

Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BALTIMORE, February 7 1852. The steamer Europa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Halifax this morning.

Her accounts represent the cotton market as buoyant, with sales of the preceding week of 44,000 bales. Prices had turned a point in favor of buyers, although the operations established an advance of one-sixteenth on the middling qualities. Speculators took 2,300 bales, and exporters 3,400.

On the 23d—the day previous to the sailing of the Europa—the sales were 8,000 bales, and 1,500 for export.

The business of Manchester is characterized as good, at previous rates.

Money is depressed. Consols closed at 96-1-2. amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England is £18,000,000. Foreign stocks are somewhat weaker.

Louis Napoleon has issued a decree prohibiting the Orleans family from holding property in France, and compelling the sale of all now owned by them; cancels the donation made to his children, and appropriates it to other objects.

All the officers of government wear dresses of distinction. Those of the Council of State, Senate, and legislative bodies, are rich, and resemble those worn under the Empire.

Three attempts, it is said, were made to kill Louis Napoleon. An officer snapped a pistol in his face, and the wife of the prefect attempted to poison him.

Representatives whose names are not embraced in the decrees of banishment are authorized to return home.

The London papers express great trepidation at the prospect of a French invasion, which is much feared, and call on the Government to recall the vessels of war.

At Madrid, there seems to have been an outbreak of some kind, for several military officers were executed, but it is said tranquility has been restored.

Congress.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, after the usual morning business, the bill granting land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of the central railroad in that State, was further debated by Mr. Felch.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the discussion of the bills of the Senate and the House relative to bounty land warrants.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Cass submitted a joint resolution authorizing the continued employment of the workmen upon the wings of the Capitol, together with a petition and letters in support of the same.

Mr. Shields presented the report of Mr. Duffy upon the explosion of steam boilers.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution of inquiry in relation to a charge to Switzerland was adopted.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles were postponed till Saturday.

The resolutions for the printing of the returns of the seventh census was taken up.

Mr. Smith spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Badger's amendment.

Mr. Badger replied to the objection urged, and defended his amendment.

Mr. Cass spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Borland and Mr. Hamlin spoke in relation to the Maryland returns recently laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, and gave way to an adjournment.

In the House of Representatives on the same day, Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

The House then went into Committee, and, taking up the special order—the Senate and House bills to make land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, and for other purposes—it was debated by Messrs. Benton and Yates at length, and afterwards, until the hour of adjournment, by many gentlemen in five minutes speeches.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—The late re-election of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Virginia, and the nearly simultaneous defeat of Hon. Solomon Downs of Louisiana, show that fidelity to the South is sometimes justly rewarded, while indifference to her interests, either by accident or design, is occasionally properly punished.

Mr. Hunter is one of the very ablest men, we are not certain but he is the ablest, in the United States Senate—a State Rights and Southern Rights Republican of the strictest sect—one of the class of men whom the old Dominion has ever delighted to honor, and a class whose character, talents and services have done so much to honor her.

With Mr. Downs, in his defeat, we have no sympathy. Flashed by the Whigs, he deserted the great body of the Southern democracy in their day of trial, and now finds himself disgracefully turned out of the Senate by the very men whose views, in opposition to old friends, he sustained. Let his fate warn others against his course.—Savannah Georgian.

A Safe Railroad.—The New York Day Book puffs the Long Island Railroad in the following terms:

"The train leaves the South Ferry at four o'clock and goes up to Bedford at the rate of four miles an hour, not quite as fast as a man can walk. The time occupied in going the first three miles was three quarters of an hour; just as long as they used to be going to Jamaica. To prevent the cars from running over any body at this speed of four miles an hour, a man goes along in front of the engine, on horseback, carrying a red flag. He must not go on foot and pick up the children, or push the Irishmen off the track, but he must go horseback and carry a red flag. The best of the joke is, however, the horse gets frightened at the engine, and gets some ten or a dozen rods ahead and the boys and girls get on the track between the man and the engine, 'shoo' along the horse, and make fun of the cars. The passengers lose patience, get out and stop at little grog shops, buy apples and peanuts on the way, chase away the boys and girls, stone off the cattle and pigs' fling at Brooklyn, and wish the aldermen hang ed. It is, take it all in all, the most ridiculous and absurd operation we ever saw or heard of in fiction.

A SMALL LOT OF BTEEVTIES.

A memorial has been received from Mr. Wilkes, asking an appropriation by Congress of \$500,000 to be expended on an expedition for the discovery of Sir John Franklin.

The Daguerreotypists of Boston are taking, it is said, daguerreotypes very successfully by the Drummond light. It is asserted that they can measure the effects of the light more nicely than they can when taken by the sun light.

EARTHQUAKE.—A very sensible shock of an Earthquake was felt at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 30th ult., at about 2 P. M.

CUBAN PRISONERS RELEASED.—The Niagara brings intelligence that ninety-two Cuban invaders have been released, and would sail for the United States in an American vessel about the 1st February.

FRANCE.—In France the new Constitution does not give general satisfaction. It gives the President too much power.

THE TARIFF.—In the House of Representatives of New-Jersey, on the 28th ult., resolutions were passed requesting Congress to increase the protection on iron, glass and coal.

IMMIGRATION.—The total immigration at N. York during the month of January, just expired, was 12,709, same time last year, 17,240.

The Austrian Government is demanding a tax of two hundred and twenty-five dollars from every full grown person emigrating to America.

The Cash Duties at New-York have fallen off nine hundred dollars for the month of January.

"What is a Bloomer?" One who pants for notoriety.

Gen. Houston's dress this winter is dark pantaloons, a single-breasted blue military coat with bright buttons, and a vest of panther's skin, the hair outside.

New Post Offices have been established at Judbury, in this District, and Ramesses, in Darlington District, and J. J. Browning appointed Postmaster of the former, and W. W. Brockington of the latter.—Charleston Courier.

The Athens, Ga., Herald says that the gold fever has played sad havoc with the male population in upper Georgia this winter, and understands that in Lumpkin county there are scarcely enough men left to take care of the women and children.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.—A passionate man scourgeth himself with his own scorpions.

The world is a workshop, and none but the wise know how to use the tools.

A quiet conscience sleeps during thunder. One never loses by doing a good turn.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—The following is recommended as a sure way of rendering the colors in calicoes permanent, and prevent them fading by subsequent washing: "infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave until cold."

FOR SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—The Scientific American states that if at two feet above the throat of your chimney, you enlarge the opening to double the size for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, your chimney will never smoke.

CURE FOR CORRUPTNESS.—We never expect to have any use for the following receipt, but possibly it may interest some of our well-favored readers. It was communicated to the French Academy of Science by M. Daniel, about a month since:

"Excessive corpulence is relieved by an almost total abstinence from vegetables and feculent substances, and by diminishing the quantity of drink and increasing, when necessary, the quantity of meat usually consumed."

P. S. If this fails, try the following old standard receipt:—"take a handful of newspaper bills, and attempt to collect them."

We take the above from the New England Farmer, and fully concur in his last prescription, and would inform any one who feels inclined to reduce their corpulence, that we will furnish the ingredients, without charge.—[EDS. HERALD.

PREDECEASED HUSBAND.—A woman was lately buried in a grave yard near London, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left her an annuity of £30, to be paid at the end of every year as long as she should remain on earth. In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of his dwelling, where she was kept in a lead coffin until after his death.

Major Stickney, formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, fell dead at Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—Our readers will perceive from an advertisement in our issue to day, that the Cars will not run from Sumterville hereafter on Sunday. This is a wise and prudent regulation, and will be productive of much good. By this arrangement, they make the sabbath what it ought to be, a day of rest, and avoid many serious accidents which would otherwise be unavoidable.

We think this practice ought to become more general, inasmuch as there is no absolute necessity for Sunday travelling. Business will no be hurt by it, and human and divine laws will be regarded with that respect which is due them from the wise and holy origin from whence they sprang. Sumter Watchman.

DEATH BEFORE EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.—Nathan, the slave of GABRIEL SOUTH, who was convicted, during last summer, of robbery, and to whom the Appeal Court, during its session in Columbia, in December, refused to grant a new trial, died in the jail at this place, on Wednesday last.

The said slave had two trials before a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, with all the assistance which skillful attorneys could give him—was heard before two separate Judges, and finally, before the whole Appeal Bench. By the latter tribunal he was sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in this month, but death has relieved the officer of the law from this unpleasant duty.

Before he died he confessed to being guilty of every charge brought against him.—Laurensville Herald, 6th inst.

International Magazine.

This valuable Monthly is on our table for February. The number before us contains one hundred and forty-one pages of reading matter, varied and no doubt interesting. Its appearance indicates improvement and affords the best evidence of the energy of its publishers.

Terms—Three dollars per annum, or five copies for ten dollars. Stringer & Townsend, New York.

Jenny Lind is Married.

This renowned Songstress was married in Boston on Thursday, to Otto Goldschmidt, the Pianist.

Intervention in the Senate.

We perceive from the telegraphic correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, that Mr. Clark's resolution upon the subject of intervention, was postponed from Wednesday until Monday, when Mr. Cass was to speak upon it. A question upon which the General likely thinks a great deal may be said upon both sides.

For the Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—

That your readers may know something of what the friends of Temperance are doing in their midst, to lessen the evils of intemperance, and to advance the cause of sobriety and good morals, I desire a place in your columns for the following: The State Temperance Society at its last meeting in Charleston, resolved to establish a fund of \$20,000, and invest its annual increase in the publication and circulation of Temperance tracts and books in the State, and the support of a Temperance Lecturer. The appropriation of the money to be under the control and direction of a Temperance Board of Publication, located in Charleston. The fund to be raised by voluntary contributions; and as an inducement to contribute, the feature has been introduced of Life Directors and Life Members. Any individual giving \$50 is made a Director for Life, or \$25 is made a member for Life, or \$5. is made a member for one year.

Watered Division, already conspicuous for its zeal and prompt action, recently contributed one hundred (\$100.) dollars, by an unanimous vote, to make its highest and lowest officers, the W. P. and O. S., Life Directors. The object proposed is worthy of all commendation, and should receive the hearty support of every advocate of good order. The Press is a mighty engine for good, and has produced wonderful results in this, as in other moral movements. But hitherto we have been indebted chiefly to the North, for all our Temperance tracts, essays and books. It is high time for us to have a Temperance Literature at home, a literature of our own, disseminating our own peculiar notions and sentiments, reflecting the views of Southern philanthropists, something healthy—something sound—a literature divested of pseudo philanthropy and senseless rhapsody of other sections—speaking out the feelings of Southern men with boldness and effect, preserving from oblivion, many valuable publications of our own able writers, and sending them upon the four winds of heaven, as silent messengers of truth, to every home and family in the land—Who can estimate the incalculable good, that might result to our people and to the State, if all the writing talent engaged in the Temperance cause were to exercise its varied powers, in some effectual organized method, developing resources now dormant and calling into activity energies and capacities, long since buried? Who can calculate the glorious results, that might ensue, if the artillery of the Press, the cannon books, the grape shot essays, and the small musketry of well-directed tracts and tales, thrusting home pointed truths, should batter down the barriers of public opinion, that the stream of Temperance might roll on to water and replenish the barren fields and scorched plains of drunkenness and debauchery? Then to the work. Let every friend of the cause favor this now movement. If you desire to assist in this moral Reform and yet unwilling to join the Sons, or even sign the pledge here is "a great and effectual door" opened. Out of your abundance, contribute to this fund, and give joy and peace to the home of the drunkard. If you are a christian, contribute and discharge a duty you owe to your religion. If you are a mere moralist, contribute for the sake of good morals. If you are a patriot contribute for the love you bear your State burdened as she is with taxes and grog shops abominations. If you are a philanthropist, contribute, for suffering, down-trodden humanity loudly calls for help—If you are a father, contribute and save your son from a life of temptation, and it may be, an end of misery and degradation. If you are a man of wealth, contribute, for there is but one other better investment, the religion of your God.—If you have a soul in your body, that ever felt a throeb of sympathy, for another's woe, contribute, do something to preserve the sober and save the drunkard. The friends of this measure are earnest, show by deeds that your appreciate their motives, and approve of the suggestion.

February 7, 1852. A SON.

FROM LIBERIA.—Late intelligence received from Liberia, states that the natives have sacked and burned Fish-town, and nine of the inhabitants were murdered. Attacks were made in the cove by the enemy, but they were repulsed with the loss of forty killed. President Robert has been inaugurated as President of the Republic of Liberia.

U. S. MINT.—During the month of January the coinage was at the Philadelphia mint $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4,222,115 in gold coin; \$17,500 in silver coin; and \$2,741,49 in copper. The receipts of gold bullion from California during the month were \$4,041,000 and from other sources \$119,500.—The silver bullion deposited was \$17,650.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The Cotton Market has been much depressed since our last; quotations ranging from 5 to 7 1-2.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.

The transactions in Cotton on Saturday last were limited to about 800 bales, at prices ranging from 61-2 to 8 1-4c.

Hon. J. Woodward.

We are much obliged to the Hon. gentleman for a copy of the Congressional Directory, compiled and published for the use of Congress, by the Post Master of the House. It contains useful information for Editors as well as Congressmen.

The Credit System.

It is an undeniable fact that this system has done an immense amount of evil. It is a bad rule, work it as you may. There are certain classes of men that may possibly be benefited by it; but even in extreme cases we are not prepared to admit, that it is either a safe or advisable rule, for business men to follow. We will take, for example, the laboring class. Mechanics, in most cases, who are absolutely dependant upon their daily labor for the means of subsistence. It does seem that these men should get paid for their work promptly, and yet, it is a notorious and lamentable fact, that in too many cases the poor mechanic is obliged to leave his bench and board, and go on a money-hunting expedition every time he gets "land up;" (which from this abominable credit system of ours occurs very often,) by which means he loses hours, perhaps a day at a time, which to him might be employed in his shop to great advantage. Time is money, and to the laboring man who is honestly pursuing the avocations of life, it is no small consequence to lose several hours in the day. Count up the minutes and hours lost in dunning "slow customers;" and the aggregate at the end of the year will be surprising.

The evils of this system are manifold. We will not attempt to enter very far into detail, but may mention a few, to show how much better would be the condition of all business men, if the system was entirely abolished. If every person would adopt the cash system, how much better would it be for all? The merchant could not only sell cheaper, but realize greater profits for his labor. We are met here with the objection that the idea is impracticable, and that such a plan could not be carried out. We don't believe it. Where is the difference between paying at the first of the year or at the last of it? The difference is, that the buyer as well as the seller, would be benefited by the change. Credit has ruined thousands. Sometimes a man is flattered at the idea that his credit is so good. Every body wants to get his name on their books. He is as good as gold! Don't all business men know to their sorrow, that this is often the greatest error against which they have to contend? It is not all gold that glitters; and sometimes our good men turn out to be small potatoes. This thing has happened over and over. The merchant who sells on time, is obliged to charge more for his goods than if he got the cash in hand. The adage is a good one as well as an old one, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. If he sells for cash, he can buy for cash, and in that way the rule works well; but where he is obliged to buy on time and sell the same way, he must necessarily charge "long profits" to cover accidents. If the system to pay as you go was strictly carried out, a better state of affairs and feeling would exist in the community. No cross-grained, grumbling, oppressed, hard up individual would be seen, who had a note to pay in the Bank and didn't know where the money was to come from—whose notes and accounts might be sufficient to pay every dollar he owed in the world; but what good will that do, if he cannot get his money? If he duns too hard, people get vexed and quit him. If he resorts to a legal process to collect his dues, he makes men enemies for life, and sometimes prepares himself by that modus-operandi for a genteel drubbing. Viewing the matter in whatever light we may, the credit system is an evil—a growing evil, and that continually. We have said nothing of a good many classes in society, who are oppressed by this system. We know that there are very many, who make accounts from one year's end to the other, who are punctual to the day. With such it is a pleasure to have dealings. Under the most advantageous circumstances, however, the credit plan is not as good as the pay down one. Misunderstandings and difficulties would be avoided, if cash was the word. Every man is liable to error, and it sometimes happens that errors of the head only, are set down to those of the heart. Where the doctrine of credit is repudiated, and the cash seals the contract, there is no room for mistakes and misunderstandings—should they occur, they may be adjusted at once; but where accounts are permitted to stand open year after year, they become confused, and even when a note closes up the book, men may imagine the debt is paid when a note is given. It is impossible for any business man, no matter how careful in the management of his affairs he may be, to settle promptly with his creditors, if he is dependant upon his debtors for the means, unless they discharge their respective duties towards him.

We have no particular point in writing this article, and have no personal allusion in the matter, but only make these observations generally, upon the general subject—deprecating in our minds most earnestly the ruinous system of credit, which has injured our country not a little; and in too many cases, led to the most serious and painful consequences.

We have no doubt that a large majority of the mechanics of our town would join us in saying that they would rather work a third lower, and get the money down, than at full prices, and wait from 6 to 12 months, and too often lose the debt entirely. A quick penny is better than a slow shilling. A man must be lost to all self-respect, who would cheat a mechanic, and yet, Printers are often cheated out of their hard earnings, and some imagine they do a smart thing thereby. But we would inform all such, that if they willfully deprive the printer of his dues, they may expect to be annoyed by the shrill cry of his juvenile satanic majesty, whose prerogative it is to say to all delinquents, Pay the Printer!

Some Editor or newspaper man once remarked, "that sometimes people stop their papers without paying the arrearages."

We would not be at all surprised, if we knew some such cases. It is always usual for gentlemen to settle before they order discontinuances, but some people imagine others are like themselves, regardless of rules and regulations.

The Continental Congress.

Hitherto, in the closing chapter of the third volume of his history of the United States, gives the following forcible review of the career of the Continental Congress, which expired with the adoption of the Federal Constitution:

"The dying members of the Continental Congress hardly kept alive for some months by the occasional attendance of one or two delegates, as the day approached for a new system to be organized, quietly went out without note or observation. History knows few bodies so remarkable. The Long Parliament of Charles I. the French National Assembly are alone to be compared with it. Coming together, in the instance, a mere collection of consulting delegates, the Continental Congress had boldly seized the reins of power, assumed the leadership of the insurgent States, issued bills of credit, raised armies, declared independence, negotiated foreign treaties, carried the nation through an eight year's war finally extorted from the proud and powerful mother country an acknowledgment of the sovereign authority so durably assumed, and so indomitably maintained.

"But this brilliant career had been as short as it was glorious. The decline had commenced even in the midst of the war. Exhausted by such extraordinary efforts—smitten with the curse of poverty their paper money first depreciating and then repudiated, overwhelmed with debts which they could not pay, pensioners on the bounty of France, insulted by mutineers, scouted at by the public creditors, unable to fulfil the treaties they had made, bearded and encroached upon by the State authorities issuing fruitless requisitions which they had no power to enforce, vainly begging for additional authority, which the States refused to grant, thrown more and more into the shade by the contrast of former power—the Continental Congress sunk fast into deep-pititude and contempt. Feeble is the sentiment of political gratitude! Debts of that sort are commonly left for posterity to pay. While all eyes were turned—some with doubt, and some with apprehension, but the greater part with hope and confidence—upon the ample authority vested in the new government about to be organized, not one respectful word seems to have been uttered, not a single reverential regret to have been dropped over the fallen greatness of the exhausted and expiring Continental Congress.

"It is a remarkable fact, and one which illustrates the vicissitudes of fortune to which the Continental Congress was subjected, that the place where its sessions were held was continually changing, as the fortunes of war or other equally cogent reasons dictated. It first met at Philadelphia, then adjourned to Baltimore, returned to Philadelphia, adjourned to Lancaster, thence to York, again to Philadelphia, adjourned to Princeton, then to Annapolis, from that place to Trenton, and finally to New York, where it expired."

Belligerent Signs.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, in a note dated Woolwich, January 8, says:

"The Duke of Wellington has been, for some time past, in almost daily communication with Sir J. F. Burgoyne, inspector general of fortifications, and their deliberations have, it is said been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion. It is understood the result has been that several military camps are likely to be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have been given to place Sherness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores, kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications already constructed at that naval port. Seniority lists of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been called for, to be sent into the Adjutant General's office within the last few days, preparatory, it is said, to an augmentation of that branch of the service.

It was at first contemplated to add three battalions to the twelve battalions already formed, but it is now understood that the augmentation will be made by adding two companies to each of the twelve battalions. This arrangement will add twenty-four companies, or about 2,400 men, equal in number of noncommissioned officers and men, to three additional battalions of the strength of the present battalions but saving the expense of the staff which would have been required for new battalions. It is also stated that the line regiments will have an addition of 10,000 made to them over the numbers in the estimates of last year. The royal Marines are also to be increased both in the Royal Marine Artillery and Divisional companies departments, and recruits enlisted for every branch of the land forces are ordered to be sent to the headquarters or depots of their regiments with the least possible delay, that they may be at once instructed in a knowledge of their profession."

It will surprise our readers to learn that the annual manufacture of shoes and boots in Massachusetts for the Southern market exceeds twenty millions of dollars. Such is affirmed to be the fact. It appears that the New Yorkers are jealous of their Eastern neighbors, who have contrived to monopolize the profits of this branch of manufacture, and are about to create a company with a capital so large as to centralize the trade into the city of New York, with branches all over the interior of the State.

Southern Standard.

PAUPERISM IN THIS STATE.—The following paragraph from the New York Herald gives an item of information that will astonish some of our readers:

Pauperism in South Carolina.—The number of State paupers in South Carolina is 16,154, of whom 12,949 are foreigners. Of these 11,995 are English or Irish. The total expense of the almshouses and apprentices for the year has been 2485,688. Of the foreign paupers, 2,000 have come into the commonwealth within a single year. The total number of persons relieved or supported as paupers during the year has been 27,624; of these, the significant fact is stated, that probably 16,853 were made paupers by intemperance in themselves or others.

Where did the Herald get his information? South Carolinian.