From a private letter to the N. Y. Tribune.

THE MISERY AND DELUSION OF CALIFORNIA DAN FRANCISCO, May 26, 1853. It has been a matter of great surprise to me that some one has not, before this, given a true account of the condition of the people and the

state of things in California. I have been in this State twelve weeks, and during that time have seen more misery, more vice, more immortality, more blasted hopes and withering disappointment, more utter wretchedness and impotent regrets than I have ever witnessed before in my whole life; and it is astonishing-it is amazing-that some philanthro pist has not taken upon himself the task, ere this, of exposing to the world the state of affairs here, and the almost universal fate of a great majority of California emigrants. All who leave home for this supposed land of gold. do so with high hopes and brilliant expectations; but did they know the almost certain destiny which awaits them here, they would sooner dig potatoes for fifty cents a day than

undertake this expedition.
In this city of San Francisco there are, to-day, two thousand people, at least, seeking employment, but seeking it in vain. Occasionally an advertisement will appear in the papers, or a notice be posted up on the board of some intelliflice, that a hotel waiter, an experienced farmer, or a few wood-choppers are wanted, and

immediately there will be a rush of eager applicants at the appointed place of interview, like a pack of famished wolves around a dead tions in stores and offices at home, piling up lumber here on the docks, washing dishes and doing the most menial service in restaurants and hotels and others who are unable to find any work, which from their physical constitution

or habits of life they are competent to perform; and I know of many and have heard of many more, who are working for 20 and 30 dollars a month, and hundreds who are working for their board, and glad of the opportunity to do that. There are hundreds of strong and robust men sitting in the hotels, and standing upon the corners of the streets, without a cent of money in their pockets, who have sought and striven for employment until their stout hearts become

heavy with despair.

Those who have been accustomed to all the luxuries of life at home, and unused to manual labor, find themselves here compelled to encounter difficulties, and suffer privations they never dreamed of before. People are willing and anxious to work-to do any work-work which they would have scorned to have done before they saw California; but the work is not here to do: and the bitter exclamation goes out from a thousand hearts every day, "O God! what shall I do?" They are as powerless as infants, as helpless as babes, for they cannot make work, nor can they force a man to give their employment when he has none to give. The mental agony-the unspoken anguish of the soul, felt here every twenty-four hours, are almost equal to the tortures of hell-who ever saw such a number of sad faces, such multitudes of miserable man, as one meets in this city every week? I am sick, I confess I am sick at heart when I see the crowds of deluded mortals brought to these shores by every steamer that arrives. It is too bad-'tis wicked-'tis cruelly The great idea that seems to pervade the States from one end to the other in regard to California is a stupendous fraud-a gigantic humbug-a most inhuman scheme to chast thousands out of their home, their happiness, their peace of mind, their property, and, in too many cases, of their lives. Nine-tenths of the people here, in addition to all other disappointments and privations, are deprived of all the advantages of social intercourse and civilized society and in a few weeks their minds become rusty, and their moral feelings and sensibilities

This is no fancy sketch, no picture of the imagination, for no language at my command is sufficiently strong to express the misery, the disappointments and ruined expectations of nineteen-twentieth of those who come to California. What I write I know to be true, and if my voice could reach the cars and penetrate the heart of the thousands who are yet to come to these shores, and they would believe what they hear, what mountains of sorrow might be averted!

Good carpenters, when they can obtain work, receive \$6 a day, but not one out of twenty-five is able to accumulate anything. They may be employed one, two or three days, and perhaps a week, and then, the job completed upon which they have been to work, they are compelled to lie idle until they can find another job, and thus spend the money which they have earned. But if they should be fortunate enough to accumulate anything during the dry season, they are oblighed to spend it all during the wet for then little or no building can be done. The same is the case with masons and bricklayers. It is a fact, which cannot be denied, that one mechanic out of fifty can save as much money here as he ean at home; and laboring men, who have no barely able to support a miserable existence. Egard here, at the cheapest hotels, cannot be Governor's order is still unchanged in the papers. had for less than \$10 per week, and washing Samor Jugan

The accounts which you read in the papers me, all of them either downright lies, or, what is just as bad, they are calculated to, and do, mis- of the best, yes the very best grapes that we have lead and deceive. A few people in the mines are doing well, but while one man is making money a hundred are no more than making their expenses. A few individuals and companies have expended large sums of money in blasting into the mountains, or otherwise with much labor and expense have got at good claims, are doing well; but from all I have seen, and from all I have heard from reliable sources, it is my firm belief that not one in a hundred clears a dollar a day at the mines. I know of many hard-working, sober men who have been here since '49, who have striven hard to accomplish something, and now have not money enough to pay their passage home.

The accounts you read in the papers about

and such places, are written by some traders or vet from sheer laziness we are annually paying hunspeculators. Possibly some of the accounts are dreds of thousands of dollars for raisins and green literally true, but while one man or one company may be doing well, the hundreds of others are doing nothing, and all claims that are worth American grapes. We have seen it stated somewhere, anything are taken up. The mines are more that all efforts to acclimate foreign grapes in this risky than a lottery. Do not come to California. Don't flatter yourself that you are smarter than others-that you can make money here. Stay at home. Read this letter more than once. I have weighed my words. I want you to weigh them, for they are all true.

Truly, DROWNED .- We regret to learn that a young lad about 11 or 12 years of age by the name of George Sibley, the youngest son of the late Amory Sibley, was drowned vesterday afternoon in Sayannah River. From what we can learn, in company with a youth of about his own age, he attempted to cross the river in a canoe, which ran on a stump, and young Sibley was thrown overboard and drowed. His body was in the water about three quarters of an hour before it was recovered, and notwithstanding every means was used to restore him, they proved ineffectual. | son's Dispensatory there are but two methods of doing | demnation of Kennedy, the former Superintendent This should be another warning to parents to keep their children away from the river .-- Augusta Constitutionalist

THAT RACE. The Richmond Morning Mail says that the great match race for a purse of \$10,000, two mile heats, between Major T. G. fully ripe, and dipping them in a ley made of the and that we shall have the Census at as early a day Bacon's South-Carolina mare Mina, and Capt. ashes of the burnt tendrils, after which they are ex- as practicable. The following letter accompanies the John Belcher's Virginia horse Red Eye, is erca- posed to the sun to dry. Those cured by the first and abstract: ting quite a sensation among the friends of the simple process are most esteemed, and they are called turf in that section; that even at this early day large sums have been staked on the result. The race is to come off on the Fairfield course on the 27th of September next.

How they are Known.—The following fragment of conversation was overheard, the other day, on board of a steamboat :-

"I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara, the other day. I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewelry, or any other orna-

Conversion.-The Charleston Courier says that an individual named Daniel T. Shepherd the real nectar of the gods about cotton growing and voluntarily delivered himself, on Thursday, to unsophisticated old Edgefield. Gentlemen wine bi-Sheriff Yates, confessing he had killed one Wm, bers look to your department too, as the young Ameri-Hodge, at St. James, Santee, in an affray which cans are doing in Ohio and other parts of this fast cornered there on the 14th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA-THE | "Judge O'Noall and the Edgefield Adver-WAR RUMORS.

HALIFAX, July 10. The Steamer Europa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of July 9th.

The Artic's news had no effect on the cotton market. Prices of fair and middling grades were slightly better, but lower grades were not so firm. The sales of the week amounted to 55,750 bales, of which speculators took 3,500 bales. The quotations were fair Orleans 6 7-8, middling 6 1-8d., fair Mobile 6 3-4d., fair Upland 6 5-8d., middling Uplands and Mobile 6d. The intelligence from England is unimpor-

TURKEY AND RUSSIA .- The intelligence from the East is decidedly warlike, though, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, there

are some who hope for peace.

A progracted cabinet council was held at London on the inst., at which it was said to be deeided that the French and English fleets were to enter the Dardanelles as a counter move to the hostile demonstration of the Russians. It was thought, however, that negotiations would continue even after the occupation by Russia of

the principalities.

The warlike preparations of Turkey are continued on the most extensive scale. The un-furling of the Sacred Banner of Mahomet will be the signal for the rising of the Mahommedan tribes from the Red Sea to the Caspian. At the Arsenal of Constantinople 44 vessels were being armed, and the militia of Constantinople had been order out. The Prince of Servia had offered to place 45,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan, and a similar force was being raised in Albania.

The Emperor of Russia had issued a manifesto on the 26th of June, denying that he wishes war, and throwing the whole blame if one comes upon the Ottoman Empire.

A SLAVE OF GEN. WASHINGTON .- The Monongahela (Penn) 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 in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belanged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington Bottom, on which Pervopelis now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and is still bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair, for exhibition, if arrangements can be made

FALSE ROULETTE TABLES .- The New York Day Book says: "Among the articles taken from the gambling place of Jeremy Donovan, the other day, was a roulette table, so construct ed that the party betting was wholly at the mercy of those having charge of the game, and if they elected that he should not w impossible for him to do so. This fact should operate as a warning to those tempted to stake their money; and such may be assured that nearly all instruments used by professed gamblers are of the same character

# Che · Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 1853.

TOP WE are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. BIRMINGHAM will preach at Dr. H. BURT's, on Sunday the 31st inst.

Ladies Invited.

Col. HARRISON and other officers of the 7th Reginent of Militia, have requested us to extend a general invitation to the ladies, to attend the approaching Review at the Old Wells, on Saturday next.

New Post Office. A NEW Post Office has been established in Edge field District, at Rocky Pond, of which Lr. W. D.

JENNINGS is Postmaster. The Abbeville Banner

friends LEE and SELLECK? The ancient organ of Attica should don the whole livery of young America.

Death of Major Godman. WE regret to have to record the death of Major S. A. GODMAN, the talented and accomplished editor of the "Illustrated Family Friend." He died on the

12th inst., in Virginia, whither he had gone for the benefit of his declining health.

Attention Cavalry! WE have been requested by Col. John F. TALBERT parade at Mount Vernon, on the 4th of August, as other contrary to all precedent. If his Honor imag- a day at the Girard. stated in the published order of the Col. received from lines that "he has no superior" as a Judge in the aftrade, with the best of California fortune, are doubt but that Gen. Guyrox has been authorized to of regret at such resignation will reach him in his

Ugily and envious reader, we are now smacking our lips in a very selfish manner, over several clusters ever seen raised in Carolina. They were taken at random from the vineyard of Col. John Huier, near this place. Each cluster is about six inches long and has from fifty to sixty large, dark, healthy, lucious, ah, delicious grapes upon it. Though raised in the open air, they are fully equal to the finest hot house productions, whether as regards size or flavor, and they are superior to any Malaga grapes that can be exhibited, after making all due allowance for the staleness of the latter. At least so we think, and we engage to present a silk dress to that Merchant's wife who will show a Malaga cluster that can beat one of Mrs. HUIET's Catawba, to which species we think hers belongs.

We have nearly the same climate and latitude of men taking out large amounts of gold at such France, Spain and other famous grape countries, and Malagas, while both can be obtained at home of equal if not superior quality, and that too of native country have proved unavailing, and that our vintagers could never meet with any success until they began to cultivate the Scuppernong, Catawba and other native grapes. As yet, but three or four varieties of American grapes have been cultivated upor an extensive scale, still it is only within a few years. as we before stated, that attention has been directed to our native grapes, and the time may not be distant when we shall have variety as well as excellent quality of this delightful fruit. Our ladies can always have either fresh or cured grapes, with but very little trouble. The green grapes of Malaga in Spain are brought to this country packed in jars and secured from damage by means of saw dust plentifully strewed between the layers of fruit. The process by which grapes are dried and preserved, that is made large, whenever Mr. DeBow can have it ready. We into raisins, is equally simple. According to Thomit well. 1st. By cutting the stalk of the branches for his "Whig Tardiness." The British Census, half through when the grapes are nearly ripe, and though it was taken at the same time ours was, and leaving them suspended on the vine till the watery is nearly twice as large, has been given to the public part be evaporated, and the sun dries and candies some time ago. But we are confident that Mr. them. 2d. By gathering the grapes when they are DEBow is devoting his whole energies to the work, "raisins of the sun." Many of the inferior raisins which we use in this country are often dried in ovens. and they are neither grateful to the palate nor good for the health. We beg our ladies, and particularly Mrs. HUIET, to try the experiment of raisin making in Edgefield We will wouch for her success if sho will but try. At the same time we warn her to keep

an eye to her arbor, as we greatly fear that sundry

depredations will soon be committed in that quarter. It

to engage in " private appropriation," as Dr. Hines

calls it. Who knows but that we may yet have an

abundance of "the pure juice" of the native grape,

tiser." UNDER this head the Greenville Patriot in its last ssue, makes some strictures upon our late Editorial in regard to Judge O'NEALL's untimely expression. that Secessionists and Nullifiers should " forget their dreams of Abstractions, and I had like to have said of madness." The Patriot instead of rebuking the Judge for volunteering to hurl such a wanton insult at two-fifths of the people of South Carolina, true to its antecedents, endorses the insult as follows. "We were in hopes that the able Editor and accomplished writer, who now governs and directs the Advertiser, would himself, by this time, assent to the truth of the expression that Secession was madness." Not content with this the Editor continues his remarks upon the merits of Secession in his characteristic style of ridicule, by reciting what he calls a good joke, that he heard two years ago of a "Fire enter" who traveled several hundred miles in the United States, expecting "to be a lion," but was egregiously disappointed, as the people among whom he traveled had either never heard of Secession, or "looked upon it only as a piece of harmless gasconade."

Now, in our comments upon Judge O'NEALL'S harsh, imprudent and inexcusable remarks, we said nothing about the propriety or impropriety of Secession. Our strictures had reference solely to the indiscretion, (we had like to have said indecency) of a Judge upon the Bench, uttering severe epithets in regard to political matters, and that too after they are dead, or it may be, only slumbering to be aroused at some future day, with more violence than ever. The Patriot thus attempts to change the issue, but we beg leave to say, that a justification of co-operation, or consolidation is quite a different thing to the justification of a Judge who so far forgets the dignity and sanctity of his office, as to volunteer political expressions, calculated to weaken and undermine the confidence of the people in his impartiality. However, Judge O'NEALL is an impulsive man, with great emphasis of character and this may in some sort be his excuse for calling Secessionists madmen, at this late day, especially when we remember the circumstances under which he wrote. We repeat that mortified vanity runs through the whole letter from Washington and the Judge's confession in his late speech at Anderson, according to the Patriot's own account of it, goes to strenghthen our assertion. We differ with the Petriot and rather think the "allusion" was unhappily and not "happily" made. But our readers can udge for themselves. Here it is : "He said he went North full of the importance of South Carolina and expected to hear it admitted everywhere. He said too, that he thought he would meet persons who had heard of Judge O'NEALL, a South Carolina Judge. who had been upwards of twenty years on the Bench, and was President of the Court of Anneals, the Supreme Court of the State, but said the Judge, they had never heard of me, and cared as little for me when they did hear of me, as they did for one of their County Court 'Squires." What is this but mortified vanity and an earnest longing for notoriety which the but rarely enjoys. We thank the Patriot for the extract. As "the President of the Court of Appeals' no doubt that important personage thought that his other character of "Reformer" had preceded him and would give him the much covetted notoriety But all resources failed him, and we fear that he suspected Secession was the cause of his disappointment and seeming had odor at Washington and Chicago. Two juntor brethren of the Bench had been heard of in the Federal Senate, and as Judge O'NEALL in a very imperious man, we suspect that he is not pleased with their outstripping him. However nothing of this kind may have prompted him to call Secessionists madmen. He is is an extraordinary man and ar extraordinary Judge, but we are not willing to say 'he has no superior" on the Bench. Of late years, it is true, he has adopted the plan frequently of delivering opinions in the Appeal Court, without citing a single authority for his assertions and positions. This would seem to confirm the Patriot's opinion that 'as a Judge he has no superior," or at least, it will warrant the suspicion that the Judge himself thinks that he has none in present or past time, and that therefore, his own is the best authority that could be given. It is rather a dangerous experiment for the also. Why not renovate your outer "system" too, Judge to imitate Mr. Calhoun in this respect, while he opposes his principles so violently. Judge O'NEALL has done many things in South Carolina to impair the confidence of the people in his impartiality, and nothing is more common than to postpone cases at the request of parties, rather than bring them before his Honor for trial. Once while presiding at Edgefield Court House, he allowed himself so far to become a partizan in the cause he was hearing, that he quit the Bench in an agitated manner, mounted the Witness' Stand and gave testimony in the case. Thus, instead of being neutral and sitting as a Judge should, for to give notice that the 2d. Regiment of Cavalry will both sides, he attacked the one and fought for the O'NEALL, all the credit that he deserves, and it is much for building the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, and we are ready to praise him for other traits of character. But never can we permit ourselves to say that " as a Judge he has no superior." We have objected and still object in strong terms, Judges being made Governors and Senators, particularly since the present organization of our Judiciary, permitting one Judge to exercise two or three extensive Jurisdictions, gives a member of the Bench such an overwhelming power and influence, that their overwhelming influence, or an amendment

> prostituted into an electioneering game, at which ten men will play for the Senatorial robes or the Gubernatorial Cap? In conclusion, it may be proper to say that Col.

> two years, to make him elligible to a political station.

We agree in the main, with the Patriot, that " whilst

we can find a safer and better United States Senator

'safer and better United States Senators" always be

North, enjoying himself, we trust.

The Seventh Census. WE are indebted to J. D. B. DEBow Esq., the able and accomplished Superintendent of the Census Beaureau for an Abstrict of the Seventh Census, which is still locked up at Washington. This "abstract" gives only the general result of the Census, but we are glad to get even this much and will rest content, since we must, to receive particulars in the Census at ourselves have frequently joined in the deserved con-

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1853. Washington, June 20, 1853.

The following circular letter is prepared in answer to the numerous enquiries made at this office in regard to the progress of the Census:

1. The detailed statistics of the Census will make a quarto volume of about 1,800 pages, and will be completed and published before the meeting of Congress.

2. The statistics of Manufactures, of Mortality, etc., have not been ordered to be printed, in consequence of being defective, and would have made another volume of the same size.

3. A great deal of valuable matter will remain

g the unpublished material of the Census, mixed ith much that cannot be relied upon. has been some time since we felt so intensely the wish 4. The office is always happy to receive any views or suggestions in relation to the matters of the Census.

J. D. B. DE BOW, Superintendent.

THE-protest entered against the legality and validity of Brigadier General J. W. Blakeney's of Major General of the 4th Division of South soups, and stewed, boiled, fried, roasted and baked owing to a continual uproar which arose from the bar-Carolina Militia, has been withdrawn.

Editorial Correspondence.

rattling of wheels upon stone pavements, which confound a stranger's senses here-from morn till night, will prevent my writing any thing interesting, or even intelligible, from this City. And yet a more extraordinary or varied field of observation, one abounding in greater novelties of art or more widely-differing phases of human nature, is no where to be found upon the American Continent. This same Broadway, upon which I look down from my room in the Metropolitan, is of itself a marvel to eves and ears accustomed only to rural scenes and rural sounds. It exhibits one constant rush of human beings, with all the accompaninents of coaches, hacks, omnibuses, carts, stages, buggies, landaus, drays, phætons and wheel-barrows It exceeds every description of tides and currents, known to natural philosopy, in that the stream here seems pouring on with equal violence and rapidity in both directions. And, what is still more remarkable, there is scarcely ever a collision resulting from these opposing currents, even to the scraping of a wheel or the jostling of a shoulder. At least I have found it so thus far, and, a good deal to my surprise, have been able to traverse nearly the whole length of this remarkable thoroughfare of business and fashion with-out a single cause of annoyance. In walking, one seems to be encountering a righing multitude at every step; and yet it requires but little watchfulness and tact to thread your way through with ease, so well does every one understand the double art of passing and dodging. It is, to a stranger, a little startling at first; but he has scarcely walked an hour before his apprehensions are at an end and he finds himself getting along about as well as any one else. Just as it is with an unpractised dancer, who is placed in a cotillion set where every one else understands the figures -- alarmed and uneasy at the start, he soon finds to his satisfaction that he cannot well help going right unless he obstinately closes his eyes after the manner of "Blind man's buff."-In the matter of riding up and down Broadway, it is an easier and simpler thing still. If you have money to spare, get a hack at one dollar an hour, (which is the general price) and say to the driver that you wish to be carried expeditiously and safely, and you may lean back and look at every thing you pass with the most perfect security from danger or inconvenience. Occasionally, it is true, when three or four omnibuses and as many backs and carts block up the way entirely, you may feel as though some trouble was at hand. But there's nothing of it-in a very few moments, with a little pulling up on the part of one driver, a little whipping up by another, &c., every thing comes out of twist and away you go again in the noisy race.-The best way. however, of making the Broadway 'trip, is to jump into an omnibus, (one of which passes you every half minute of the day! take a seat on the shady side (if possible) and remain thus seated as long as you like. This is much the cheapest mode of conveyance and, in some respects, the best. Here you ride with men (and women too) of almost every grade and kind. most shallow politician always, and the ablest Judge You have amusement at your elbows frequently in the shape of some odd caricature of humanity, it may tract. As "the President of the Court of Appeals" in South Carolina was not worshipped as a demigod, for a raw Irishman, or a genu-wine Yankee. If you become wearied with any particular set of passengers, you can pay your six pence and leave. In another noment you can take a diffierent omnibus, going back if you choose, and so continue until you have satisfactorily accomplished your ride up and down Broad-

> But I find myself again running ahead of my jour nal. It will take but a few lines however to bring it up to my arrival in New York.

> After a two days' tarrying at Washington, our party was placed early one morning in the cars for Baltimore. We passed through that City without stopping, and reached Philadelphia at 1 o'clock P. M. trip was a quick and an agreeable one; and it occurred to me that the entire road was well-conducted Since we came along however, three serious accidents have occurred upon it, (accounts of which will be seen in the papers) all of them resulting in loss of life. Thus far we have reason to be thankful for our safety, having passed along, with scarcely a justle; although we missed being implicated in the first and

> phia road by only a few hours. At Philadelphia we took lodgings at the Girard House It is certainly one of the most elegant and comfortable Houses in the Union, surpassed by none I have yet seen-(and I am stonning here at the Metropolitan, and have been through the St. Nicholas.) The last mentioned is somewhat more darling in its style of decoration &c.; but, with this exception, I do not think it at all superior to either the Girard House of Philadelphia or the Metropolitan of this City. The three may be put down as, at present, the most finished and complete establishments of the kind in America. I can but advise every reader of mine, who

passes through the City of brotherly love, to stop for I saw but little of Philadelphia, having been ha Gen. Guyron, notwithstanding the contrary order of fections of the feople, let him resign the office which ried on to New York by the eagerness and impatience the Governor for said Regiment to parade at Long. he degraded and disgraced at Edgefield Court House of my party. What I did see, however, impressed mire's, as usual. The Col. writes us that he has no by the above act, and he will find that but few notes me anew with the fact so universally given by tourists, viz: that Philadelphia is the most cleanly, orderorder the parade at Mount Vernon, although the privacy. We are willing to accord to Judge by and beautiful City in the United States. The sights to be seen there I had no time to witness, having only remained the half of one day and a night. Philadelphia is a poor place in the way of amusements. One or two ordinary Dramatic Companies, a Circus and some tame pictorial exhibitions were all the papers of the day "showed up" for the night of our stay there. This would not do for a party- in search of excitement and fun. So, after taking a splendid bath at SANDFORD's, (the greatest accommodation of the kind I have yet seen) enjoying a night of sweet repose, (upon an elegant spring matscarcely any other person need oppose a Judge for trass.) and eating a fine breakfast next morning, we any office that he may desire. These Jurisdictions as took the cars for New York, at which place we arwe before said, must be divided in order to weaken rived in safety on the - instant. Yes, here we are in New York-hig, busy, bustling and boisterous New should be engrafted upon the Constitution, requiring York. That it is the first City in the Union no one that a Judge shall have resigned his office at least will pretend to deny; nor can it be gainsaid that it exercises a more powerful influence upon our country at large than any five other Cities combined. It does so through its ten thousand commercial ramion the Bench than elsewhere, we see no impropriety fications, which penetrate directly or indirectly every in going to the Bench for him." But are all of our secluded corner of the United States. It does so enators to be taken from the Bench? Can two through the many telegraphic links by which it has connected itself with every quarter of the country, and through the numberless facilities which it offers selected from the ten Judges, than from among all the Statesmen of South Carolina, who have made politics for safe and easy transit to every part of the habitable their exclusive study? Shall the Judicial office be globe. It does so through its immense and widelycirculated Press. It does so through its many swiftly

> dom and unfinished style. And so, here goes, We are at the Metropolitan, as I before intimatedfine apartments here, and excellent beds, and first for me thus far. In truth I begin to feel worsted for ing, refreshed reinvigorated by a nine hours' nap. Here I have been kept awake, partly by my own

ames, and ice-creams, and sherbets, and fruits-but NEW YORK, JULY 15TH, 1853. nere I am reminded of the water-melons they give us I am afraid the incessant clattering of hoofs and n this Northern clime, which while fine-looking nough without, are miserably old and wilted within We have them every day, but I have tasted them only

nce. What a treat (thought I the other day as I sat ooking at one of these melons) would it be to have nere now a fine, ripe, mealy, juicy and sugary one, resh from Sam Marsh's patch-one of the kind Sam calls "The honey in the gum." My very mouth waters as I pen the thought, and-by George, I must hurry up this New York trip and get back before SAM's est crop is over. Talk about your city luxuries as you list-for me and my tastes, I would not give the good things of my own old District for all their gimcracks and nic-nacks filled up mountain high. It is only for the man of the country, who drinks pure water from a gushing spring and eats sweet meals

Of sober, simple, genuine joy.

And yet in accordance with a remark already made (twice perhaps) I again say that the Metropolitan is plendid eating house and, in short, splendid generally. And so are all the other first class Hotels of Gotham. Indeed, by what I can gather from gentlemen at the various houses throughout the city, I judge that there is but little difference in the real merits of some fifteen or twenty of them. Each one of the more is, they are all good enough.

Great City this! So many things to be seen, no matter which way you go to look for them. I have seen but few of them as yet; but these few I must

"Niblo's" is a delightful place. It is spoken of as Niblo's garden generally-but the garden is a very small part of the concern, being nothing more than a court-yard of very narrow dimensions. Niblo's thea tre, however, is a beautiful one, and so is Niblo's refreshment room which is only separated from his theatre by a grand entree. The Ravels are nov playing at Niblo's three nights in the week. Thei pantomimes are enchantingly fine, acting, scenery and all. They are drawing crowds to see them. At the same place, on each alternate night, Madame ANNA THILLON and troupe sing in English Opera. The Madame is a pretty little woman, with a very ittle voice, which pleases some listeners well enough Her tones are sometimes quite sweet, but her singing generally is not worth paying to hear. Niblo's is crowded every night with very decent looking and well-behaved audiences. It is really an extremely pleasant place to spend an hour or two at, especially when the graceful and athletic Ravels afford the en

The Hippodrome is (or has been) another point of attraction in this "great City." Literally rendered into English, it is a "Horse-drama." The perfor nances resemble those of a Circus, although on arger and more imposing scale. They represent several pageants, founded upon bistorical facts, with considerable skill and effect. The enclosure, in which these representations are given, is oval in shape, about one hundred and twenty yards long and eventy or eighty broad. It is surrounded with comortable seats, one row above another, sufficient to accommodate ten or twelve thousand persons. There are small plats of grass, flowers and evergreens (in the middle of this enclosure) intersected by broad carriage ways. The race-course is around the entir eircumference of the grounds. In fact, the Hippo frome appliances are not unlike what we read of the oust, except that the whole affair (besides being surrounded by brick walls) is covered over with an enormous canopy of canvass instead of the blue thereal vault. The entertainments at this place of musement consist of the representations I have aleady alluded to, and also of chariot races (with nen and women both as charioteers,) hurdle and teenle-chase races, (ridden generally by females,) eats of strength and agility, &c. &c., all accompaned by a very respectable cornet band. Every strangshould visit it once. I have been twice, but foun that it did not improve on acquaintance.

Greenwood Cemetary, on the Brooklyn side, is another place I have visited, and with much satisfac tion. I have seldem, if ever, seen a spot more roman tic in its situation, more picturesque in its changes or more finished in its arrangements. It abounds in hills and dales, trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is filled with every variety of monument, vault and sarcophagus, many of them in the highest style of art and evincing remarkable taste. The sweeping slopes are covered over, here with a soft and deep-green coat of blue grass, there with squares of rich and luxuriant clover. Among the thousands of tombs by which we passed, many were exceedingly costly. The most ornate of them all is a structure of Italian marble (combining the appearance of a chapel with the purposes of a vault,) erected by a father to his only daughter. There is an interest imparted to this very beautiful work by the circumstances which pre eded the death of its tenant. Her name was CHAR LOTTE CONDA. She was a lovely girl of seventeer and an affianced bride. Shortly before she was to have been married, she consented, at her father's es pecial request, to attend a magnificent ball given upor some memorable occasion. On her return from the gay scenes of revetry, the high-mettled horses by which her carriage was drawn, took freight and ran off, tearing the vehicle to pieces and killing, almost instantaneously, the beautiful but ill-fated bride. Her father, in his remorse, is said to have known no peace of mind for many, many months. As a token of his deep-seated grief and as a tribute to his last child's memory, he reared this splendid mausoleum over her remains. He expended upon it the entire marriage portion which was to have been presented to her as her nuptial gift, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, And now, no visiter fails to stop before the gate which opens upon this maiden's last resting-place and to reathe a sigh for poor CHARLOTTE CONDA!--There are hundreds of other monuments here, strikingly beautiful and appropriate in their design and perfect in their execution, from the towering shaft with its armorial bearings to the simple little marble pillar over the infant's grave surmounted alone by a snow white lamb. But a journal like mine is not the place for multiplied and prolix descriptions.-The Greenwood Cemetary contains three hundred acres, is under the continual charge of three hundred laborers, and presents as a whole one of the most remarkable and impressive points upon Northern tourist's route. Next to the Cemetary, I believe I shall notice Christie's Minstrels. They are well known to every body flowing channels of literature and science and the as the oldest and most successful Ethiopean Corps arts, all of which are dashing on continually with extant. Whether they be the best or not, I am indismighty force into the great lap of the American Pub- posed to say. It seems to me though that they are SIMKINS knows nothing of this or our former editorial lie from Boston to San Francisco. The City of New scarcely better than the Campbells whom we have on Judge O'NEALL. The Col. is far away at the York therefore presents itself as an interesting study had South several times. Yet it is singular, the great to every American as food for long and deep reflec- and long continued popularity of this band. The tion for every philosophic mind and a subject of won- night I visited them, their hall was crowded, I supder and amazement to every inquisitive traveller. In pose for about the thirteen hundreth time. I was the few notes I may chance to dot down upon New somewhat struck, and in fact gratified, by an incident York and the New Yorkers I shall certainly be very or two which occurred during their performances of brief and flighty. It is no place for moralizing or philast evening. In the favorite song of "Jordan is a losophizing. At least it appears so to me, as I am | hard road to travel &c.," the singer made a verse or unused to this eternal hubbub of sounds and hurry- two upon Mrs. STOWE and her philanthropy, ridiculscurry of motion. Neither is it possible for me to ing her European mission and saying that the Stafwrite consecutively two minutes at a time. I there- ford-house "popilation" had better " tend to deir own fore propose (as the only thing the circumstances of white niggers on de todder side of Jordan." The hit my case will admit of) to communicate with my dear | brought down the whole house in uproarious applause. eaders, from the Great Metropolis, in the most ran- Again, one of the darkies, in a melancholy strain. alluded to his absence from ole massa's home " dese' many years, and of his heartfelt desire to get back decidedly pro-slavery spirit, and was warmly receiv-

a superb Hotel and kept by the brothers LEBRAND, again to his humble but happy cot on "de old plantaall of whom are said to be clever fellows. We have tion." The burden of hir song in short breathes a rate servants (real niggers,) and superb feeding. We ed. It occurs to me that these circumstances, trivial breakfast at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, dine at as they may appear, are well worthy of note. Straws either two or five-take tea at any time from six to tell which way the wind blows, and facts like these eight, and then eat supper from ten to twelve at night. are no bad indices to the condition of the popular Sleep comes next, but there has not been much of it mind here upon this all-important question. My oninion is that there is but little sympathy or fellowthe want of it. I begin to long for a night's rest after feeling, in the Empire City, with Abolitionists or our good old Piney-woods fashion, where we go to Emancipationists of any grade. At least it is difficult bed at 9 o'clock P. M. and rise at six the next morn- for a stranger to detect any thing of the kind. On the contrary, all he sees is calculated to impress him with the idea that the imputations which have been so fault, and partly by the street noises which know no often hurled against the North on this point, are, (as intermission in all the twenty-four hours of the earth's far as the City of New York is concerned,) unjust diurnal revolution. But we are getting used to it and preposterous. I will mention another incident in now and begin to sleep a little better .-- I was writing this connexion, which I witnessed the other night. of the Metropolitan. We have great dinners here, Returning to my Hotel at a late hour, I took a paper comprising all the substantials and luxuries afforded and threw myself upon one of the cushioned seats at by our widely-extended territory and imported from the side of the entrance hall to read myself sleepy. election on the 22d of April last, to the office the Universe generally. Yes, we have splendid My efforts to produce drowsiness were entirely vain

desserts, made up of articles rare with Frenchified (rapping and shouting) come up from the same quarter. 'Somebody speaking," said I to myself, and forthwith proceeded to join the party below. I there found an Englishman, of very decent appearance but evidently unsober, harangueing a mixed crowd of strangers and New Yorkers. Much to my surprise I soon discovered that his topic was Southern slavery, that he (the Englishman) was a staunch opponent of all interference whatever with that institution, and that his hearers were delighted with the sentiments he so vehemently expressed. After the Englishman got through, Mr. SEVIER, of Arkansas, was called out by the crowd upon the Pacific Railroad question. of all denominations, were present in large Mr. Sevier (who by the way was to the full as tight as the gentleman from Great Brittain,) responded to the call in a flaming, high-sounding effusion of some twenty minutes, winding up with an allusion to the "Institution" in which he strongly denounced that madness which would seek to meddle with it. Henicely prepared over his own kitchen fire, to feel and like the other orator, was loudly applauded, especially during the latter portion of his remarks .- I mention these things to make no comment, but to let ther pass for what they are worth. I can only say that if I could be convinced that all the rest of the country was as sound, upon the "nigger question, as these New Yorkers seem to be, there would be no more cause for Jeremiads on the coming down fall of South ern prosperity."

I will close for the present with the expectation o writing again. The grand military display on the occasion of the President's visit, and the Chrystal prominent ones has its staunch advocates. The fact Palace, and sundry other things, remain to be

### COMMUNICATIONS.

ALBANY, Ga., July 18, 1853. Dear Sir: Some three weeks ago I wrote yo omething in relation to our Crops. I am sorry to say mine is no better. I have not had a rain that would wet the earth two inches since the 28th of

March. My Corn crop will not yield a half crop, and Cotton is seriously injured-not one-third as large as it was the same period last year. The rains have been very partial, some having suffered very little, while others are burning up. No portion of our County have suffered any thing comparable to a few of us in my immediate neighborhood.

Respectfully, U. M. R. Correspondence of the Advertiser.

Higgins' Ferry, July 21, 1853. Mr. Editor :- I am sure that it will be gratifying o you, to know that the late rains have produced a vonderful improvement in our crops; so wonderful indeed, that if we can get a few more timely seasons, this neighborhood will make corn enough to do upon. As for Cotton, it is excellent, especially where it got an early start. Within a few days past I have seen some of the finest Cotton that I ever saw at this season of the year-large, wide spreading and literally bending under its fruit.

Yours, &c.

FOR THE ADVERTISER

MR. EDITOR,-As this seems to be an age o reformation, progression and improvement in nearly every branch of human industry and trade, we would call the attention of all Barbers, that have the Tonsorial Honor at heart, to give their attention to our little burg. The present Professor has not only become "stale, flat and unprofitable," but really a discusting bore to all his customers. His beastly drunkenness, and hoggish filth, has rendered a good and cleanly Barber-shop a desideratum, and we can confidently promise to one, his antipode in every respect, a flourishing business. We have endured the present one long enough.

Come, Mr. EDITOR, as competition is the life of trade, advertise for a new Barber, and let us have one by all means. He can get a good shop gratis. HEAVY BEARD.

Correspondence of the Advertiser. CAMP BACHELOR, July 25, 1853.

Mr. Epiror-It is with extreme reluctance that we are compelled to read in the columns of your paper some sarcastic contributions, given probably by some of the fair-sex, concerning the desolate old Bachelor." It appears that we occupy a very inferior position in their estimation-indeed we have long since been awars of this fact, but we looked for something of a more consoling nature from the hands of those who are so lovely.

We can tell the fair Misses we claim to be noth ing, and would like for them to tell us something with which we are not so familiar. They have positively written us down as a complete nuisance, "a fruitless blossom on the tree of live." However we are not over-burdensome, as we have no fretting children to carry to Church to annoy the peace and quiet of the assembly.

The great insult appears to be because we will not gallop about after the old maids like a fourteen year old boy going to a hanging on his long tail filly! With us that time has passed. Had many who are now old maids, accepted the addresses paid them by some "poor old Bachelor," they might have redeemed him: but instead of that they make us (to use their language) "and unfinished piece of creation-a watch without a regulator," &c. To ridicule us thus is cruel-yea, too cruel. To make a picture and be the first to find it worthless. If they must have the truth, we are all anxious to marry, and beg of them not to fret. It will be some time, we think, before one of your correspondents will be on the "old maid's list," judging from her tone, or even should she stand alone until that hour it may be that she can draw in some old widower with a dozen or two of the "Field Officers," which seems to be all the go with her. In the meantime permit us to tell her, that we have some of the Officers" too, but do not wish to have them to mistress a lady who is so fearful of becoming an old

It appears to us that we have gone too far or have seen a little foolish in our defence, and we feel that an apology from us is due to her, but to save our lives we know not how to frame it, for we think it would have to be as abrupt as the defence itself.-She has reduced us to "nothing," and we must again confess we feel it in the superlative degree.

Now we beg the fair lady, should she ever speak of the unfortunate crew again, that she will treat us with more mercy, and not reduce us so far beneath the dignity and worth of a living being .- We will conclude by saving it is our fervent prayer that before we hear from her again, she may have becom the wife of one of our brother Bachelors, who has the means to sustain her in splendor so long as she may live without extravagance. Otherwise, we fear that she may be in such a hurry as to marry some little excuse for a man, that lives with mammy and daddy, who could soon dress-out, chicken fightout and frolic-out the little legacy left to his hasty wife by her good old Christian father. With high respect and due regard, we remain the

favorite of her abomination. E PLURIRUS UNUM

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES .- The cour "al, the spectacle was magnificent, inside the Palace, beyond anything ever before seen in this country. The vast multitude present behaved

with the greatest propriety and decorum. It was 2 1-2 o'clock when Gen. Pierce, at the head of the procession, reached the Palace. His entrance was greeted by a perfect outburst of applause from the 10,000 spectators-men rose their feet and raised their hats, and thousands of fair hands waved their handkerchiefs. The President, during the cheering, was conducted

to the seat intended for him, on the platform. On the platform of the invited guests were larger number of men, distinguished and well known in all professions and occupations of life than we have ever before seen in New York. The Governor of Georgia, Hon. Howell Cobb. was present: U. S. Senators Brodhoad, of Pennsylvania, Chase, of Ohio, and Ex-Senator Miller, of New Jersey, and Ex-Senator Preston, of S. C., victuals of all descriptions. Then we have exquisite room beneath. Suddenly the sounds of applause.

Chief and prominent among all was Major Gen. Winfield Scott, with his arm in a sling; and apparently yet suffering from his unlucky fall. The army and navy were largely repre-sented, and among the officers were Major General Wool and staff, Major Gen. Henderson, and Commodore Sloat. Lord Ellesmere and suite, the Representative of British Industry, was present. Major General Quitman, of Mississippi was also present.

Bishop Wainwright was dressed in his Ca-

nanicals, and made a very venerable appearance. The clergy of this city and surrounding country numbers.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the following anthem (composed for the occasion) was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonie Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other So-

Here, where all climes their offerings send, Here, where all arts their tribute lay, Before Thy presence, Lord, we bend, And for thy smile and blessings pray

For thou dost sway the tides of thought, And hold the issues in thy hand, Of all that human toil has wrought, And all that human skill has plann'd.

Thou lead'st the restless Power of Mind O'er destiny's untrodden mind. And guid'st him, wandering bold, but blind,

To mighty ends not yet revealed. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, then arose and remarked in sub-

stance as follows: He first returned thanks to the President for attending the inanguration. He was glad that the exhibition had secured the support and approbation of our own government, though main-ly relying on its own energies. He paid a compliment to Daniel Websted, (pointing to his statue near him) who, among the first, had lent his influence and name to this enterprise. (Cheers.) He then dwelt upon the importance of bringing before the American people the genius and in dustry of the Old World, inasmuch as the exhibition of them would diffuse like tastes among

our own people. To this address President Pierce replied as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen.-I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great and Industria Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you have laid claim in all that you have done to

thanks that will be enduring.
Whatever short-comings you have spoken of, may be, but I can only say they appear not here, and so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Every thing around us reminds us that this a ultilitarian age, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has begun to be tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that promotes social comfort. (Applause.) Sir. if you and achieved no object but that you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of he Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can b imposed upon any of us in the way of strength

ening the Union.
Sir, you have done more. You have nobly alluded to it. Your exhibition has brought here men eminent in almost every walk of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object dea to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable triend near me, (alludingto Bishop Wainwright,) to promote peace among men. (Great applause,) Sir, I have not the voice to address you and return you my thanks again for the honor you

have done me. I must conclude.

The President's Address was in very good taste, and was well received. Three hearty cheers were given him, when he closed his remarks. He was dressed in black, with a black neckerchief, and spoke in black kid gloves. His mode of delivery was effective and he was quite well heard all over the assembly.

A note-worthy incident of the day appearance of Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Vainwright on the platform. They shook hands with each other with a seeming cordiality that challenged many remarks on the part of the lookers on. They were also introduced to President Pierce, as were likewise Lord Ellesmere and a number of other distinguished strangers. The President immediately after the ceremonie returned to his quarters at the Astor House. INCIDENTS OF THE DAY .- President Pierce soon after leaving the building, was overtaken

by Gen. Scott, and the two had an interesting nterview, the crowd, in the meantime, cheering them alternately.

The building, although not over 10,000 persons were present at the inauguration, is capa-

ble of holding nearly 30,000. During the day, \$60 84 was contributed for the Washington National Monument.

Thirteen nations are represented in the exhibition, besides British Guiana and the British North American colonies.

A TRAVELLER, narrating the wonders of foreign parts, declared he had seen a cane a mile long. The company looked incredulous, and it was quite evident that they were not prepared to receive it, even if it should have been a sugarcane. "Pray, what kind of a cane was it?" asked one, sneeringly. "It was a hurricane," replied the traveller.

## OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life, on the 7th instant, Amos FAULENER, son of Mr. Amos R. Faulkner. outh was about 18 years of age-he ate a hearty apper and went to bed as well as usual, but about 2 o'clock was attacked by Ep.lepsy, and in a few minutes expired. Amos was an obedient child, and was highly esteemed by his School mates. He was remarkably inoffensive, and those who knew him best were fondest of him.

He has left a father and an afflicted mother and

four sisters to mourn his loss. But he who gave had a right to take, and may it be the habitual sentiment of our tvery heart to say, blessed be His JOHN TRAPP.

#### COMMERCIAL. Correspondence of the Advertiser.

HAMBURG July 93d, 1853. Corrox-We have had but few transactions in

this article of moment during the week ending teday. We are just in receipt of advices from Liverpool which shows no material change in prices. The War news appears more conciliatory, yet we think that there still exists a strong probability of a rupture. We have not heard of any transaction in our Seaports, since the receipt of these advices. We quote prices to-day at 7 to 107 cts. Market unset-

## Union Meeting.

The Fifth Sabbath Union Meeting of the Fourth Division of the Edgefield Association will meet Friday before the fifth Sabbath in July, at Mount Lebanon Church. Brother D. Booie to preach the introductory Sermon. Broth, H. CLYATT alter-

The following subjects proposed and adopted for discussion. "The best means for bringing out gifts from Churches."

Also, "What is the usury forbidden in the word of God."

This meeting recommends to the friends of education the propriety of erecting in some central spot a permanent Schoul,-and also appointed Thursday preceeding this meeting, as the day for that purpose J. CURRY. Sec'y.

## Religious Notice.

A Union Meeting of three days continuance will be held with the Church at Bold Spring, in Edgefield District, commencing Friday before the fifth Sabbath in July next. Ministering brethron of Division No. 1, and others who can do so, are affectionately invited to attend.

By request of the Church. WILLIAM P. HILL.