

Tuesday, July 26, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TO PRINTERS.

A Journeyman Printer, who is a good Pressman, will find a permanent situation on application at this office.

JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

As I have determined to remove from Camden, I will sell to an approved purchaser, on accommodating terms, THE OFFICE OF THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

The Paper is doing well, better perhaps peculiarly than at any former period of its existence, and unless I get a favorable opportunity to dispose of it, will be continued under the management of its former proprietor, Mr. T. W. PROVES, who will take pleasure in giving all necessary information to any one desirous of engaging in the business. The office is well furnished with every thing usually found in a printing office.

THO. J. WARREN.

A Special Request.

I desire all persons who are indebted to me either for the paper or work done in this office, or for any thing else, to settle immediately, as my arrangements are such as to require settlements in every case very shortly. I hope this will be sufficient, as I will place my unfinished business early in the fall in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

THO. J. WARREN.

A Special Rule.

We desire all correspondents to recollect that a special rule with Newspapers is, that postage be paid on all matter sent to them for publication. It is not considered polite now-a-days, to tax persons nearly double for the tariff on a letter, when it can be so easily remedied. Whenever it is done, it looks like slyer negligence, which is altogether unparadonable. Recollect friends, that we, of necessity, receive a great many letters; and if the postage is not pre-paid it subjects us to an unnecessary tax of nearly one hundred per cent on the regular established rates, of postage. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Flour.

We were informed on Saturday last, that there was not a barrel of flour for sale in Camden. A load from North Carolina was sold on Thursday at seven dollars per barrel. Our country friends who have any on hand would do well to bring it to market now, as they will find quick sales and good prices.

Death of Major S. A. Godman.

We are pained to see the death of Major GODMAN, the accomplished and talented Editor of the Illustrated Family Friend, announced. From the Carolinian we learn that he died at the residence of E. W. HENRY, Esq., Charlotte County, Virginia, on Tuesday 12th inst.

We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Major GODMAN, and a more agreeable and polite gentleman we have never met. We admired him for his energy and talents, and his laudable efforts to build up Southern literature, are entitled to much praise. The Family Friend is evidence of his zeal and ability as a literary editor. We mourn his early death as a very great loss to his immediate circle of relatives and friends, as well as to Southern literature. The concluding extracts are taken from the Carolinian: "The deceased was born in Cincinnati, on the 8th September, 1822, and was therefore nearly thirty-one years of age. Maj. Godman was at one time a midshipman in the United States Navy, had been in the newspaper business was eight months in the mercantile house in Charleston. For two years he conducted the Laurensville Herald, and after selling that paper came to Columbia and established the Family Friend.

"Mr. Godman was a writer of talent, and in the department of literature for which he seemed to have a preference—nautical romance—he had already exhibited great powers. Had his life been spared he would doubtless have won a high reputation among the authors of America. He has died in the prime of life, and in the vigor of a fine intellect, which he had devoted to the literature of his country. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss, and a circle of friends who had looked forward with pride to a brilliant career, of which he gave abundant promise, to lament his early and unexpected decease. Our sympathies are with them in their bereavement."

Lancaster Rail Road.

According to previous understanding, several friends favorable to the Lancaster and Camden Rail Road, from each place, met on Monday last, at the Church near Capt. Miller's, in this District. Although it was distinctly understood that this was not a formal meeting, and consequently no action taken by it, could be binding upon any one; yet, it was thought the better way was, to proceed somewhat in order.

The more effectually to get at the object for which we met, it was proposed by Major Jno. Rosser that James H. Witherspoon, Esq., of Lancaster, should act as Chairman—which was agreed to. A motion was also made and carried, that Thos. J. Warren and Dr. W. C. Cautchen should act as Secretaries.

The Chairman very briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was held in accordance with an invitation from the friends of the Rail Road in Camden to those of Lancaster, that a conference be held for the purpose of having a free and unreserved interchange of opinion—that no action of this meeting, which was an informal body, could possibly bind any one by its decisions.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. M. De Saussure, Dixon Barries, W. Thurlow Caston, Geo. McC. Witherspoon, S. B. Massey, P. T. Hammond, A. M. Kennedy and T. W. Huey.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Caston, that a Committee of seven from Lancaster, and the like number from Camden, should be appointed as a committee of consultation on the part of this meeting, and report after an intermission of a short time; which resolution being agreed to, the Chairman appointed from Lancaster, Messrs. R. L. Crawford, S. B. Hammond, Jno. E. Rutledge, H. H. Gooch, W. C. Cautchen, Geo. Cautchen and Thos. G. Bell; from Camden, Messrs. J. M. De Saussure, Jno. Rosser, A. M. Kennedy, W. J. McKain, P. P. Villedieu, Wm. Anderson and C. Matignon.

An intermission then took place, during which the company partook of an ample repast which had been kindly provided for their accommodation by the friends in the neighborhood. On this occasion at least, no fault could be found, upon the score that the wants of the finer man were not cared for.

The Committee of Conference having agreed among themselves, the meeting was again called to order whereupon Dr. R. L. Crawford, Chairman, read the following resolution, agreed upon by said Committee: Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Lancaster Rail Road be requested to open books for subscription of stock to that road in Camden, which shall be subscribed for on the following conditions: 1. That two Directors shall always be elected from among the Stockholders of Kershaw. 2. That the location of the Depot in Camden, shall be decided on by the Stockholders in Camden, from which a track may run to, and connect with the Depot of the South Carolina Rail Road in Camden.

Opinion of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

The first impression produced on the minds of those among the audience present at the opening of the Exhibition, who there for the first time saw the interior of the Crystal Palace, was that of unqualified admiration of the building itself. Certainly nothing to be named in comparison with this beautiful structure has ever before been seen in America. The spaciousness of the different parts of the building, notwithstanding that it has been said to the contrary, was apparent to all, and the peculiar adaptation of the halls and galleries for the exhibition of the works of art and industry was at once admitted by candid observers. So far as the edifice is concerned, we hear nothing but universal satisfaction expressed and the architects may congratulate themselves to this extent upon the entire success of their part of the undertaking.

The next point of notice to the beholder was the unique character of the exhibition. We have been familiar with fairs and displays of manufactures and the arts for the last twenty-five years; but they have been on a limited scale, and carefully restricted to the products of American industry and skill alone. The idea of inviting the manufacturers and artists of other nations to compete with our own citizens, in exhibiting the products of their labor and genius, seems not to have been entertained until the example was set us in London, at the World's Fair of 1851, and the present exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, is the first response here to that very liberal and worthy example. The idea with many persons was that this exhibition in New York would prove to be a display of the works of foreign countries, almost exclusively, and that Americans would not attempt to compete with manufacturers and artists of the old world, in the ornamental branches of industrial pursuits, which are the most attractive portions of an exhibition of this kind.

A glance through the halls of the Crystal Palace satisfies us that the Americans will have no reason to be ashamed of the proportion and quality of the home part of the exhibition. It must be admitted that there are some articles and collections which ought to have been excluded, and that too conspicuous a place had been given to those of our home exhibitors who depend on puff and humbug; but as a whole, we were agreeably surprised with the extent and variety of articles brought forward by the skill and industry of American citizens.

It has been already stated that a large quantity of articles received from foreign countries are still unprepared for exhibition. The Crystal Palace must therefore grow daily in interest, as additions are made from day to day, foreign and domestic. When the spacious halls and galleries are completely occupied with the displays of manufacture and art intended for them, we have no doubt the public will be entirely satisfied with the exhibition, and the success of this great enterprise will be no longer a doubtful question.

This first exhibition in America of the industry of all nations must prove the commencement of a new era in the history of science and the arts. The vast collections of works of genius and skill of so many of the civilized races of mankind, must have a powerful effect in stimulating the genius and active intellect of our own countrymen. They will not, hereafter call upon Hercules for help, but applying their own shoulders to the wheel of progress, be productive in the various branches of industry and art.

The character of the audience yesterday assembled at the Crystal Palace has never been excelled in this city for all those traits which give importance to a great public occasion. We have never seen assembled a larger portion of the intellect, wealth, and real worth of our citizens, than at this inauguration, embellished, also, with a large proportion of ladies—throwing of course, that peculiar charm over the whole appearance of the audience, which female beauty alone can impart. Not only were the wealth and fashion of the city present, but the industrious business classes, the merchant, the mechanic, the agriculturist, the professional man, and the scholar, each with a portion of their families, to participate in and enjoy this very unique entertainment, graced as it was with the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and other eminent citizens, civil and military, high in the confidence of their countrymen, and with groups of distinguished strangers from both sides of the Atlantic.—N. Y. Herald.

A SCENE OF POVERTY, DILIGENCE, STARVATION, AND MISERY.—Yesterday we were invited by a kind-hearted philanthropist, to visit Thatcher Court. We found there a small old wooden building, one story under ground and one story and an attic above ground. The basement story is divided into three apartments, the first story in four, and the attic into the same number. In each of the rooms above ground, we found a family, all in miserable condition.—We visited a family who occupied one of the upper rooms. Here we found a man, his wife, and two children, lodged. This little room, which is just about twice the size of a common bedstead, we found in the most filthy state. The man and woman were both drunk, and have been so most of the time for the last three weeks. The bed which accommodated the four was a bundle of rags in a most shocking condition. No furniture, excepting the bed, of any kind was to be seen, but we learned that the family had a right to cook in one of the basements—when they had anything to cook—where they had a chair and a part of a table. An empty bottle, which had contained spirits, was standing near the father of this miserable family. The children had no food during the day, and they said they were starving. A little girl four years old and a little boy of two years were the unfortunate children of this couple. Our companion kindly remonstrated with the burly, heavy-looking drunkard and his miserable looking wife, but it did no good. They appeared lost to shame and the willing victims to their appetites. The oldest of the children was then taken to a shop near by, and some food purchased for her and her little brother. She took the food home, and as soon as she entered the house her father robbed his starving children of the food thus given to them and ate it himself.—Boston Herald.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The printing office of the Southern Republic, at Camden, Ala., was struck by lightning on the 8th instant.—The editor says his "devil was out, or he would have received more than one devil's share of fire and brimstone." The lightning struck the press at the hour when they are usually at work but did no damage.

WHERE WAS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WRITTEN?—This is a question which has excited much discussion. The following letter from Mr. Jefferson settles the question. The house he designates is at the corner of Seventh and High (or Market) streets, Philadelphia, the lower story of which is now occupied as a clothing store, and the upper stories as a printing office.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 26, 1825.

To Dr. James Mease, Philadelphia: Dear Sir: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minutest, the sacredness of our fellow-citizens to the eye, do which the paper of July 4, 1776, was by our declaration, the genuine effusion of the people of that time. Small things may, perhaps, like the relics of saints, be cherished and kept longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances, however small. The time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graef, a bricklayer, three stories high, of which I had a new brick house, floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, furnished. In that parlor I wrote and re-rewrote the paper particular-habitual, and in it wrote this paper particular-habitual. I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor, Graef, was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market street, probably between 7th and 8th streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea that it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing light on the question, or with communitation. I will, therefore, only add assurance of my great respect and esteem.

TH. JEFFERSON.

American Seamen.

The late Report of the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, shows a great improvement among those who do business on the deep waters. It appears:

1. In the general disease of intoxicating liquors on board of American vessels, and in thousands of total abstinence seamen on shore. The Marine Temperance Society of New York numbers over 27,000 members. 2. In a better observance of the Christian Sabbath. It is not as formerly the great sailing day from port. Many masters at sea gave their men a portion of Saturday for mending their clothes, and making all clean and snug for the due observance of a day of rest. Many of our fishing vessels, and some of our whale ships use neither hook nor harpoon on the Sabbath. 3. Progress is seen in a better discipline at sea. 4. Progress is seen in a growing desire for the Bible, and religious and useful books. More than two thousand volumes have been sent to sea with the Japan Exploring Expedition, the Coast Survey, merchant, and whale ships, within the past year. 5. Finally, and pre-eminently, it is seen in numerous conversions to God, which clearly show an auspicious beginning of the fulfillment of the prophecies and promises in the conversion of the abundance of the sea, and afforded ample encouragement to prosecute energetically a work so essential to the salvation of the nearly 3,000,000 of seamen, and through them so important to the conversion of the world to God.

Saving Banks for Seamen continue to attract their attention and gain their confidence.

It is but twenty four years the present week since they made their first deposit in their bank in Wallstreet, New-York, they now have in that institution One and a Half Million of Dollars!

A NEW USE FOR COTTON.—Invention, which goes far to make useful almost every production of nature, has found a new use for cotton, in which, without doubt, a very large amount will be employed. We allude to the mattress now coming so favorably and extensively into use in preference to any article heretofore tried. The writer of this has used one for some six months past, and has found it to possess every requisite and desirable quality of a mattress, without the objection so frequently urged against moss curled hair or husks—as the husks moulding from damp, bad smells from the curled hair in summer, and the lumpy matting of the moss. The cotton felting, prepared by a patented process, has none of these annoyances, is always elastic, and will, with ordinary care, last a life time. Our friends "way down on the old plantations" will please make a note of this, and consider that the invention is a feather in their caps—or rather money in their purses,—as the demand for the raw material at home will doubtless materially increase the price. We feel sure that if the real qualities of this mattress are ever made known to the public generally, five hundred thousand sales a year would not satisfy the demand for its manufacture. The article having been thoroughly tried on the principle steam ships and, approved by their owners, as well as by physicians who have tried and strongly recommend them, we doubt not the Patentee will make a fortune on them. The agents for this city and the union generally, are Messrs. Dorenius & Nixon, 21 Park Place and 19 Murray street.—N. Y. Day Book.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad, a few evenings ago, in consequence of the switch having been misplaced, the train of cars pitched into the station house without ceremony, knocking a man out of bed, breaking a bedstead on which he was lying, and every breakable article in the house except two tumblers; and removing the building from its foundation. No one was hurt.

A SLAVE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The Monongahela (Pennsylvania) Republican says that there is yet living near Cookstown a slave of General Washington's. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perypelops now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and still is bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair, for exhibition, if arrangements can be made.

"Why did you not pocket some of those pearls?" said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see." "Yes, there was—I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do such a thing." I looked at the boy who made this bold answer; he was poorly clad, but he had a noble face, and I thought how there were always two to see your sins, yourself and your God.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.—We made yesterday to the yard of the capital, the work of erecting a new State House, energetic ing, which, under the immediate and diligent superintendance of R. M. Smith, all diligence; tractors are pushing forward, surprised to notice indeed, we were so, had been three months were on the way.

Also shown by Mr. Mayrant some specimens of stained glass, forwarded by a committee from the manufactory of the Messrs. Gerhardt, of Baltimore. There was quite a variety of patterns and coloring, some of them very rich and handsome in design. We also saw some samples of porcelain, intended for flooring, in the shape of tiles, ornamented and plain. This material is said to be as durable as iron, and is certainly more beautiful. We also noticed patterns of pillars and ornamented cornices, of the same material, manufactured and colored to imitate marble, and which is quite as highly finished as the article itself, but which costs much less. These specimens are also from Baltimore, from the manufactory of J. Wintgrin. Of course, other specimens will be received from northern houses.

From the plan of the building, and all we can learn of the views of those engaged in its structure, the capitol will be one in every way worthy of the State, and will compensate for the want of a respectable structure, for so many years.—The granite used is quarried near us, and is said to be of excellent quality for the purpose. Carolinian.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY CALIFORNIAN.—Franklin C. Gray, aged about forty-five years, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, California, where he was Alderman for two years, and highly respected, committed suicide on Friday, at New Rochelle, N. Y., by throwing himself across the track just as the express train was passing, and was instantly killed. The Westchester News says:

"The body was 'literally smashed to pieces.'—The head, neck and shoulders are completely ground off. Not a piece of the skull can be found larger than a penny. Both arms and the right leg and foot, have shared a similar fate. The vertebrae in several places broken, and the left foot smashed to pieces. The brains and mangled flesh and intestines, lay scattered in all directions.—Here was a broken leg, while there lay a part of a hand, or some other portion of that human frame in which life and spirit beamed a minute ago.—The hand that writes this description of a most horrible death, gathered up the scattered brains and mangled limbs, placed them on a plank, and assisted to carry them to New Rochelle depot.

The deceased had an income of \$36,000 a year, which he received in monthly remittances of \$3,000. He brought letters of credit from Cook, Palmer & Co., of San Francisco, about fifteen months ago, and has since been residing, a portion of the time, in Washington, where he married a young, beautiful, and highly accomplished lady. He recently purchased a house in New-York, in the Fifth Avenue, for their occupancy, which he fitted up in the most magnificent style. Last week, while laboring under an aberration of mind, he disposed of his house and furniture at a sacrifice of \$7,000 to \$8,000. He advertised his furniture for sale; and, on persons going there, they found that he had sent for a furniture dealer, to be located at New Rochelle, to sojourn awhile at the Pavilion Hotel, and on Friday was to have gone on a fishing excursion with several ladies, but during the morning declined going, saying he was unwell, and soon after walked out to the railroad and threw himself across the track. His wife, whom, it is said, he appeared to idolize, was expected from Washington on Friday evening to join him at New Rochelle. A few days ago he made his will leaving all his property to his wife.

COME HOME ALONE.—The schooner Empire Captain Barker, arrived at Boston, on Saturday from Darien, Ga. During the voyage all the crew, consisting of two sailors, a cook and boy, together with the mate, died of South ern fever. The last man died on the 9th instant, since which time he has been obliged to navigate the vessel and bring her into port alone. Captain Barker himself had been sick, but had recovered. He was for six days alone upon the ocean!

A RARE CASE.—A gentleman who is engaged in settling the books of a firm once doing a large mercantile business in Pittsburg, but of which both the original partners are now sleeping quietly in their cemetery vaults, was called on, on Friday, by a gentleman from the South, who came to pay a principal and interest, amounting to \$600, of a debt contracted in 1819; by a merchant of Vicksburg, Miss., who had failed subsequently, and was supposed to be lost past all hope. He has recently been enriched by the rapid rise of some cotton lands which he had purchased, and is now paying off old liabilities, here and at the East, amounting to several thousand dollars. His name, we understand, is John Downing. He should be remembered, to his honor.

MR. BUCHANAN.—We are gratified to see it announced in the last Union, that this distinguished and honored statesman will speedily depart to fulfill his duties as Minister to England. No appointment of President Pierce has given more universal satisfaction to the country than that of Mr. Buchanan; hence the surmises that he had been circulated to the effect that he had determined to throw up his commission, have caused general uneasiness. These stories are now happily set at rest.—Charleston Mercury.

DRINKING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Christian Advocate has found by actual count, the whole number of places where liquor is sold in that city, to be five hundred and thirty-seven. Of these eighty-three are purely liquor in retail line, and fifty-two wholesale; making one hundred and twenty-five which do not keep an onion to modify the traffic. Of the four hundred and twelve places where it is sold in connexion with other business, one hundred and forty-four are tavern restaurants, one hundred and fifty-four groceries; forty-six gambling houses; and forty-eight supposed to be kept by bawds! Some of these open genteel, others are dance-houses and such like, where Chinese, Mexican, Chilian, and other foreign women are assembled. There were five hundred and fifty-six bar tenders present in the various places at the time when the memoranda were taken. We think we may safely add one quarter, if not one third, as reserved corps, making, including women, seven hundred and forty-three bar tenders in that city.

The above was put to vote and decided with great unanimity in the affirmative.

Of course there is nothing definite in all of this.—The work is yet to be done, the way is marked out how we can go, and the question which concerns us, above every other, is, Will we go to work and aid the Lancaster people to build their Road? This meeting of consultation can do no harm in any event. It is to our Lancaster friends an earnest, that we mean to cooperate with them in building a road. We hope they will bend every energy, as it will be likewise our interest to do so, in accomplishing at once an object which interests Lancaster and Camden so much. They can build the road; we mean Lancaster and Camden.—Will they do it? We hope they will. Let us then go to work in dead sober earnest.

As the meeting was an informal one, no official statement will be made of its proceedings. This is our statement, for which we are personally responsible.

The Bank of Camden, S. C.

We are at liberty to publish the following Circular, by which it will be seen that this Bank has shared in the general prosperity of similar institutions of our State:

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The profits of the last six months were at the rate of about 13 per cent. per annum. From these profits a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, was made this day, leaving, with former profits, a reserve of \$40,000, in round numbers. The assets are all good; there is not the least apprehension in relation to any portion of them. The Bank had two regular Agencies last year; one at Charlotte, and one at Sumterville. That at Charlotte has been discontinued, in consequence of the election of the Agent to the Presidency of the new Bank there; we have no Agency now but at Sumterville.

The holders of the Stock of this Bank number about 200; of these, about 100 hold for widows and orphans, and married and single women, Ministers of the Gospel, and for various Religious and Charitable Societies and Institutions; and these 100 holders represent nearly five-eighths of all the Capital of \$400,000. No part of the Stock is held, as we believe, for speculation; far the larger portion of the Stock held by others than the classes above named, is held by elderly men, and persons not in business. It seldom changes hands; the actual sales have hardly averaged \$5,000 a year for years past.

The members of the Board now, are, W. E. Johnson, Thomas Lang, J. M. DeSaussure, Benjamin Perkins, John Workman, W. D. McDowell and Edward Haile. All the 200 Stockholders, including the seven Directors, two of whom are business men, hardly owe the Bank \$20,000. At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in May last, the Board were directed to apply for a renewal of the Charter, which expires first of January, 1858.

It is proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the exaggerated impression as to the decline of Camden, we are well assured, that, under a new Charter we can continue to make satisfactory dividends. First, or last, we have excited no false hopes, but have fully come up to our promises.

By order of the Board,  
W. E. JOHNSON, President.  
July 1, 1853.

CONFESSION.—The Charleston Courier says that an individual named Daniel T. Shepherd voluntarily delivered himself, on Thursday, to Sheriff Yates, confessing he had killed one William Hodge, at St. James.

He was committed by H. W. Schroder, esq., to await his trial at the next October Term of the Court of Sessions.

The Pope's Government has proscribed a certain form of hats, now quite common at Rome, and which are believed to have a political meaning. The police proceeded to the hat stores and seized all the hats of this peculiar shape. They did more; for as they passed along the street, if they saw a person wearing one of the proscribed chapans, they seized it, leaving the owner to proceed bareheaded to his home.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED IN WISCONSIN.—A bill abolishing capital punishment has just passed the senate of Wisconsin by a vote of 14 to 9. It had previously passed the house, and as the governor's assent is anticipated, it will doubtless become a law.

The potato crop is considered by the farmers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a total failure, in consequence of the extraordinary drought. The heavy rains of Sunday and Sunday night, it is thought, may have revived the crop in some degree, but not sufficient to warrant the expectation of even an average yield.

Mrs. CLARA FORSYTH, widow of the Hon. John Forsyth, died at her residence in Columbia, Geo., on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., at the age of 69 years.

Peter C. Washington, Esq., the efficient Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Guthrie from the seat of Government.

Later from Europe.

Baltimore, July, 19.—The steamship Franklin arrived at New York on Tuesday. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the three days amounted to 25,000 bales, of which Exporters took 6,000, and Speculators 5,000 bales. There was a fair demand. At Manchester trade was unchanged.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 2d, at which it was decided that the French and English Fleets should enter the Dardanelles as a countermove to the Russian occupation of the Danubian Provinces. The capture of Jassy by the Russians was believed, though it was denied by the Austrian Minister. The Paris Monitor has received an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, decreeing the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. Warlike preparations continue in Turkey on an extensive scale. Forty-four vessels are armed at the Arsenal. All the Militia are ordered out. The Prince of Servia has placed 45,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan. It is reported that Austria would act with France and England in consequence of the occupation of Moldavia. Prussia maintains neutrality. The Czar issued a manifesto on the 26th, throwing the responsibility of war on Turkey.

GREENVILLE GOLD.—We were shown a vial of gold dust, the other day, worth fifteen or twenty dollars, which was collected by Messrs. Chandler and Long, in a branch running through the farm of Col. Coleman, about one mile from the Court House. Some years ago, Mr. Rowland was washing gold in this same branch, and abandoned the business as unprofitable. But Messrs. Chandler and Long have found it otherwise, and are in hopes of striking a rich vein. We have understood that they have made already three dollars one day.—Their machinery is very imperfect. We hope they will improve it, and find their washings successful.—Greenville Patriot.

The Charleston Correspondent of the Burlington Flag, concludes one of his recent letters as follows:

"It was my purpose when I took up the pen, to have given you an account of a very interesting meeting recently held by the Juvenile Missionary Society of Trinity Church in this City, the object of which was to welcome the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, (Methodist Missionary to China) and also to assist him with material aid, in his labors of love; but I have already trespassed too long upon the patience of your readers, and will only add that several very interesting addresses were delivered by ladies connected with the Society, one of which I here-with enclose for publication as worthy of being preserved: It was delivered most feelingly and eloquently and when the speaker, a boy of some ten or twelve years of age, closed, I have no doubt every heart in the large audience responded a hearty Amen!"

Yours,  
SPECTATOR.

Addressed to Rev. B. JENKINS, Missionary to China, by MASTERS THOMAS J. WARREN, on behalf of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Trinity Church, Charleston.

Go thou messenger of heaven,  
Bound for China's distant shore,  
Tell of sins by blood forgiven,  
Take the heaven-sent messenger.

Some will listen,  
Tell the tidings o'er and o'er,  
Home and country, would they bind thee?  
Would they urge thy guilty stay?  
Look not, look not once behind thee,  
Onward, onward, leave thy way;  
Millions await  
Hasten! onward list thy way!

Does the love of friends allure thee,  
Do they twine around thy heart!  
Let not fond affection hold thee  
Louder duty calls—depart.  
Duty calls thee,  
Herald of the cross, depart!

Doth thou tread the restless ocean?  
Safely thy rocky bark shall ride,  
Fear not thou its wild commotion,  
He, who rules its waves, thy guide.  
At this bidding,  
Wildest tempest must subside.

Doth thou fear the withering power,  
Of the noonday's sickening ray?  
Doth thou dread the night's still hour,  
Spent from loved ones far away?  
Fear not, fear not,  
God, thy God will be thy stay.

Israel's cloudy tale will shade thee  
From the noonday's dazzling light  
Israel's burning pillar lead thee  
Through the very darkest night.  
Trust the promise,  
God, thy God will be thy light.

Go in faith, thou silent weeper,  
Sow the precious Gospel seed;  
Thou shalt come a joyful reaper,  
Souls thy harvest, heaven thy mead.  
Faithful laborer,  
God and sow the gospel seed.

May the God of light protect thee,  
Favoring gifts thy canvas swell;  
May His grace and power direct thee  
And His spirit with you dwell.  
God will bless you,  
Go in peace, Farewell! Farewell!

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS!—We are still blest with occasional showers of rain, and any quantity of cloudy, damp weather. Vegetation is rising Phoenix like, from the ashes and dust of the late drought. The farmers are beginning to think they will make a supply of the staff of life. The late corn and the bottoms will be an average crop, while the uplands have improved amazingly since the late rains. More anon.—Yorkville Remedy.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue of this region has been blessed with most beautiful seasons. At this place we have as yet had but light showers; vegetation however, seems completely renovated.—The cotton crop never looked more promising; corn, however, on many fields, was beyond hope before rain came, a short crop, therefore, is inevitable; but we trust that no serious scarcity will be experienced.

We perceive by our exchanges that rains have been plentiful, generally throughout the region of drought; so that all apprehensions about scarcity is removed.—Charleston Gazette.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We were much pleased on Friday at noticing the great increase of travel on this road, most of which is made up of through passengers to the North and West. On Friday, the day named, we fell in company with a party of eighteen gentlemen from Columbia, bound for the World's Fair, who had chosen this route as preferable to encountering the sea voyage from Charleston to Wilmington. They all appeared in the highest spirits, and bent upon a pleasant trip. We wish them God speed. The great Northern and Western mail has not been given to this road yet, but will be by the first of August, should the experiment of connecting with the mail trains on both ends of the road prove successful.—Sumter Banner.

CORN.—We understand that the stock of Corn in this city is completely exhausted, there not being a bushel for sale yesterday in the hands of our dealers. Such a state of things has not existed for many years. A considerable quantity is on the way, but its arrival has been delayed by head winds. The last sales at 90 cents.—Charleston Mercury.

NEW-YORK CLOTH TRADE.—Woollens are selling in New-York freely at an advance of 20 a 25 per cent. over prices at the corresponding period of last year, owing mainly to the enhanced rates of the raw material, dye-stuffs and labor. Heavy cottons, such as brown sheetings and shirtings, and prints, are active at an advance of about 5 per ct. The market is bare of printing cloths, and the mills are working on orders. The sales last week amount to 14,000 pieces, 60 by 64, which is considered the standard commands, at 6c. In British and Continental goods there is a fair amount of business doing. Prices remain much the same, Black silks are tending upwards, as are also tyles of Chi na goods.

COL LIGON AND HIS PORCELAIN MINE.—On returning from Pickens Court we stopped with our friend Col. John T. Ligon, and he showed us some beautiful specimens of the finest kind of porcelain clay, which, if the Chinese had, or some of the initiated in England or the United States, they would make immensely valuable. But our want of science and skill in manufacturing China ware renders this mine valueless.—How true it is in life that people have wealth without knowing how to use it.—So, Patriot.