

The Pardon of Alberti.

The Harrisburg Union, a Democratic journal, of course, makes the following appropriate remarks upon Gov. Bigler's just pardon of Alberti:

A most Righteous Act.—Last week Governor Bigler granted a pardon to George F. Alberti, of Philadelphia, and old man who was convicted and who has been imprisoned for some two years, for what is termed kidnapping. The facts of this case have been referred to on several occasions in our columns, consequently we shall make but a brief statement of them at this time.

Alberti was engaged by a gentleman of Maryland to arrest a female runaway slave, then in the State of New Jersey. When arrested, she had in her arms an infant that had been born in a free State. When taken before an United States officer, and remanded to her owner, she was told that she should leave the child in Philadelphia, where it would be cared for at a public institution, and would of course be free.— This she positively refused to do, and adhered to the determination to take the child with her. Alberti then delivered her and the child over to the parties from Maryland authorized to receive her.

The abolitionists of Philadelphia had Alberti arrested for kidnapping, and he was arraigned for trial before the American Judges, Judge Parsons, whose passions and prejudices in nearly all cases controlled his judgment. Before coming to a trial it was ascertained that this man could not be convicted without obtaining the evidence of a felon then under sentence in the Philadelphia prison, by the name of Thomas Richardson. The abolitionists repaired to Harrisburg, and obtained a pardon for Richardson, dated on the morning the trial was to commence and this convicted felon was brought from his cell to give testimony on which to convict Alberti of kidnapping. The charge of the Judge in this case was one of the most extraordinary documents we ever read, and in accordance with this one-sided charge the defendant was convicted and sentenced for a period that would, in all probability, have terminated his life if he had been obliged to serve it out.

These were the means resorted to by the abolitionists and Governor Johnson to convict this old man, Alberti, and it will be a source of gratification to every philanthropic citizen, to learn that Gov. Bigler has granted him a pardon.

In our view this old man committed no offence whatever. He did not carry off the child to Maryland, because it was not carried into slavery; and if he had done so he committed no offence against the laws of Pennsylvania, as the woman and child were taken from New Jersey.

COTTON BURNED ON THE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Way Freight Train for this city was passing near the Twenty Mile Station, the cotton took fire, consuming about two hundred and eighty bales, together with some six or eight freight cars. We have before stated that the woods in Effingham County, on both sides of the Railroad, had been on fire for several days, and that a large amount of timber had been destroyed. We learn that the fire is still burning, and that yesterday afternoon the timber on the track took fire. The engineer of the freight train not being aware of this fact, and thinking that the smoke and fire proceeded from the woods, attempted to run on, and only found out the situation of the road when too late to turn back. The burning of the cotton detained the down Passenger Train about one hour and a half last night, the cars not reaching the Depot until half past seven o'clock.

The damage to the Railroad is slight, and will cause no detention, the Passenger Cars, the mails, having departed at the usual hour.

Savannah News of Friday

FIGHT IN CHICKASAW NATION.—The Fort Smith Herald gives an account of an encounter with four Seminole Indians, returning from Texas with whiskey, to be sold in the Creek Nation, and a party of the Chickasaw Light Horse, ordered out to stop the traffic by Col. Harper, the Chickasaw agent. During the conflict Chick-kee, captain of the Light Horse, killed three of his opponents with a knife, after which he was himself shot through the head by a Seminole, who is yet at large, but a formal demand has been made for him.

JAMES BUCHANAN ON INTERVENTION.—Mr. Buchanan is just now a prominent candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Convention for the Presidency. It has been remarked that he has kept himself clear of the recent agitation about foreign intervention, and some have expressed doubts as to what are his opinions on the subject. He is on record. In the discussion in the Senate, in 1826, on the Panama Congress, he thus forcibly and wisely declared himself opposed to that doctrine:

"We have ourselves grown great by standing alone and pursuing an independent policy. This path has conducted us to national happiness and national glory. Let us never abandon it. It is time for us once more to go back to first principles, and to declare to the world, that the policy of Washington has not grown old. Union at home, and independence of all foreign nations, ought to be our political maxims. Let us do good to all nations, but form entangling alliances with none."

CORN IN TEXAS.—Although the last was a bad season for crops in Texas, a heavy surplus of corn was made in some portions of the State. There is now a surplus of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn for sale in the neighborhood of New Braunfels alone—a striking evidence of the industry and thrift of the German immigrants settled in that region. This is the greatest surplus of which we have heard in any one neighborhood; but in the region west of the Colorado, and on the upper portion of that stream, there is generally more than enough to supply the demands of the thousands of immigrants now pouring in.—*Galveston Citizen.*

LARGE SALE OF PORK.—The firm of Ashbrook & Co., at St. Louis, sold all their stock on the 26th ult., the product of about 8,000 hogs—less about half the proportionate quantity of hams, say 16,000 shoulders at 5 1-2c; 16,000 sides at 6 1-2c; and from 5000 to 8000 hams at 7c. These are the highest prices paid there this season. The same firm was offered \$13 for all their Mess Pork, and 7 1-2c. for No. 1 Lard.

The effective military force of Great Britain at the present moment amounts to 130,000 men. There are besides 140 regiments of militia scattered over different parts of the United Kingdom. Fifty regiments of yeomanry and the out-pensioners' battalions complete the disposable forces of the country.

A Block for the National Monument from Ireland.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that Mr. J. A. Lynch, of that city, has by correspondence, induced the corporation of Galway, Ireland, to send a block of their native marble, with an appropriate inscription, for a place in the National Monument at Washington.

Interesting to Cotton Planters.

We copy the subjoined interesting communication from the "Savannah Daily Georgian" of the 11th inst. The Georgian remarks that it comes from a planter who is thoroughly conversant with the subject he discusses.

A WORD TO COTTON PLANTERS ABOUT PRICES.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me a corner of your valuable paper, that I may confer with my planting brethren on the subject of our great staple. Another year has been added to the history of the production and consumption of Cotton. The account has been closed and the report submitted for examination. It becomes us to investigate it carefully—ascertain how far our interest has been promoted in the general transactions, and what encouragements are held out to us for the future crop.

The Cotton year in the United States, commencing September 1, 1850, opened with a stock on hand in our own sea ports of 148,499 bales; and on the 1st of January, 1851, the commencement of the present Cotton year in Great Britain, the stock declared in the ports and in the interior, was 631,120 bales making an aggregate of 779,619 bales, which, at the then rate of consumption of the two countries, would have been equal to the wants of their manufacturers for twenty-three weeks; and it is important that we should bear in mind that under such relation of supply and demand, fair cotton was on the 1st of January, 1851, worth in Liverpool 8d a pound.

The present Cotton year in the United States, commencing September 1, 1851, opened with a stock on hand in our own sea ports of 99,499 bales, and on the 1st of January, 1852, the commencement of the present Cotton year in Great Britain, the stock declared in the ports, and in the interior, was 594,600 bales, making an aggregate of 694,099 bales, which, at the present rate of consumption in the two countries, would be equal to the wants of their manufacturers for only sixteen weeks; and if the relation of supply and demand was contrasted for the two periods with reference to the two Continents instead of two countries, the difference would be far more striking. Enough is shown, however, by this limited comparison, to satisfy every man, that without the intervention of some very extraordinary controlling circumstances, the price should have ruled higher on the 1st of January, 1852, than it did on the 1st of January, 1851; and yet we find the quotation for fair cotton down to 4 7-8d. Instead of an advance attending a declining stock and increased demand, we are met by a decline of over six cents per lb., an amount which, if charged upon an entire crop of full size, (as is likely to be the case this year,) would make a difference in the planters' income of more than sixty-five millions of dollars.

If there has been an adequate cause for such a state of things, the planter has no right to complain, and to this point our inquiries should be directed.

A general war on the Continent of Europe would doubtless have justified it. Great commercial derangement, by which the value of money was greatly enhanced, and the ability of the laboring population to consume cotton goods impaired, might have produced it. But neither of these has occurred. On the contrary, peace has prevailed, money has been unusually abundant and cheap in the great markets, provisions have been easily obtained, and at low prices; the laboring population of the world has been unusually well employed—manufacturers have for a great part of the year been working to order—no accumulations of stocks either of goods or of yarns, and the consumption limited only by the supply of the article wanted. Such a combination of circumstances, calculated to enhance the price of cotton has seldom occurred, and yet a decline equal to forty per cent. on the gross sales, or about one half of the net price to the planter has taken place.

This decline is not, and never has been justified. It had its origin in a panic based upon an alleged over production. Although there was no foundation in fact, for such an allegation, nor for the panic which succeeded it, yet, the cotton planters, permitted the perpetration of the mischief to succeed, by submitting quietly to their demands. We sent our cotton forward—sold it for what it would bring—viewed with each other in over stocking the demand, in depressing prices, and we are now feeling the effects of our impudence to the tune of 65 or \$70,000,000 in the price of last year's crop.

But let us for a moment examine the foundation for this story of over production in the year 1850. In doing so, we refer to the tables and data furnished by Messrs. Coleman and Stolterfeldt, of Liverpool, in their annual circular at the commencement of the present year.

The production of Cotton in 1850, which furnished the supply for the consumption of 1851, is found to be as follows, viz:

	Bales.
Crop of the United States,	2,353,000
Imports from Brazil,	108,670
do. West Indies, &c.,	8,476
do. Egypt,	63,833
do. East Indies,	326,474
	2,860,453

Distributed for consumption.	
Shipped from U. States to	
France,	391,358
do. do. Continent,	269,087
do. do. Liverpool to do.	268,500
Consumption of U. States,	404,108
do. G. Britain at	
34,973 bales per week,	1,662,596
	2,995,649

Thus the figures show, that so far from there having been an over-production, there was actually a deficient production to the extent of 135-196 bales, and had we access to a statement of the supplies held in the ports, and by spinners

in France, and on the Continent, and of the consumption of small places not embraced in any commercial tables, we could readily show an additional excess of consumption, sufficient to swell the deficiency of production to at least 300,000 bales. Under such circumstances, can it be believed that the planters allowed themselves to be deceived by the same "old humbug" of "over-production," to the extent of willingly sacrificing one half of their labor. It is true we did!

Such has been the history of the past year's transactions. Let us look at the prospect before us and see what there is to encourage us for the future.

	Bales.
The consumption of 1851 was certainly	2,995,649
To this we may add for the present year as follows:	
For increase in Great Britain, as is shown by her consumption for the last seven months,	105,000
For increase to France,	60,000
do. to the Continent,	70,000
do. in United States,	100,000
	3,330,649

Of this amount required for consumption, other countries will not, at any thing near the present prices, supply more than 430,000 bales, leaving the United States to furnish about 2,900,000 bales. This we will not be able to do by at least 400,000, and consequently the consumption must be limited. There are two ways of limiting consumption. The one is by positively refusing it the raw material, and the other by raising the price to such extent as to lessen the production of coarse fabrics. With the present relation of supply and demand, cotton should be worth 12 1-2 cents, and it is only necessary for the planters who have not yet sacrificed their crops, to hold for that price and they will receive it in less than sixty days. Why will planters refuse to pursue such a course? Why will they sacrifice their labor so unnecessarily as they are doing at present? It is simply because the ghost of overproduction is haunting them. Speculators and janie makers raise the report and our agricultural editors, good easy men, circulate it, and some of our planters without investigating it, write long articles on it, and we are really made to believe that there is danger of our producing too much cotton. What an absurdity.

Seeing that the relation of supply and demand would necessarily lead to enhanced prices, speculators early in the season sent forward their estimates for the crop at 3,000,000 bales, this prevented prices from advancing in Europe until they could stock themselves. This they have done to a far extent, and are still taking every bale they can get, while the planter is informed that the production is so great that, prices must go down after a little. To sustain the estimate of heavy product, sent forward, circulars were industriously distributed among the planters, urging them to send forward their cotton early, as the early market would be best. This succeeded to some extent in swelling the receipts, and to a still greater extent in inducing sales on arrival, and consequently in keeping prices down. The estimates are now reduced to 2,700,000 bales, which though insufficient for the demand, will have to be reduced yet 2 or 300,000 bales, and by that time the planter will begin to see the error he has committed in sacrificing his crop. Should this article find a place in your columns Messrs. Editors, I may again trouble you with my speculations on this subject.

Yours, A. COTTON PLANTER

AID TO HUNGARY IN PHILADELPHIA A FAILURE.—The Executive Committee appointed in Philadelphia some time ago to obtain "material, aid to Hungary," was on Saturday at an adjourned meeting in Independence Hall, virtually dissolved, in consequence of the little interest manifested in the matter and the greater claims upon the means of the citizens for the relief of the suffering poor of the city, resulting from the late severe cold weather. The Committee, however, previous to dissolving, appointed a committee to solicit contributions for the fund which had already been pledged to Kossuth.

GRASSHOPPERS IN FEBRUARY.—We were shown yesterday a number of real live grasshoppers that had been caught to day a day or two previous, and which appeared to be as in mid-summer.— Grasshoppers in February appear to us to a curiosity, particularly when we take into consideration the extreme cold weather that we have experienced this winter. Who can explain their presence at this season of the year?—*Eastern Sentinel, 5th inst.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL BOOK CONCERN, SOUTH.—It is proposed in some of the Louisiana papers that the funds which will come into the possession of the Methodist Church, by the recent favorable decision of the Church vs. the Church North be used in the erection of an extensive Book Concern at Jackson, La. in the immediate vicinity of Centenary College.

JENNY LIND'S MARRIAGE PREPARATIONS.—For some days says the Boston Transcript, Jenny had been very busy in making calls and purchases, and put on quite a *patronizing air*—yet no one suspected anything wrong—the itemisers of the press were unable to fathom her movements, and were unable to find a straw to make a paragraph of—she bought her parlor plants of Hovey & Co., at Cambridge—her family stores of Pierce—her kitchen utensils at Waterman's—her jewelry and plate at Jones, Ball & Poor's. At this last place a ray of light was about to be given to put the mark upon the plate and jewels,—we shall have the secret now; but when the mysterious cypher was handed to the artist, the simple "O!"—all was darkness again. "O! what can this mean?" "Otto," "Otto of Roses" was all they could make of the hieroglyphic!

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Herald writes that the health of Mr. CLAY is gradually improving, and that he will leave for Ashland as soon as he is able, in order to attend upon his estimable lady, who is in quite a feeble condition.

The Indians in Texas.—A bill has been introduced into the Texas Senate, to set apart ten leagues of land for some of the tribes of Indians, who have for a long time been located in the State.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

Since the receipt of the Pacific's advices, an advance has taken place in the Cotton Market—Extremes ranging from 5 3-4 to 7 7-8.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday amounted to 1100 bales at an advance of 1-8. Extremes 6 3-4 to 8 1-4.

To Correspondents.

"Smiles and Tears" are varieties in the spice of life that gives it real flavor. We shall take pleasure in publishing these beautiful lines from "A Stranger," in our Friday's paper.

W. G. S.—Lancasterville, S. C., your favor is at hand—all correct.

Sale of Negroes.

There were Four lots of negroes sold at public sale in this place on Monday the 2d instant. One lot of over fifty averaged a fraction over \$541; another lot of about the same number \$566; a third lot averaged \$520; and the fourth, with a large proportion of superannated negroes averaged about \$500. They were bought almost exclusively by Planters of the vicinity.

See the advertisement of Messrs. D. F. FLEMING & Co. in another column.

The Lancaster Ledger.

We have received the first number of a paper bearing the above title, published at Lancaster Court House, by R. S. BAILEY, Esq., formerly Editor of the Lancasterville Herald. The paper is of good size, neat in appearance, and from Mr. B.'s experience, we have no doubt it will prove worthy of a liberal patronage.

The Giant-Boy.

Will wonders never cease? We presume not, since man is said himself to be fearfully and wonderfully made—we expect as long as the world shall stand, that wonders will never cease. The Nova Scotia Giant is the most wonderful specimen of humanity which our eyes ever beheld. Whilst on a recent visit to Charleston, our curiosity was gratified by a view of this remarkable and precocious youth.

His name is Angus McKaskill, a beardless chap of 19 years, stands in his shoes seven feet eight inches high, and weighs 419 pounds. By his side a common sized person appears almost a dwarf. It is stated that Governor Means stood under his arm, and we know that a pretty tall stretch is necessary to reach the summit of his pericranium, which unlike that of ancient indigent Edward, is profusely covered with the substance which usually vegetates in that vicinity. He will likely visit Camden, and all will have an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

A Small Accident.

On Saturday last, whilst the cars were progressing with considerable rapidity on the South Carolina Railroad, a small accident occurred a few miles below Lewisville. The "Hampton," a passenger car gave way, by which the rear wheels or trucks, were forced nearly through the floor, causing considerably of a break. The accident was slight, and did but little injury to the car, and none to the passengers. We were somewhat amused at a bit of a wags on board, when the danger was over, enquiring of one of the discomfited passengers, (whom we suspect retired precipitately from the scene of action) if he had got his color back again.

Parodi.

We expected to have had the opportunity of hearing this celebrated vocalist whilst in Charleston, but were disappointed. Her great success in Richmond has induced her to repeat her entertainments in that city, and consequently, she will appear on Thursday next in Charleston.

The Prometheus Affair Settled.

We extract the following from the Evening News, of Friday:—"The despatches which were expected from Mr. Lawrence, our Minister in England, were received in Washington on Monday. Mr. Lawrence writes that Lord Granville has made the most ample disavowal of the outrage on the Prometheus, and expressed the greatest desire to preserve the most amicable relations with the United States.

The correspondence will shortly be laid before Congress. Sir Henry Bulwer will not, it is said, come to the United States, Mr. Crampton, the new British Minister being authorized to adjust all matters of dispute, arising out of the Niagara treaty."

Death of the Rev. J. F. W. Leppard.

It is with great regret we see the death of this worthy gentleman, and excellent divine, announced in the States' Rights Republican, of Saturday evening last. His noble efforts in, and his devotion to the cause of Temperance, will be long cherished and fondly remembered by the friends of the Order in the State. He was at one time Grand Chaplain in the Grand Division, and was known and universally beloved by friends and acquaintances. The Republican says:—

We learn, with deep regret, the death of this gentleman, which took place, after a brief illness, at his residence, at Lexington C. H., yesterday evening. We deeply sympathize with his immediate family and connexions, in this sudden and melancholy bereavement.

MR. LEPPARD was a pious and distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, of great usefulness, and universally esteemed for his many virtues. We trust that some friend will furnish us with a suitable tribute to his memory.

Cure for Coughs.

Place a fresh egg in half pint of Lino or Lemon juice, let it remain all night, rub off as much of the shell as possible in the morning, then break it in the mixture, add two gills of Jamaica Rum, the same quantity of honey and olive oil, mix them all well together, and bottle, take a wine glass full, two or three times a day, shake the bottle well before using.

This is said to be an admirable mixture for colds and coughs. The preparation is cheap and simple, and may do incalculable good.

Madam doctors are soon likely to have up their signs at every corner. In addition to the large demonstration in Philadelphia, we see that nine ladies are at the Homoeopathic College at Pittsburg

A Lieutenant Governor is to be sent out to the Cape of Good hope to administer the civil affairs of the colony while the Governor is absent at the seat of war.

A SMALL LOT OF BREVITIES.

"They say" and "the people say," are terms of very doubtful significance. Press the enquiry home upon any one individual, and the result shows that "they" and "the people," through John Smith or some other notable character, say, that Jim Brown has not more sense than two men ought to have. John Smith is then resolved into a committee of the whole—is "the people," and the people say a good many things they hadn't ought to.

BREVITY.—Into how narrow a compass has Seneca compressed his account of the total destruction of Lyons by fire. "Between a great city and none, only a single night intervened!"

"It's hard, but it's fare," as the coachman said when he charged his passengers double price.

THE LADIES.—We are exceedingly sorry to say any thing against the ladies, but we have lately found out that they are most arrant thieves; they do not scruple to *hook* one another's dresses!

It is stated that an entire change in the naval uniform is to be made very shortly—a board composed of Captain Breece, Commander Ringgold, and Lieutenant Blunt, is at present engaged in the matter, assisted by the head of the Naval Bureau.

It is not true, as stated, that the administration have given notice to Great Britain of a termination of the Postal Treaty between the United States and her. It is only true that such a notice is talked of, and thought of. Great Britain manages to get the Lion's share of this business, and treats us unfairly. A new Treaty, therefore, seems to be desirable, if not indispensable.

De Potter, the Belgian patriot, wrote a pamphlet twenty years ago, "On the manner of conducting a revolution so that no after revolution shall be necessary." Louis Napoleon has probably read this pamphlet.

Thurlow Weed says Louis Napoleon has a youthful appearance, a quick eye and an alert step. His bearing is graceful. He evidently believes that his star is leading him to supreme power. That he possesses great talents, courage and vaulting ambition, is quite certain.

ALPHABETICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—Mr. Hodge, our commercial agent at Marseilles, spells his name with two letters more than are necessary to designate him.—*Boston Post.*

BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—Two thousand four hundred buildings were erected in New York last year, and three of them in the Fifth Avenue cost \$50,000 each.

HON. A. BURT.—We learn from the Abbeville Banner that Mr. Burt is confined to his home in that district by severe indisposition, but the editor expresses the hope that he will soon be able to return to his post.

At the Washington Navy Yard, the mechanics are preparing to build a pretty vessel to supersede the present steamer Water Witch.

The line of steamers between England and Africa will commence running next October. There will be three of them sailing probably from Southampton.

The Augusta papers state that a lot of 87 bales of Cotton, of the crop of Mr. Greene Moore, of Greene county, was sold in that city on Friday for 8 1-2c.

For the Camden Journal.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare a minute expressive of the sense of Wateree Division No. 9, in view of the Lectures of P. S. White, delivered in Camden, on the Evenings of the 2d, 3d and 4th inst., with a request that the same be published in the Camden Journal and Temperance Advocate.

Whereas, Through the agency of the Grand Division, we have had the pleasure and benefit of hearing the addresses of P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE, of the National Division S. of T., whose eloquent appeals, unanswerable argument and apt illustration, have strengthened the hands and renewed the confidence of the friends of the Temperance Reform, while they have divested our opponents of every pretext, save such as are based upon interest, appetite or prejudice.

Resolved, That we tender to Brother WHITE our grateful acknowledgments for the very able and interesting lectures with which he favored us.

Resolved, That we regard his argument drawn from the Holy Scriptures as entirely unanswerable, and feel well assured that wherever these truths are properly appreciated and our Institution well understood, that our cause must meet the approbation and support of the religious portion of the community.

Resolved, That we commend Brother WHITE to the confidence of our Order throughout the State, and trust that an influence will result from his labors that will batter down the strongholds of this most hideous and fearful enemy of our race.

On behalf of Wateree Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance.

A. M. KENNEDY,
J. B. KERSHAW,
W. M. SHANNON, } Committee.

Kossuth's chance in Europe.—A writer from Paris says, that the course of Kossuth in England and America, is viewed with very general ridicule in France. All admit his wonderful powers as an orator; many allow, also, his patriotism and his philanthropy. But, for the most part, he is regarded either as a vain and ostentatious phrasemaker, or as a pestilent disturber of the world's peace. The writer does not question Kossuth's motives, but thinks it certain he has played with Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, and others, into the hands of despotism; and has contributed largely to precipitate and excuse the course of Louis Napoleon. "At all events, his mission is over, so far as Europe is concerned. It is quite clear, from late developments, that not only is Europe closed against him, but if he had a chance to return to Hungary, he would find that nation by no means unanimous in his favor."

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.—Prof. Tatlock, in his lecture before the North Adam Lyceum, on a recent evening, gave the following illustration of this principle in human nature, in comparison with pride:

"About forty years ago, a young man with limited capital, commenced business in the city of Boston, and was obliged to employ a single clerk, on a small salary. A lady called at his store one day and made some purchases, which she wished delivered at her residence. The merchant requested his clerk to deliver the bundle as required. He declined; the merchant immediately took the bundle, and delivered it as directed. The clerk never was worth a hundred dollars in his life; the merchant was Amos Lawrence, now a millionaire."

About four hundred and fifty laborers are employed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and LaGrange. The work is being energetically prosecuted.