now, under the contemplated arrangement. My suggestions are, that all the small private dilapidated enclosures should be removed and constitute a part of the new fence. That there shall be a regular survey, and a plat made, to be recorded in the office of the Council, with every family's boundary laid out and marked by either blocks of stone or plates of iron, with the names of the owners engraved on the same; and those who prefer a light iron railing, can exercise their own pleasure either to erect one or leave the ground open. Then cut down a large portion of the trees—lay out the ground in order and rows—plant some suitable ornamental trees of slow growth, and sow upon the ground, that we might presume to call it by the appropriate name of "Cemetery." These small "plots" are no longer necessary, and I hope there will be *unanimously enough* in *this our instance*, to all agree to make a great change in our place of burial—for I make the suggestion, that from Maine to Mississippi there is not a grave yard in such a state of disorder, dilapidation and decay, as ours, and so all observers should be making that gives character to a village, town or city, so much as a beautiful "Cemetery."

And in making a single comparison with any other town within the geographical limits named above, it is not another of its size that sports one half the number of splendid edifices that we do. Wealth abounds, and let a part of it be spent in this good object.

"GREENWOOD."

NEW COTTON IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.—We learn from the Albany Patriot of Friday last, that a load of the new crop of cotton was delivered the day before at Mr. J. Jackson's warehouse, from the plantation of Major E. B. Fishburn. The staple and quality are represented to be very superior. The bales averaged 523 lbs.

The Patriot having omitted to state the number of bales received, the Savannah Republican learns from a friend, who is familiar with the business of Albany, that the load consisted probably of some seven or eight bales.—Courier.

The President of the U. S. has appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of the United States of America to China; Benjamin Patterson, of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, in the place of Willis Gibson, removed; and Howard Millsbaugh, to be Assayer at the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

CHERRAW BRIDGE FALLEN.—On Friday night at 9 o'clock two-thirds, or about three hundred feet of the Bridge which crosses the Fee Doe River at Cheraw fell in consequence of an attempt to renew a wooden pier—the weight of lumber intended for the repairs which was upon it causing it to give way. No one, fortunately was injured. A new bridge will be required, as there is but one pier of the old bridge left standing on this side.

The moment of its formal dissolution may be postponed, but come it inevitably will." So think we, and the sooner the better. The men who go for the Constitution, and the rights of the South under it, should unite at once, without a reference to past differences. For the first time, the Southern States will probably vote in a body for Freese and King. We hope not one will be wanting. How this solid pool will fill, like a death-deck up on the enemies of our party! This is the sort of Union party we should rejoice to meet the South. Let it be formed, and we shall not need to save the Union by a surrender of our rights.—Southern Standard.

PASSAGE OF FREES.—The Missouri election has probably resulted in sending Mr. Benton to the House of Representatives, by what may be considered a free soil vote. We learn from the papers that a delegation will attend the Pittsburg Free Soil Convention from the county of Madison, in Kentucky, and another from the city of Baltimore. The object of the free soil party is the abolition of slavery, and this resolution has secured three of the border States.

The election of Mr. Benton to the House will make him a formidable candidate for the nomination of the Pittsburg Convention for President. And if he is the candidate the effect will be powerfully felt in the ranks of the Democratic party in every Northern State, as well as in Missouri and one or two other Southern States. It may bring the election into the House.

But, however that may be, nothing is more probable than migration on the slavery question is to continue. The Free Soil party is too powerful, the Freesoil doctrine is too prevalent, and recent victory has given it too much confidence to assume a condition of quietude.

Events of great importance may supervene, either in our foreign or domestic affairs, but we know of none into which anti-slavery will not interfere. And we believe it is now the opinion of members of Congress and of well informed persons generally, that there never has been a time when anti-slavery was more powerful, active and formidable. This is as obvious within the ranks of the two parties as without. Presses and politicians in both, who have heretofore been anti-slavery, do not hesitate to avow their determination to maintain the war, and defy the authority of party and party platforms that prescribe a different course. It may be expected that which ever party in the North is elected it will forthwith form an alliance with the Freesoil party, and when this is done another mighty stride will be taken towards that settlement between the South and the North, which ending is marked with all the circumstances that usually attend the march of destiny.—Southern Press.

LYNN LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 27th ult., at St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Willard, an auctioneer seized by a vend person, taken to the woods, and horribly murdered. In the afternoon he was discovered, together with some of the perpetrators of the deed, in a dense thicket. They had hid him to a tree and whiped him to death. The stumps being green, a crowd of citizens repaired to the spot, and his body a short distance from which was first discovered. The body was buried, and the murderers were severely punished and shot. The names of the persons discovered at the spot were Langton, Jones, Anderson. They were arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevailed. The jail was guarded to keep it from being broken into, and the prisoners from being lynched.—Mr. Willard was renewed of having contracted debts with the intention not to repay them.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest in the Southern and Middle States is now over, and from nearly all quarters accounts concur in representing a great abundant yield. In the sections of the country where the crop has been generally good, says the New York Express, the grain is reported as being of an excellent quality, and as more wheat was sown in the United States last year than ever before, known the conclusion is inevitable that the crop is the largest one ever harvested. These facts naturally induce the belief that in the absence of any extraordinary foreign demand, the prices of Wheat and Flour will not be very low for the next year.

DEATH FROM THE BITT OF A SNAKE.—On Tuesday week, a little girl, aged some 8 or 9 years, named Livingston, living with her brother in Piedmont, was, by a very sudden bite from the bit of a snake, murdered. The man who was out with the girl was heard to cry in a distant part of the field. No further attention was paid to her for some ten minutes; but when found she was in convulsions, and the blood coming from her nose, mouth, &c. After being carried to the house, she revived enough to tell that she had been bitten by a snake, but could give no description of it, and end ceased to breathe in about two hours after she was supposed to have received the wound.—The bite was on the top of the foot, and supposed to have been inflicted by a hoop or horn snake.

INSTANT SLAVE DECISION IN TEXAS.—A case has recently been decided in the District Court for the county of Bexar, in Texas, which if confirmed in the Supreme Court, will operate, it is said, to liberate several thousands of blacks free who have been held heretofore as slaves.—A slave woman was carried from the United States to Austin, Col. in Texas, in 1826. Slavery was not recognized by the laws of Mexico at the time. The constitution of Col. and Texas was proclaimed early in 1827, and the woman the subject of suit, daughter of the original slave, was born on the Brazos about the middle of 1827.—When the constitution of 1833 was adopted by the people of Texas, slavery was established, and the mother slave was of the class enumerated in that constitution as slaves. The daughter, however, had been in the country, was not included by the constitution of the constitution.

It is not, involving the question of the freedom of the soil, it has been decided that the condition of blacks in the country during the existence of the Mexican law was that of freedom, and that the act of sovereignty power in re-annexing them to the original condition of slaves, which they held when imported from the United States, did not affect their offspring born in that country, before the adoption of the constitution of the Republic, who are consequently free.

From the Palmetto State Banner. The Electoral Question.—Hon. WM. F. DE SAUSSURE.

In examining into the history and progress of this great question, we were gratified to find that the published opinions of one of our distinguished fellow citizens and U. S. Senator, are in most respects coincident with our own. It is known that Mr. De Saussure never expresses an opinion on any grave political question without the most calm and careful deliberation. The opinions of such a man, then, thus formed are entitled to very serious consideration.

We copy from the "Southern Chronicle," of Sept. 11, 1844. Mr. De Saussure, was at that time, one of the candidates to represent Richmond District in the State Legislature. Several inter-regatories had been propounded to the candidates, among which was one, (the first in order) desiring to know whether they were in favor of giving the election of Electors to the people, or retaining that election in the Legislature. Mr. De Saussure's answer places the question in so strong a light; he argues it so fully, but at the same time, so forcibly, that we cannot forbear copying the whole of what he says on that topic:

Mr. Editor: My absence from the District for some time past has prevented an earlier reply to the questions propounded in a late Chronicle to Candidates for the Legislature. The right of the people to know the opinions of those who propose to represent them is unquestionable, and as the canvass has been conducted without any published discussion, I most cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity afforded of stating distinctly the views I entertain upon the important subjects embraced by the interrogatories.

I have not before me the paper propounding the questions, but one is in this effect, whether the power of appointing the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, now exercised by the Legislature, ought not to transfer to the people?

I am of opinion that it should go to the people. The system now in operation is unnecessarily complicated. The people elect a college of Electors, to wit, the Legislature; these elect another college, to wit, the nine electors the State is entitled to, and this last college votes for the President. If it is intended that the people shall have any agency in electing the Chief Magistrate, why these two removes from the original source of power? There is nothing in the Constitution which forbids the people from exercising this power under the sanction of the Legislature; and an opinion has grown up and has been acted upon by the other States that both the Constitution and sound policy require that the power of electing the Electors should be vested in the people. The Constitution says, Article 2, Sec. 1: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, &c. And every State in the Union, South Carolina alone excepted, has by law vested in the people the power of appointing Electors. It may well be argued that this universal acquiescence by all States except our own in that construction of the Constitutional provision is entitled, upon a doubtful question to great consideration.

I have faith that the construction of the Constitution which the Legislature assumed to itself the power of appointing the Electors of President and Vice President instead of giving it to the people was a doubtful construction. The Constitution directs that each State shall appoint electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, and it has been held by distinguished Statesmen, whose opinions this State has been accustomed to regard with high respect, that the exercise of this power by the Legislature itself is nothing short of usurpation. Those opinions are well set forth in an able argument recently made before a political association, in Charleston—and while I am bound to say that they have not satisfied my judgment that the Legislature of 1792, (under the lead of some of the most distinguished men of the Revolution,) was guilty of usurpation and that for fifty three years it has been exercising, unchallenged, a most important function for which it has no warrant in the Constitution, yet I am of opinion that public demands that the Legislature should not exercise further a power considered doubtful by many especially where no great principle of public policy will be damaged by the surrender.

Whether minorities will be better represented under the general ticket system, (which has been adopted, I understand, by all the other States,) or whether the people will require any other power than that of recording their approbation of a nomination of Electors elsewhere made, I will not stop to discuss; but the proposed change is certainly not open to the objections which have been urged against giving to the people the power of electing to offices of profit. The appointment is merely honorary, the trust is speedily executed and a heated personal canvass is not perhaps to be anticipated. But it is a high and a most important trust, nothing short of making the Chief Magistrate of the country, and in my judgement, the people are entitled in pursuance of the fundamental principles of our form of Government, to have a direct agency in the election as the nature of the case will admit.

THE GEORGIA UNION PARTY.—The Savannah Republican advises the peaceful and friendly dissolution of the Union party of Georgia.—We consider it to be good advice, and hope it may be followed—for the party has surely done enough injury to the South for one generation. We hope the Southern Rights Democrats of Georgia will say nothing to their remaining friends about repentance, or promises for the future.—Just take them as they come, forget the past, and the future will take care of itself. The Union Democrats who return to the Southern Rights wing will think three times before they consent to try another desertion, Union or no Union.

Whilst we are ready with the Republicans to admit the sweeping, but not very palatable, patriotic triumphs of the Union party, we will leave to them to be convinced as to whether in that matter. The Union party has sought court from Lincoln, certainly not two thousand votes. The sympathies of the rest of the State were, at least, with the Southern Rights party of the other States.

The Republican says that "The disbanding of the Union party, it seems to us, is inevitable."