

Three Days Later from Europe ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

BALTIMORE Jan. 25 The British mail steam ship America arrived at Halifax at midnight on Saturday. THE MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton since the departure of the Asia on the 3d inst., comprised 48,000 bales. The quotations were, Fair Orleans 5 1/2; Upland 4 7/8; and Middling Upland 4 1/2 Flour was firm.—Corn was improving. Sugar had declined. Trade in Manchester was active. Money was steady. FRANCE was quiet. It was reported that a serious misunderstanding had occurred between the President and Lord Northamby relative to Belgium, and that the latter was about to return to England. The promulgation of the new Constitution had been deferred for ten days.

AUSTRIAN COMMENTS.—Der Lloyd and the official Correspondenz both devote a column to the message of the American President; the former, however, directs its attention chiefly to the reception given to Kossuth, and the effect likely to be produced on the policy of the States by the Hungarian agitator. The writer states that Kossuth may think himself most fortunate if he can amass half the sum raised by Jenny Lind to retire upon. In the course of the article the writer gives it as his opinion that America is too wise to commence a war of aggression in Europe until she has got rid of Spain and England in her own hemisphere, to both of whom he kindly accords another half century's enjoyment of their positions in that quarter of the globe. The Correspondenz is only half-satisfied with the President's disavowal of the Cuban Expedition, which should have been foreseen and prevented. As to Kossuth's reception being made the subject of parliamentary deliberation, the Austrian organ considers it not only perfectly out of place, but highly offensive to a friendly power, and calculated to produce much evil in the end, but of a piece with the policy that despatched an American agent to the seat of war in Hungary. American institutions will have in the opinion of the writer to go through a fiery ordeal ere they can be pronounced sound or worthy of imitation.—South Carolinian.

Give your Child a Paper.—A child beginning to read is so delighted with a new paper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. And mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

The Alabama House of Representatives have, by the vote of 48 to 37, postponed until the 9th February, the proposition from the Senate for the election of an U. S. Senator. This is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of Mr. Clemens' reelection this winter.

In Athens, Ga., on Tuesday, the thermometer was two degrees below zero. Skating in abundance. There has been skating also in Augusta within the last three days. At Macon on Tuesday, the mercury in the thermometer was only 2 above zero.

The Saw and Wheat Mill belonging to Mr. M. Townsend, of Marlboro', and Col. D. L. McKay, of Georgetown, was consumed by fire one day last week. The property was uninsured.—The loss however, does not exceed \$2500.

LOCK JAW.—We have noticed in the papers lately notices of several deaths by this disease, one of them in this neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventive and remedy, in the application of beef's gall to the wound. Will not our editorial brethren circulate the information and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its antispasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any particle of wood, glass, iron, or other substance, that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so. [Lancaster Express.

Corn which is intended for the market, should not be shelled until the time for sending it away it should then be thoroughly dry and carefully fanned from chaff and particles of cob, because these substances are frequently the origin of neat in shelled corn, from the fact of their being more apt to decay than the corn itself.

ROUEN.—An exchange paper says: While the public is contributing their money to aid the cause of Hungary, let it not be forgotten that we have at home thousands of poor starving creatures that misfortune has fallen upon, and who are worthy of, and deserve assistance from the charitable. The cause of Hungary is a righteous one—but the hungry ones at home should be remembered.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—A new kink in the extension of the elective franchise has just made its appearance in the shape of the following preamble and resolutions, introduced into the House of Representatives, by Judge Allen, of Massachusetts: "Whereas the best interests of the country demand that the great and rapidly increasing patronage of the Executive Department of the General Government be diminished, by transferring the power of appointment, whenever it can be done without prejudice to the public service, from the Executive to the people; and whereas the appointment of more than twenty thousand deputy postmasters constitutes the largest branch of that vast patronage; Be it therefore

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report, within thirty days, an amendment to the Constitution, by which Congress shall be empowered to provide, as far as practicable, for the election of deputy post-

President Making.

The wire-pullers have, for a length of time, been busily engaged in arranging their manoeuvres and perfecting their plans of operation, for the beginning of the great national game of President making. Visible operations at head quarters give proof, that the time is not long off before the work will commence openly and in good earnest. As soon as the national democratic caucus meeting for nominating shall have taken place, then will come the tug of war. The people of the States will have to choose between two or more evils; either a Democrat, a Whig, or Free-soiler. We presume all these schools of political swindlers will turn out one of their best jokers, who will at once commence the grand-stands, lumbugging the people.

In this race there is no telling how many competitors may enter. From present indications it seems likely that Gen. W. O. Butler, and Senator Douglas, of Illinois, will claim the attention of the democratic or right wing of the national army, the great Demosthenes of the down-easters, and the polished Mr. Fillmore will represent the Whig interest, at caucus time, but who will receive the nomination of either party is hard to determine. It is highly probable that the claims of the free-soilers, will be set up in the shape of some "practical atheist" like Seward, who is bold enough to avow his sentiments to "all the world and the rest of mankind," as a practical, working abolitionist, not of the "Taylor Democrat" or "Cass Whig" school.

We like to hear things called by their right names, and if Mr. Fillmore, Webster, or any other of the gentlemen we have already mentioned, whose aspirations are for the Presidential Chair, intend to run, let them come out boldly, like honest men, and fight fairly under the banner of Free-soilism—first edition, refined abolitionism. An avowal of their true sentiments, will entitle them to some respect as honest men. The great national doctrines preached up by Fillmoreites, have already done us much more harm than all the ravings and rantings of Hale, Seward, and their coadjutors. These last are honest men, and we know that their purpose is to destroy us, and that speedily. The other class will accomplish in time the same end, but by different means—slowly but quite as surely.

An enemy in full view is less dangerous than the concealed foe, who coils like the nestling viper, whose purpose is hidden, but who will surely strike when chance makes him certain of his victim. There is some magnanimity about an open, honest enemy, whose known purpose is to destroy. Such an one is less to be feared than the fawning, flattering pretender, who Judas like, kisses and betrays—whose friendship proves to be—

"A broken reed, alas! a spear, On whose sharp point, peace bleeds and hope expires." The influence which Giddings and all his marshalled hosts arrayed against us on free soil territory, is but as the dust in the balance, compared to that refined abolitionism under the garb of the glorious Union and the great nationality, which is only a pretext and engine for our destruction. It is a matter of little consequence to the South who is nominated for the next Presidency. The Northern people with their Southern allies, are too powerful for the true people of the South; the game is all in their own hands, and they will make a President after their own liking. In their calculations for office, the South does not come into the count at all, and we must say in conclusion, unless things get better, the sooner we see Seward President the better.

Newspaper Subscribers.

The following decision in a Court of Philadelphia, decides an important matter for Newspaper publishers, as well as subscribers: "In a case recently tried in Philadelphia, where a suit was brought by the Germantown Telegraph against a subscriber for twelve years' subscription, and the defendant pleaded the statute of limitation, the Judge charged the jury, as reported by the Philadelphia papers, as follows:

"Judge Kelly charged the jury that, when a person subscribes for a paper, and gives directions where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue the paper, it is his duty to square his accounts and then give notice of a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the post office, and he takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it; and a delivery of the paper at the place where he was first directed to leave it is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue or send it to another place. The statute of limitation did not affect the case, as the defendant had paid something on account in June, 1844. Verdict for plaintiff \$22.50.

Taking a Horn.

In one of our Exchanges we see the following notice: "MARRIED.—In the City of Austin, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. F. E. Foster, Mr. George S. Deats and Miss Mary E. Horne. Notwithstanding George is a Son of Temperance, it appears that he can't resist the temptation to take a horn."

Who would't take a horn under such circumstances, we should like to know? "Mr. Member of Congress, can I sell you some of Jayne's Expecto-rant?" "No, sir." "Why not? Capital things for public speakers, sir." "May be so—but we members all expect-to-rant ourselves.

Appointments for P. S. White, Esq.

- Columbia, Wednesday, 28th instant. Camden, Monday, 2d February. Sumter, Thursday, 5th " Orangeburg, Monday, 9th " Clinton, Wednesday, 11th " Barnwell, Thursday, 12th " at night. Aiken, Monday, 16th " Graniteville, Tuesday, 17th " Hamburg, Wednesday, 18th " Edgefield, Friday, 20th " Greenwood, Tuesday, 24th " "

This arrangement is intended to cover one month's operations. In the meantime Divisions and places beyond Greenwood, west, will please communicate with Judge O'Neal, Newberry C. H., who will make appointments. Other parts of the State will be provided for as soon as possible. Funds raised for the support of the State Lecturer should be reported to either of the Committee. JOHN B. O'NEAL, JOHN TUPPER, S. S. McCULLY.

Jan. 24 All papers in the State, favorable to the cause, are respectfully requested to copy.

At Georgetown, So. Ca., on Tuesday, the mercury in the thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 12 deg. in a comparatively sheltered piazza, and at two P. M. ink had to be kept near the fire to render it serviceable.

nah River to our own satisfaction at least, if not to that of Augusta; and we see no other way of settling it which will be half as easy, or a tenth part as profitable.—Charleston Mercury.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1852 THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

We have no new feature to notice in the Cotton Market to day, quotations remaining the same as on Friday. CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

The Cotton Market on Saturday was comparatively quiet, the transactions having been limited to 850 bales. Former prices have been sustained. The sales ranged from 61-0 to 8 1-4.

We have been requested to state that the Swiss Bell Ringers have postponed their Concert until Saturday evening next, when it will take place at Temperance Hall.

The Weather, &c.

During the extreme cold weather of last week our skating friends had ample opportunities of indulging in this amusement. One of the ponds in the vicinity of the town was frozen over, and the ice in some cases has been from two to three inches thick.

California.

Mr. James Root, of Stockton, California, will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in forwarding California papers. We hope he will not weary in well doing, and while he is raking up the dust, will not forget to send us the papers.

Temperance Lecture.

We are highly gratified to see that Mr. White, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, whose advent into our State we chronicled last week, will be here and deliver an address on Monday next, (at night we presume.) His speeches are rich intellectual treats, and may be enjoyed by all, whether "Sons of the true blue" or not. The Charleston papers speak in the highest terms of Mr. White's lectures in that city, and from personal knowledge we beg again to say, that he is the best speaker we have ever heard upon this subject.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.

We acknowledge the reception of this gentleman's speech, upon the Resolution declaring the Compromise measures to be a definitive adjustment of all questions growing out of domestic slavery.

Admissions to Law and Equity.

Among the number of gentlemen admitted to practice in the Law Courts of this State on the 20th inst. we observe the name of Mr. George Hopkinson, recently of Kershaw District; the names of the others are John W. Pope, C. H. S. McClenaghan, and David Bailey, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen were admitted by the Equity Court of Appeals, on the 22d inst., to practice as Solicitors in Equity in the Courts of this State, viz: James Conner, Charles E. Bell, Laurence McKenzie, Walter D. Smith, and Charles H. Simonton, Esqrs.

An Expensive Guest.

We see it stated that the expenses of Kossuth and his suite at Brown's Hotel, in Washington City, amounted to \$500 per diem, which Congress, as a matter of course, will have to foot—an invited guest was not surely allowed to pay his own footing. It is further estimated that the visit of this illustrious personage may cost this country a million of dollars. This is the dollar and cents view of the matter. Will this be all? We fear not. A restless, dissatisfied spirit has been provoked among the people; among the masses of the applauding, unthinking people, who are ripe for plunging the country into a war with Russia, and Europe itself, if Hungary is interfered with. We must confess that the more we hear of the Kossuth mania, the less confidence do we have in the stability of our Government, and in the judgment of our people.

Charleston Mercury.

This old valuable and staunch supporter of Southern Rights has changed hands. Col. Carew has withdrawn from the business of the paper, and Mr. Wm. R. Taber, Jr., has associated himself with Mr. Hoart, one of its former proprietors. These gentlemen will hereafter conduct it under the name of Heart & Taber. We hope it may continue to receive the liberal support which has hitherto been bestowed upon it.

Our Cotemporaries.

With every successive year comes changes and improvements, among the newspapers of our day. In the early part of the present year, we mentioned the fact, that Mr. Edwin Heriot had purchased the Temperance Advocate, published for so many years successfully, by Mr. Bowman, in Columbia, and that Mr. Heriot intended to move the same to the city of Charleston, where in future it would be published. We have just received a copy of our old and esteemed cotemporary, under the auspices of its new proprietor and Editor, and it gives us much pleasure to state, that it has lost nothing of its former excellence, but is improved in its typographical appearance, and its miscellaneous and original reading matter, is still of the first order.

STATES RIGHTS REPUBLICAN.—We welcome Mr. John G. Bowman again most heartily into the ranks of the corps editorial. He has done noble service in the cause of Temperance, and is still a vigorous and able writer, and now having entered the political arena, we have no doubt will exhibit the same earnestness and ability which he did in the more retired, but useful field of labor which he has just left, with honor to himself, having discharged the duties of his vocation, to the entire satisfaction of the friends of the cause.

Light for the Million!

Ten thousand tons of Lard Oil were exported to England last year. Had such things happened in the days of Lord Byron, when musing on the affairs of Greece, he might with great propriety have exclaimed: "Tis Greece (Greece) but living Greece no more."

Foreign Trade.

We see it stated that about twenty cargoes of lumber have been contracted for in Holland, to be sent directly from the Altamaha, St. Mary's and Satilla rivers, Georgia.

the state right party from the foul aspersions contained in the preamble to these illimitable resolutions reiterated by the federal speakers, and which form the chief elements in the vocabulary of those democrats who denounce that patriotism which their little souls can neither feel nor appreciate. I had proposed giving you a sketch of this speech, but as I know he has been requested to prepare it for publication, I will not mar its effect by any imperfect outline. This much I will say, it was decidedly the speech of the session, and I know it did much to confirm the doubts of some tenderfooted democrats as to the orthodoxy of the union party.

"My serious impression is that this platform cannot pass the House. The preamble certainly will be stricken out, and also the fifth resolution. The judgment of a large majority is adverse to the whole thing, but many are afraid to put their judgment in opposition to the prejudices of their constituents. One thing is certain; if the speaker decides, as he should do, that the previous question having been sustained, the vote cannot be taken on the resolutions *seriatim*, but they must be adopted or rejected as a whole, then the batch of false premises, conclusions and falser pledges will meet the fate they so richly merit."—South Carolinian.

The Railroad System in South Carolina.

We have never known a time when there was so general and deep an interest felt in the construction of Railroads in this State, as at present. And it is remarkable that this interest has grown up almost without agitation, and with very few appeals to the generosity of men. The substantial prosperity and progress of the State are seen to be involved in the extension of these arteries of industrial life, and the people are brought to the support of each undertaking by a plain statement of the resources of the region which will be tributary to it, and of the success of like enterprises which have been consummated. We have the advantage now, of a system of Railroads in full operation, which serves as a solid basis for new undertakings; the experience of which is a guide in construction and management; the work-shops of which are ready to furnish much of the rolling stock of new Roads, and the success of which is a foundation of just hope for the success of others.

Thus one enterprise begets another, and by strengthening the spirit of enterprise, and furnishing lessons of experience, goes incalculably beyond its own mere profits in enriching and improving a community.

Within a short time we have had occasion to notice several Roads in project which promise greatly to increase the trade of Charleston and bring into new life the energies and resources of large districts in the interior. The Spartanburg Railroad, besides opening to communication with us a great and naturally rich region of our own State, will necessarily result in bringing to our market the Western countries of North Carolina. The Northeastern Railroad, a Charter for which was obtained from the last Legislature, is designed to connect Charleston by a direct route, with the Wilmington and Manchester Road, at a point West of the Great Pee Dee. At this point of intersection it will meet the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, subscriptions to which are now advertised by the Commissioners. This line will not stop at Cheraw. By an extension across two Counties of North Carolina in almost a direct line it will open to us the newly discovered coal mines of that State, which, by their extent and the excellent quality of the coal, promise to be of incalculable value to the whole of the South Eastern States.

On the West indeed, the prospect is less encouraging. The Georgia Legislature has rejected every proposition to aid the removal of the obstructions to intercourse at Augusta. A last attempt was made on Monday, but it failed by a very decisive majority. It is for the interest of Savannah that this "Chinese Wall" should be kept up, and Augusta allows her self to be made the instrument for effecting the selfish purposes of the former. In due time Augusta will learn that Savannah aims as directly and far more fatally at her own prosperity than at that of Charleston, and she will be led to make concessions when they will have lost not only all their grace but perhaps all their value. For the present it is useless to expect anything from that quarter. But the road to the West is not therefore barred altogether, because it is obstructed at Augusta, and a new channel of communication has already been marked out, which is likely to gain public favor just in proportion as it is examined. The Columbia and Greenville Railroad divides in Abbeville District, one branch running to Greenville, and the other, which is a more direct continuation of the main trunk, running to Anderson. From this point it is proposed to open a road to Knoxville in Tennessee. The route we understand is very practicable. It passes through the North Eastern corner of Georgia, strikes the course of the Little Tennessee river, which it follows to near its mouth, and by the way of Maryville reaches Knoxville.—From this, a Road already chartered and the construction of which in no long time is certain, would connect Charleston with Lexington in Kentucky, and from there a railroad is already constructed to Cincinnati, thus connecting us with the whole North West. Towards the South, a branch of no great length would connect with the Nashville Railroad, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Chattanooga.

There is nothing chimerical about this plan. We have conversed with intelligent gentlemen from East Tennessee, who express entire confidence in its practicability; who assure us that the people on that side are alive to its importance, and ready to do their best to carry it out; and that it only needs the concurrence of the people of this State to make it very shortly a substantial reality.

The region immediately opened by the Road to Knoxville is, of itself, great interest. Its agricultural resources are great; it abounds in mineral wealth; and, with illimitable water power it is fast becoming a great manufacturing country. Add to all immediate sources of support, the ease with which the most extensive and beneficial communications can be opened from it into Kentucky, and by Chattanooga into the whole Southwest; and it is not too much to say, that the completion of this route is one of the noblest and most inviting enterprises ever offered to the people of this State. We can thus settle the question of the Bridge over the Savan-

Intervention Letter.

Mr. John C. Calhoun, of Florida, has written a long letter in favor of the doctrine sought to be engrained on the national policy by Kossuth and his adherents. Its great length prevents us from publishing it, but we think that the Herald, when it says in its remarks on the letter that "the South are beginning to thaw, even in the mid-winter; and the snows made by John C. Calhoun, and the principles developed by him, must produce a sudden and remarkable change on the opposition heretofore maintained by the Southern States towards Kossuth and his idea," is egregiously mistaken. The Southern States can never play second fiddle to the abolitionists and red republicans of the North in sustaining a doctrine against which all their institutions and interests are diametrically opposed. No such "sudden and remarkable change," as predicted by the Herald, is likely to occur.

Conservatism is the life-blood of Southern prosperity and of Southern safety. Let the flood-gates be raised to admit that rampant democracy whose fires have been smouldering in the Northern States for some years past, and which the eloquence of the Magyar has fanned to a flame, and will sweep with a fury totally destructive of the South. In whatever light this new doctrine may be viewed, the thinking man will perceive that there is danger not only to our institutions but the principles of true republicanism. And although this doctrine fastens itself on the better feelings of human nature, and sets in motion the springs of human sympathy and friendly interest, yet the manifest and well defined results of its success here, and more especially its effect upon the planting States of the South, forbid her people from rushing blindly into the vortex.

The arguments of Mr. Calhoun are plausible and well said, but fail to prove that the doctrine advocated would be beneficial to the country or innocuous to the South and her interests. The first and most immediate consequence of the engraving of such a principle on the foreign policy of the United States would be a foreign war, and Mr. Calhoun has not shown, nor can any man show that, even without any other ill effects accompanying it, this would not be a calamity to the South. We have no fear, however, that the doctrine will be sustained by the Southern people.—South Carolinian.

Reform of the Navy.

The committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, have the subject before them of a Re-organization of the Navy. That a reform has become essential for the greater efficiency of the service is generally admitted. The number of officers in the grades of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, is 492, 94 of whom have been, it is said, practically withdrawn from sea service, making the true and active number only 398. The 94 receive not only pay, emoluments and honours, but promotion by seniority, equally with those who have undergone risks and hardships. This grossly violates the principle of equality. Those who do only shore duty are in the same line of promotion with the officers who have incurred not only the hazards of sea service, in its ordinary forms, but have been subjected to the insalubrious of climates the most adverse to health. Some of the first rank have not been at sea for twenty years, several for ten years, and a still larger number from five to eight years, receiving from \$2500 to \$3500 per annum. In the second and third grades of service, with the same exemption from active duty, for periods varying from five to twenty years, the compensation has been from \$1800 to \$2100. These long exemptions ought not to be permitted, or if allowed there should be a graduation of pay corresponding to the character of the service when at sea or on-shore. This would diminish the inducement to remain out of active employment. Mere length of service should not be permitted to outweigh the professional merits of officers who uphold the naval reputation of the country on the score of efficiency.

Another not less indispensable reform is the formation of a retired list. Shore stations should be reserved for those who have from length of actual service entitled themselves to this indulgence, and when they are entirely disabled, they should receive half pay. The prejudice in the United States against the Pension system is natural. But the abuse of that system should not be confounded with its salutary uses. The line should be drawn between offices, civil and military, which are exposed to peculiar risks and exhaustion of the physical powers. A twenty years active service in the army or navy leaves the officer often without mind or body, of sufficient energy to obtain the ordinary comforts of life.—They enter both branches of service in the vigor and buoyancy of youth. They are subjected to hardships that prematurely wear out their constitutions, and are at length dismissed to port, with no provision for their families. Independently of the cruelty of this, its impolicy is most striking. What motive is there to enter the navy or the army with the prospect of such final neglect? In all the liberal professions there is the chance of such remuneration, during the activity of youth, and the energy of manhood, that the perspective is ever before the aspirant that his old age may be crowned with comfort, if not abundance. What prospect is in view of the officer who devotes the best of his days to the public service on a salary that but just suffices to maintain him in decency? Shall the objections to a system of pensioning, including all who have served the country, in either a civil or military capacity, apply to men who cannot look beyond the horizon of his profession emolument? who are cribbed and confined to one uniform class of duties? Policy as well as equality forbids it.

Politics in Alabama.

The correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, writing about the compromise resolutions introduced into the Alabama Legislature, says: "The Georgia platform, or as Robinson of your county calls it, the Georgia Scenes, is the special order for each evening from seven to half-past nine. On Friday night the debate was opened by Mr. Nicks, union democrat from Talladega, in a speech of some thirty minutes duration. The House was surprised at the ability which the honorable member manifested in condensing so much stupidity into a speech so short. Col. Philips replied: No I am wrong. He could not reply to Mr. Nicks. Col. Philips followed in a most masterly effect. Nobly did he vindicate