DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1857.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS' OPINION.

The exalted position occupied by the able and accomplished Judge, who rendered the opinion published in the APPEAL yesterday morning, gives to it more than ordinary weight. The opinion itself is an admirable and lucid document, and with a candor, entirely free from passion or prejudice, elucidates every point connected with the rights and duties of Circuit Judges in the matter of the great constitutional rights of *habeas corpus*. It is made plain by the opinion of Judge HUMPHREYS that a Circuit Judge can issue this writ to any part of the State, and make it returnable to him at any point most convenient to him, at his discretion, though he is himself the judge of his duty to issue it. It is also decided that he may take evidence to determine whether the prisoner is entitled to bail for that purpose, going behind the indictment of a grand jury.

These are important points, and we venture to assert that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the bar of the United States will concur with the learned and able Judge in his decision, though there are not many who would be apt to derive and state the law with the force and perspicuity which he has done. Here, then, is the law laid down and enforced by one of its most able and purest expounders. The only question to determine is, will our citizens be decided and guided by its clear and authoritative teaching, or will they assume a position of antagonism to it? In other words, will they revolutionize? This question may well be submitted to their sober second thought.

CELEBRATION AT YORKTOWN, VA.—We learn, says the *Norfolk Argus*, that the people of Yorktown and vicinity propose to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the approaching anniversary of that important revolutionary event which decided the destinies of the country—the battle of Yorktown and surrender of CORNWALLIS. It is eminently proper that such a celebration should take place each year on the memorable battle ground, which has heretofore been sadly neglected by the descendants of those who participated in the revolutionary struggle.

HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE.—Two examples in the rise of real estate in New York indicate how fortunes are made there. The property of Messrs. APPLETON, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets, for which they gave only $110,000 a few years since, is now valued at $240,000. Fifth Avenue and Madison Square lots, which, twelve years ago, were worth only $3000, are now held at $30,000 and more, and rarely offered.

LAMAR FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The Panamar *Star* of the 19th ult., says Mr. EUGENE ROBIN, the French naturalist, who lately procured a number of lamas in Peru and Ecuador, for the Spanish government, will we understand, arrive here from Guayaquil by the next steamer, with a large number of these animals, which it is intended to introduce into the United States.

SALE OF MEMBRINO CHIEF.—The celebrated trotting stallion Membrino Chief was sold at the Hon. JAMES B. CLAY's sale of stock at Ashland, on Monday, for $5,020, to W. F. JONES, of Woodford county. This horse is distinguished on the trotting turf, having made his mile in 2:33 and is one of the finest breeders in the United States. He is a noble animal.

POSTMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 11th inst., says that "the whole twenty-six thousand Postmasters' accounts for the last quarter have been received, transcripts separated, dead letter bills compared, and balances recorded—an amount of labor and a degree of expedition never before witnessed in the General Post Office."

☞ The British government is offering great inducements to French half-pay and pensioned officers to enlist for the Indian army. They are to serve not less than two nor more than five years, and are to be sent out and back at government expense. The pay of captains is to be 20,000 francs; of first lieutenants 15,000 francs; and of sub-lieutenants 12,000.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic State Convention met in Boston Wednesday and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, E. BEACH, of Springfield; Lieut. Governor, ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport; Secretary of State, JONATHAN FIELD; State Treasurer, CHARLES THOMPSON; Auditor, S. L. MEAD; Attorney General, EZRA NICHOLS.

A VALUABLE TREE.—An Illinois correspondent, writing from Galena, county, says that there had been cut there a mammoth tree, which made 5,000 staves, that were sold at $11 per thousand—total $55; and the top six cords and a half of wood, and sold at $5 per cord—total $19 50. Total product of the tree $74 50.

☞ Letters from Syria report the total destruction in the desert of a caravan. The latter, consisting of 500 persons and 1000 camels, laden with merchandise, started from Damascus on the 29th of June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished, with the exception of some 23 persons.

HOG PLAGUE.—J. CRASHILL, of Harrison county, Ind., has lost a number of hogs lately by a disease unknown in that section, and somewhat resembling the measles. The hogs were covered with dark bluish looking spots, about the size of a three or five cent piece, and died very suddenly.

☞ The last Fair of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute was, in a pecuniary point of view, the most successful since its organization. The total receipts were about $7,000. Of this, upwards of $2,000 was received during the week of the U. S. Agricultural Fair.

☞ A letter from London, received per the *Arago*, says if the Atlantic Telegraph Company postpones operations till next summer, the present cable will be sold, and a new one made to be five hundred miles longer, in season to be laid next June.

☞ By the last steamer, we learn that Lecompte, the famous American race-horse, was badly beaten in the race for the Warwick Cup. Only three horses ran; he came in last, being beaten by twenty lengths.

☞ There were no less than twenty-eight failures of New York houses last week, several of them among the largest firms in the city. Millions of dollars are involved in these failures.

☞ The Jefferson (TEXAS) *Herald* says that a grand Democratic festival and ball are to be given in that place on the 24th of September, to and in honor of HARDIN R. RUNNELS, Governor elect.

☞ A farmer in Illinois says that he has made his corn-cobs, with some shavings and a load or two of coal each year, supply his fuel for the last several years. He lives in La Salle county.

☞ A valuable black man belonging to Capt. THOS. STEELE, of Franklin county, was killed last week by the bursting of the cylinder of a patent threshing machine, near which he was at work.

☞ The editor of the Boston *Traveller* has seen a pearl that was recently taken from a clam found in a brook at Appleton, Maine. The value of the gem is estimated at $500.

☞ The New York Times records the death of JACOB A. DALLAS, the popular artist, one of the chief illustrations of Harper's, Putnam's, Mrs. Stephens, Leslie's, and other periodicals.

☞ The New York city Banks, in the last two weeks, have curtailed their discounts to the amount of $8,000,000.

☞ Eight hundred mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the closing of three large manufacturing establishments at Buffalo.

☞ Hon. CALEB CUSHING and SIDNEY WEBSTER, (ex-President Pierce's private secretary,) have formed a law partnership.

THE SUPPLY OF SUGAR IN FRANCE.—Mr. WALSH, in his Paris letter of August 6, to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, says:

"Sugar is falling; the best, root factories will supply this year two hundred and forty million pounds. The Isle of Reunion (Bourbon) will produce one hundred and twenty millions; the French West Indies will probably send one hundred millions; altogether the supply will exceed the demand in France."

TROTTING MATCH—CHARLESTON AND NICHOLAS.—A trot, said to have been for $2 this a side, took place on the Long Island course on Saturday, between Flora Temple and Brown Dick. Flora won in two straight heats. Time—2:30¼ and 2:30.

A writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, referring to the forthcoming race between Charleston and Nicholas 1. which is announced by Porter's *Spirit of the Times* as a great race between the North and the South," says that, as Charleston is admitted by the *Spirit* to be a Southern horse, the inference from the announcement is that Nicholas is a Northern horse, which is not the fact. Nicholas was foaled and raised in Kentucky.

ALABAMA NEWS.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.—This is the name of a new paper just established at Tuscumbia. Mr. WM. WARREN is the financial of the proprietors whose names do not appear in the number before us. It is handsomely gotten up, and promises to be a valuable co-laborer in the vineyard of political truth. Abundant success to it, politically and pecuniarily.

POISONING IN PIKE.—*Forty-one Persons Poisoned.*—A gentleman just from Pike, who was in our office last night, informs us of a most melancholy case of poisoning which took place near Bruceville, in that county, on Sunday morning last. It appears that a Pole of the name of Promiski had been tampering with the slaves of Mr. Thomas Frazell, and had two or three times been ordered by that gentleman to leave his premises. Mr. Frazell finally determined to have the fellow indicted, and a process was accordingly served upon him. In order to prevent his prosecutor from appearing against him, he furnished a negro woman, possibly the family cook, with poison of some kind, with directions to put it in the food, &c. This she did, and the consequence was that on Sunday morning forty-one persons, who breakfasted on the premises of Mr. Frazell, were poisoned. When our informant left, Mr. Frazell and his grand-daughter, and the wife and child of the overseer, had died from the effects of the poison, and a number of others were lying in a critical situation. It so happened that a number of persons who were on their way to Pike Court took breakfast at Mr. Frazell's house on the morning in question. Promiski and his colored accomplice are both in jail at Troy. As Court is now in session there, we doubt not they will be speedily dealt with.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Democratic party will have a majority of eighty-five, on joint ballot, in the next Legislature. This overwhelming majority, larger perhaps than ever before, will make them clearly responsible for every measure that may pass that body, and we hope this fact will not be overlooked by its members. Heretofore, at times, their opponents have had sufficient strength, aided by divisions among themselves, to force impolitic and unpopular measures upon them. But as the Democrats in the next Legislature cannot have this excuse, and sufficient strength to carry whatever measures they desire, the country will expect a system of sound and judicious legislation; and for any departure from it they and they alone will be held responsible.—*Jacksonville Democrat.*

The same paper has the following in reference to the Senatorial election:

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—Two things may be considered as definitely settled, relative to the election of United States Senator from this State. One of them is, that the people have expressed by an overwhelming majority their preference for the Hon. C. C. Clay. The other is, that from the general, if not universal tone of the Democratic papers, it is the will of the majority to bring on the election at the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Talladega *Watchtower*, of the 9th inst., in some remarks favorable to bringing on the election at the ensuing session, mentions the facts, that there is no existing law of Congress, fixing an uniform time for holding elections for Senators in all the States; that such law was pending at the adjournment of the last Congress, and will probably pass at the next session; in which case, if our next Legislature fails to elect, our State will be without one Senator for ten months of 1859, or the Governor will have to call an extra session of the Legislature at heavy expense to fill the vacancy.

Democratic Victories.

"O, have you heard the news from Maine,
Maine, Maine, Maine?"—*Coon Song.*

One hundred and three towns report a Fusion majority of 8,925. Same towns last year footed up 10,378. Fusion loss so far, 3,458. We want more news from Maine (!)

"The Democrats in Vermont have made a large gain in the Fusion vote for Governor, and gained three members in the lower House, losing only three.

The Democrats of New Haven, Connecticut, made a clean sweep at their city election on Monday last, electing their entire ticket by two hundred majority.—*Plain Dealer.*

☞ The general election in Pennsylvania will take place on the 13th of October, four weeks from this day. There appears to be little excitement on the subject. The election of General Packer by a large majority is conceded by all parties.

The above is from the Philadelphia *Press*. Packer is the Democratic candidate. It is thought that his majority will be fifty thousand over Wilmot.

☞ A mermaid! a live mermaid! has been seen, according to the declaration of two fishermen, on the Argyleshore Coast, which appears in the London Shipping *Gazette*. They say:

We, the undersigned, do declare that on Thursday last, the 4th of June, 1857, when on our way to the fishing station, Lochinshil, in a boat, we saw a female person, about miles southward from the village of Port Charlotte, being then about six p. m., we distinctly saw an object about six yards from us in the shape of a woman, with full breast, dark complexion, round face; and the hair hanging in ringlets over the neck and shoulders. It was above the surface of the water to about the middle, gazing at us, and shaking its head. The weather being fine we had a full view of it, and that for three or four minutes.

MARK WILKINSON,
JOHN CAMERON.

ISLAY, June 9, 1857.

THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACO, AND WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY PAY FOR THE LUXURY.—"John of Lancaster," an intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, publishes some nice calculations relative to the amount of tobacco consumed in this country annually, and its probable cost to the people. It is very interesting, and furnishes matter for serious consideration. He says:

According to the census returns the annual production is about two hundred millions of pounds; and, by allowing a population of twenty millions, it would give to every man, woman and child within a fraction of eight pounds.

Allowing the annual production of tobacco, as stated above to be worth twenty cents a pound (and this is the price at the states,) which is certainly a low figure, it would be worth forty millions of dollars. This would be a sufficient amount to build a school-house, worth six hundred dollars, in every township and parish in the Union.

Out of our population there are at least three million that chew tobacco; and on an average they will consume three pounds each, costing at least thirty cents a pound, which will amount to almost thirty millions of dollars per annum.

We will certainly be safe in estimating the number of smokers at four millions; and if we allow them an average of only two cigars a day, which is certainly a moderate number, they would consume eight millions daily, or the enormous amount of two billions nine hundred and twenty millions per annum. Allowing these cigars 18 feet but two cents each, it would amount to the princely fortune of over fifty-eight millions of dollars expended in a single year for this trifling article. These cigars will average six inches in length, making in the aggregate seventeen billions five hundred and twenty millions of inches, or over three hundred thousand miles, which would be sufficient to reach around the earth nearly twelve times.

The snuffing party, including females, will also amount to at least four millions. They will use, on an average, two pounds each per annum, amounting to eight millions. It will cost about twenty-five cents per pound, or two millions of dollars annually.

From the above calculation it appears that there are nearly one hundred millions of dollars expended annually, by the people of the United States alone, for tobacco in its various uses. What a vast amount for a mere luxury!

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The election of Speaker of the thirty-fifth Congress is already exciting the attention of the members elect and that of the public. The names of quite a number of distinguished gentlemen have already been suggested for the place, and as it may not be uninteresting to refer to those who have heretofore filled that responsible office, we give them with the States from which they came, and the date of their election.

Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania	April	1. 1789
Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut	Oct.	24. 1791
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania	Dec.	2. 1793
Jonathan Dayton, do	Dec.	7. 1795
Jonathan Dayton, do	May	15. 1797
Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts	Dec.	2. 1799
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	Dec.	1. 1801
Nathaniel Macon, do	Oct.	17. 1803
Nathaniel Macon, do	Dec.	3. 1805
Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts	Jan.	28. 1807
Joseph B. Varnum, do	May	22. 1809
Henry Clay, Kentucky	Nov.	4. 1811
Henry Clay, do	May	24. 1813
Langdon Cheves, South Carolina	Jan.	19. 1815
Henry Clay, do	Dec.	4. 1815
Henry Clay, do	Dec.	1. 1817
Henry Clay, do	Dec.	3. 1819
John W. Taylor, New York	Nov.	15. 1820
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	Dec.	3. 1821
Henry Clay, Kentucky	Dec.	1. 1823
John W. Taylor, New York	Dec.	5. 1825
Andrew Stevenson, Virginia	Dec.	22. 1827
Andrew Stevenson, do	Dec.	7. 1829
Andrew Stevenson, do	Dec.	5. 1831
Andrew Stevenson, do	Dec.	2. 1833
James K. Polk, Tennessee	Dec.	1. 1835
James K. Polk, do	Sept.	4. 1837
R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia	Dec.	16. 1839
John White, Kentucky	May	31. 1841
John W. Jones, Virginia	Dec.	4. 1843
John W. Davis, Indiana	Dec.	1. 1845
Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts	Dec.	1. 1847
Howell Cobb, Georgia	Dec.	6. 1849
Linn Boyd, Kentucky	Dec.	1. 1851
Lynn Boyd, do	Dec.	1. 1853
N. P. Banks, Jr., Massachusetts	Feb.	1. 1856

* Resigned January 19, 1814. † Resigned October 20, 1820. ‡ Died June 3, 1834.

It will be seen that there have been thirty-seven different elections for Speaker, and twenty-one different persons elected to the office. Thirteen of the thirty-seven elections and nine of the twenty-one different persons selected, have been in favor of gentlemen from northern States. Since the formation of parties in 1825, but one northern Democrat has been elected, viz: John W. Davis, of Indiana. It is understood that Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, Mr. Orr of South Carolina, Mr. Houston of Alabama, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Phelps of Missouri, and Mr. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, are all candidates from the southern States. Mr. Thos. L. Harris, of Illinois, is the only gentleman whose name we have heard in connection with the Speakership from the northern States, since Hon. J. Glancy Jones has declined.—*Washington States, 15th.*

☞ The health of Mademoiselle Rachel is not improving at all, and the illustrious artist thinks more and more, according to the Paris *Patrie*, of becoming a christian. After her baptism it is said that she will partake of another sacrament, viz: that of marriage, in order that she may be able to leave her children in the hands of a guardian chosen by herself.

CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

The Treasure Insured.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

EXCELLENT DEMEANOR OF PASSENGERS.

The Vessel Goes Down with all on Board.

LIST OF PASSENGERS LOST, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

NORFOLK, September 18.—Among the number of the *Central America's* passengers by the bark *Eloise* were twenty-five females. They have arrived at Hamilton Roads. All the officers were lost, except Jas. Frazer, second officer. The chief engineer, Ashby, took a boat and deserted the ship. The surviving passengers have left for New York in the *Empire City*. Fifty were rescued from pieces of the wreck, and twenty-five females were taken from the ship by a brig.

LATER.—The brig *Marine* rescued twenty women and children, and 20 men from the *Central America*.

The *Eloise* bound to Falmouth, England, rescued Captain Converse, W. Badger, A. G. Easton, R. L. Brown, C. Harvey, J. H. Ross, T. Mesch, W. A. Osborn, L. W. Fulton, W. Chase, J. C. Taylor, C. Aquello, H. W. Fletcher, W. Eden, C. A. Vace, R. Carey, J. W. Carey, Jno. Crafts, Henry A. Russell, Jacob Jennert, Henry Harrison, J. McCalew, J. Berch, J. A. Barrister, T. P. Malone, B. Clark, J. B. Emmens, H. T. G. Conner, Julius Stelson, F. A. Wales, G. Brain, S. Colwell, Benj. Sayer, John, George and Edward Moore, B. M. Lee, James Jackson and Chas. Reeves.

On board the barque *Saxony*, bound to Savanah: were Messrs. Childs, Howe, Sook and Robt. Ridley.

On board the brig *Marine* were Mrs. Bradger, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Berch and Mrs. Conner.

Of the crew there were Jas. M. Frazer, second officer, and Henry Reef, second assistant engineer, John Jones, fireman, and McCarthey, fireman, A. B. Holland, H. Handenburg and Tim. McKaugh.

The *Central America* was lost 200 miles off Cape Hatteras. The steamship *Empire City* sailed from Norfolk on Friday for New York, and took part of the passengers. Positively all the ladies and children who were saved are on board the brig *Marine*.

SAVANNAH, September 18.—The barque *Saxony* arrived here this morning with five passengers of the *Central America*. She reports the total loss of the vessel, treasure, and mails, and about 500 of the passengers and crew. Forty women and children were saved by the brig *Marine*, of Boston. The sea was very heavy; 40 other passengers were picked up by the barque *Eloise*.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *Express* gives the names of the following passengers in the *Central America*:

Geo White, Brooklyn; Wm. Flynn, New York; Geo. P. Coleman, Nantucket; Chas J. Leonard, New York; Gabriel B. Bansch, New York; Marcellus Former, Syracuse; David H. Facing, Williamsburg; Isaac M. Tompkins, Brooklyn; Fanny W. Tompkins, New Rochelle, New York; Mr. Barrow, San Francisco; J. Richards, Brattleboro, Vt; Mr. Raymond, ticket agent for the route in this city.

10 o'clock, P. M.—We have waited until this time with the hope of getting the details of the disaster to the *Central America*. The line is now reported interrupted south of Richmond, and the chances are slender of getting anything to-night.

Of the gold by the *Central America*, it is estimated that about $1,000,000 is insured in London, and $500,000 here. The gold coming to Duncan, Sherman & Co; Robt. Hallett & Co., Hoag & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Howland & Aspinwall is insured abroad; Messrs. Drexell's shipment, which is only another one, is largely insured here. The insurance company has resolved to pay the loss at once, upon proof of the loss, without taking advantage of the thirty days allowed them. The foreign insurance will be paid at the same time, according to a clause in the policies.

The steamer was valued at $300,000, and was not insured. The Company does not insure any of its ships. The freight list and other papers of the ship were all on board, and duplicates cannot be obtained from San Francisco under five or six weeks. The aggregate loss will be nearly $2,250,000 in treasure, about two-thirds of which is insured in London. The loss, therefore, to our market will consist mostly in the delay of settlement, and this is already provided against to a great extent.

Messrs. Satter & Church, who have about $250,000 by each steamer, are insured in the following offices: Atlantic 8, Great Western 8, Pacific 8, and Union Mutual 8. A special shipment of $80,000 is covered by the general policy of the Messrs. Aspinwall, in London. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will draw bills immediately on the London Insurance Company for the amount of shipments coming to them.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—The following interesting particulars of the wreck of the *Central America* are furnished by Charles C. Fulton of the *American*, of this city, who left here last evening on board the boat for Norfolk and was transferred during the night to another boat of the line bound to this city. Several of the rescued passengers came on board, and furnished many additional facts to those previously known.

Captain Badger, of Baltimore, furnishes the following list of persons known by him to be lost:

Al M. Lee, of Canada; Benj. Colt, Hancock county, Ill; Hansen and John Herne, Missouri; Richard Milton, Quincy, Illinois; James E. Birch, Fall River; U. S. Mail contractor, Gabriel Brusel, Brooklyn, New York; Charles Taylor, N. C.; Samuel Shreve, San Francisco; Dr. Byann, San Francisco; Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Marvin, California; Mr. Parker, San Francisco; Booker, Boston; Purvey Dobbins, a brother of the State Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Weir, Sacramento; Lieutenant Hoff of the steamer New York, and brother; Mr. Leerons, San Francisco; C. Van Rensalier, first officer of the steamer; Capt. W. L. Herndon, United States Navy, Commander; and he officer of the steamer, whose name is not recollected; Grimes Lenison, M. D.

The Norwegian bark arrived at Norfolk is the barl *Ellen*, Capt. A. Johnson, from Belize, and not the *Eloise*, as was originally reported.

Oliver P. Manley, another of the rescued passengers, furnishes the following particulars:

The storm commenced immediately after leaving Havana, and continued with great violence, increasing in fury until Friday. On Friday afternoon all hands were called upon to bail out the water which had extinguished the fires in her furnaces. The vessel continued to ship water, and all went to work with buckets and barrels, continuing all Friday night and Saturday morning.

About 2 P. M., the brig *Mariner* bove in sight. All the ladies and children were put on her about 6 o'clock, P. M., and the engineer left with them. In launching the boats, two of the five were stove and sunk, the other three were dispatched with the women and children about an hour before sunset. The *Mariner* was lying nearly a mile away, and by the time they reached her it became evident that the ship could not go down before they could get back. All hands then seized pieces of chairs and life preservers, while others rushed below to secure their treasure. The confusion at this time became very great, although all acted with coolness each endeavored to make a last effort for his own safety.

The vessel gave three lurches, some of the passengers jumping off at each. Those who went with the first and second lurches swam off some distance to avoid being drawn down with her, but the great mass remained on deck till she went down, which was about a minute or two after we.

I had provided myself with a life preserver and a piece of a spar, and determined to go down with the vessel, with the great mass of passengers, all of whom stood about, preparing themselves and securing the most available means to buoy themselves up. She finally went down foremost.

I was standing near the smoke-stack at the time, and we were all dragged under the water with the sinking ship. The general supposition is, that we were dragged under a least twenty feet, and when we rose to the surface we were nearly stifled. The rapidity with which I was drawn down tore the spar from my hands and the life-preserver from my body, and when I reached the surface my clothes were almost stripped off of me. I, however, met a friend who had two life-preservers, and he gave me one. We also seized on pieces of the wreck, which helped to sustain us.

On reaching the surface there were at least four hundred passengers struggling about, most of whom having lost their life-preservers were seizing on pieces of the wreck which came up with us. The Captain had had the upper works of the vessel cut away, that when the hull sunk they would float off, but they were dragged down with the hull, and came up in fragments, and many of the struggling passengers were doubtless killed or stunned and drowned by being struck with the pieces of the wreck, while to others they proved the ultimate means of safety. An occasional flash of lightning showed to each other a sea of struggling forms. All strove to encourage their fellow sufferers with hopes which they scarcely felt themselves. At first we were all together in a mass, but soon the waves separated us, and at each successive flash of lightning we discovered that we were being scattered over a wide area, and soon we found ourselves apparently alone on the boundless ocean.

The balance of Mr. Manley's account does not differ from that of Mr. Childs, already published. He concludes by saying that about 9 o'clock he was picked up by the bark *Ellen*, and had the satisfaction of finding many of his fellow-sufferers on board, rescued by the humane exertions of the crew of that vessel.

In previous dispatches Mr. Manley's name was incorrectly reported as E. P. Maisone.

☞ The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, at Cumcoa, gives some important news with reference to the revolution in San Domingo, and the progress of the strife now going on between the partisans of Ex-President Santana and the government of President Baez. The recall of Santana, who is in exile at St. Thomas, and his return to power is demanded by his friends. The Baez party, being hard pressed, had formed an alliance with the Haytien Emperor, Soulouque, who had dispatched assistance to his ally. The war raged with much fury and bloodshed. Planters were sustaining heavy losses by a wholesale running off of slaves, who escaped the vigilance of the fort sentinels by swimming along a line, under water, to a boat, to which the end of it was fastened. News of the approaching abolition of slavery by the Dutch government had been received, but it was thought that no great shock would be suffered by the trading community in consequence of the change.

DEATH OF GEN. HENDERSON.—It is with regret that we hear of the death of Gen. John Henderson, at his residence, at Pass Christian, on the morning of the 16th inst. Gen. Henderson was formerly a Senator in Congress, from the State of Mississippi, and has been for some years in the practice of the law, in this city. For the last few months he has been quite ill, at the Pass, where he died on Wednesday morning, in the sixty-second year of his age. *N. O. Pic.*, 18th.

The Hurricane at the South—Arrival of the Empire City at Norfolk.

From the New York Herald.]

A gentleman who left Havana as passenger on the steamship *Empire City*, and arrived in this city last evening from Norfolk, by way of Baltimore, has furnished us with the following account of the hardships suffered by the above vessel during the late severe gale, which caught both the *Empire City* and steamship *Central America*.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

The steamship *Central America* left the harbor of Havana at 9 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, the 8th inst., under command of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy. The *Central America* had on board five hundred and twenty-five passengers, with one million six hundred thousand dollars in specie from California for New York. She left Havana in excellent time, with all well on board and in good spirits.

FOLLOWED BY THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship *Empire City*, commanded by Capt. John Stetson, passed out from Havana on her passage to New York at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., but one hour after the *Central America*. Our informant says: We had the Central America in sight and kept after her until the afternoon of that day (the 8th inst.,) when she outran us so far that we lost sight of her, and from that time to the present we have no further information regarding her. When the *Empire City* left Havana she had sixty-six passengers on board.

THE GALE BEGINS.

On the morning of the 9th inst. (Wednesday) the wind was from the northwest, and as the day advanced it increased to a very severe gale, obliging us to lay to and endeavor to hold the steamer in during a storm. During the days of Thursday, 10th, Friday, 11th, and Saturday 12th inst., the storm increased very forcibly, and blew a perfect hurricane.

AT QUARANTINE.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., the wind changed suddenly to the southwest, when we made Cape Lookout. When the *Empire City* was about ten miles from the lighthouse, which is built on the Shoals, there we saw a dismasted bark ashore. This was at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The bark was a new one, having a white streak of paint around her waist. We could not make out her name. She had only her mizzenmast standing, and lay light in the water as if she had little cargo on board. There were eight or ten persons to be seen on her decks. The *Empire City* could not stand any ship on the bark, Capt. McGowan considered the steamship herself in great danger at that moment.

CUT OF FUEL.

On Monday, the 14th instant, the *Empire City* reached Cape Hatteras. The wind was then blowing very furiously from the southwest, and carried away our sail, besides damaging the ship. We were then short of coal, and were compelled to commence to burn the furniture and appurtenances of the vessel, as well as part of the steamer herself, in order to keep up steam and so reach Norfolk. In this way we consumed her wheel-houses, benches, and, we think, coal-boxes, and every combustible moveable thing that we could lay hands on.

AT QUARANTINE.

We finally reached Norfolk on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the morning, in a very exhausted condition, and all our fuel and provisions run out. We were quarantined at Norfolk, and were not permitted to land. Upon this about fifty of the passengers of the *Empire City* embarked at Old Point Comfort for Baltimore, in order to run home by the different railroads.

After arriving at Norfolk, Capt. McGowan took the mail bags to the Post Office, but the Postmaster refused to receive them, and he was compelled to take them back to his steamer.

During Tuesday, the 15th inst., we received alongside the *Empire City*, at Norfolk, 125 tons of coal and a supply of provisions. The *Empire City* will leave Norfolk for New York as soon as she is put in order and has the necessary repairs done to her machinery. When I left, Capt. McGowan said he would leave on the night of Thursday, the 17th, or morning of Friday, the 18, if possible, as he was very anxious to get to this city.

Supreme Court, December Term, 1857.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The 4th Circuit, 1st Monday in Dec'r next.
2. The 13th "
3. The 6th "
4. The 7th "
5. The 8th "
6. The 8th "

By order of the Court,
J. P. CLARK, Clerk.

EDITORIAL QUARREL—SINGULAR DEATH.—Some two or three weeks since, a young lawyer by the name of T. A. Green, wrote a piece of poetry for the Decatur *Gazette*, which the editor of that paper, Mr. Davis, saw fit to criticize rather severely. Green took exceptions at this, and wrote some abusive letters to the other paper of that place, in reply. This drew forth further remarks from Mr. Davis whereupon Green challenged him to fight. This Davis refused, and was consequently branded as a coward.

As Mr. Green could not have his difficulties settled according to the "rules of honor," he determined to take the matter entirely in his own hands, and accordingly proceeded on yesterday, to the office of Mr. Davis, with the way he met Mr. Charles Shepherd, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Decatur, whom he invited to walk with him. Mr. Shepherd was not apprised of what was to follow, or he would not have gone. On returning to the office of the *Gazette*, Green demanded of Davis satisfaction. This Mr. D. refused to give. A fight ensued, in which both parties were considerably injured.

Messrs. Davis and Green were arrested for a disturbance of the peace, and Mr. Shepherd was called upon as a witness. Being a nervous man, the excitement of the occasion overcame him, and after giving in his testimony, he fell down and immediately expired.—*Springfield (Mo.) Re.*, 15th.

The Snuff Box.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday says that considerable excitement existed in that city on Monday in regard to the presentation of the gold snuff box by Andrew Jackson, Jr. It says:

The publicity that has been given to the proceedings of the Common Council Committee appointed to wait upon Andrew Jackson, Jr., for the purpose, as was supposed, of presenting it to Major Dyckman, caused great excitement yesterday, and great was the curiosity to witness the presentation. The arrangements were complete. The day chosen was the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into the city of Mexico; the Scott Legion was to arrive, the twelfth and seventh regiments are to parade, and altogether it was to be a great day in New York. But at 10 o'clock Andrew Jackson, Jr., might have been seen wending his way to the city, of the Mayor, and might have been heard asking Councilman Van Tine in a tremulous voice for "the box," which the Councilman had in his pocket. The Councilman gave him the box, he entered the private office of the Mayor, and soon after the following letter was ready for publication.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Monday Morning, Sept. 14, 1857.

Peter Monghan, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I am here with the gold box left in trust with me by my venerated father to be presented to that patriot "most valiant in the defense of his country and our country's rights," to be adjudged by his countrymen. I regret, under the deep feelings and conflicting opinions which I find to exist, that I cannot satisfactorily to my own sense of propriety and deference to the will of my father, now venture to deliver this relic.

Nothing will afford me greater satisfaction than the execution of the trust, whenever the public opinion of the people of the State shall concentrate upon some honored son, distinguished above all others, to receive this precious relic in strict compliance with the request of the donor." Until I can thus execute the trust of the great and good whom I represent, I must, under a sense of affection and duty, decline to act.

I can but regret the division of sentiment and the excited feelings which seem to exist. I have, therefore, determined to return to the Hermitage with this sacred memento of my father, whose wishes I desire strictly to fulfill. Whenever the public judgment of the people of the State of New York shall settle the claims between individuals, it shall be my pleasure to once to discharge the duty resting upon me by virtue of this delicate and responsible trust. Until I can satisfy myself, I cannot hope to satisfy individuals or the public, but prompt action shall follow a clearly expressed opinion.

In conclusion, I will add that I knew of no contest and expected none under the first application of the gold box, but anxious to do my duty, I have decided at present to make no delivery of the box, nor undertake to decide between the brave and gallant gentlemen whose respective claims are so warmly and ardently urged by their friends.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.

GREAT SNAKE FIGHT.—Mr. Daniel Hoobler, formerly of this place, but now of Pond Run, tells us he witnessed a fearful battle between two large rattlesnakes the other day. Being in company with one or two others, on one of the pine knobs in that vicinity, they were startled by a tremendous rustling among the bushes, and astonished to see the grass and shrubbery disturbed for two hundred yards, as if by some object beneath, upon the ground. Following up the "noise and confusion" to the brink of the hill, two great rattlesnakes emerged from the grass and went madly rolling down the bank together, all in the frenzy of reckless combat. Daniel says he never saw anything like it before. Death dealing bites were given and taken, while fiery eyes and forked tongues darted and gleamed like the lightnings of the lower regions. Without waiting to see the fight out, the observers ended it by killing both snakes.—*Portsmouth (Ohio) Tribune, Sept. 9.*

ENGLISH GOSSIP.—We take the following from a London letter dated August 22: "Tennyson is at the Lakes, in ill health, to which, I fear, his *opium-eating* habits have not a little contributed. Dickens, with his amateur troupe, has had a perfect ovation in cotton-spinning Manchester. The first number of Thackeray's new serial is to appear on the first of November, and to be called 'The Virginians,' which sounds as if American scenery and character were to figure in it. The first three volumes of Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great' are in the press; the matter has accumulated on him as he proceeded, and this is but an instalment of what he himself considers his magnum (or maximum) opus. I must add that among literary notabilities who have become converts to Spiritualism is now to be named Elizabeth Barret Browning, the poetess, recently enriched by the munificent bequest of John Kenyon, and whose little son, a boy of nine, is (as becomes the child of a poet father and mother) a perfect marvel of precocity in music and song."

Foreign Miscellany.

The municipal council of Lille has expressed a wish for the entire destruction of the elaborate fortifications of the town.

The Belgian *Monitour* publishes the new law, by which adhesive stamps are ordered to be affixed to all commercial bills drawn in Belgium, whether payable in the country or any other.

A French convict, under sentence of imprisonment at Lyons, murdered a fellow prisoner while the latter was asleep, is he preferred the guilloting to confinement. He has been condemned to death.

Mr. LUMLEY, says the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, to release Signor Gingini from his engagement at the Theatre Italien, Paris, has paid 40,000 francs, the sum which was fixed for breach of contract.

A prospectus has been issued for the establishment of a "Floating College for Naval Instruction and Marine Engineering," for the education of those destined to follow the mercantile marine as a profession.

Queen Victoria is the first sovereign of England that has visited Cherbourg since the time that Normandy belonged to Great Britain. The last English monarch who was under the walls of Cherbourg was Henry V, in 1420.

The Gazette of the Senate of St. Petersburg publishes an imperial ukase, relating to the establishment of commercial banks in the principal towns of the Russian empire. They will at first have to confine their operations to receiving deposits and discounting bills.

The King of Holland has charged Professor de Vriese, of Leyden, with an important mission to the Dutch Asiatic islands. His object will be to report upon the principal branches of agriculture there, with a view to their improvement and extension. Professor de Vriese expects to spend at least three years in Java.

MORMONISM IN SWITZERLAND.—The police of Wiesikon, in Switzerland, have been obliged to interfere, in order to put a check on the proceedings of the Mormons. Three individuals, calling themselves priests of that sect, but whose conduct was anything be clerical, have been marched to the frontier by the gendarmerie. The *Federal Gazette*, in mentioning this circumstance, says: "We will always support freedom of conscience and of religious worship, but we will rise up against those who make an abuse of that liberty.

SAVINGS BANKS.—On the 20th of November, 1856, there were 1,341,094 depositors in savings banks, of whom 1,317,146 were individual ones, to the amount of