Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 15, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

FIRST PAGE.—Street Paving; European News; Child Lost in the Mountains; British India; Names of the Days.

FOURTH PAGE.—Poetical—To Spring; A Young American at Sebastopol; The War Question in Europe; The Winter of the Heart; Anecdote of General WASHINGTON.

LOSS OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL---MR. CLINGMAN'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

Mr. CLINGMAN, the Senator from North Carolina, embodies, in a letter to his constituents, which we find in the *Union*, a statement which is intended to show that the responsibility for the loss of the Post Office Appropriation bill rests, not with the Senate, but with the majority of the House, (a larger part Black Republican) which followed in the lead of Mr. Grow. [illegible]

Mr. CLINGMAN says that this bill, when it came from the House, was considered by the Senate for several days and amended. Among the amendments was one abolishing the franking privilege of members, and another raising the rates of postage. Thus amended, it was returned to the House. In the House several attempts were made to take it up, but without success, until the *last night of the session*. Then, having been taken up, Mr. Grow introduced the resolution which declared the Senate's amendment (raising the rates) as in derogation of the constitutional rights of the House, and requiring it to be *sent back* to the Senate with that resolution. Mr. CLINGMAN declares such a course to be "a violation of all parliamentary usages, of all legislative properties, and insulting to a coordinate branch of the Congress." Nevertheless, the Senate, anxious to save the bill from final failure, overlooking the insult, sent to the House a respectful message, requesting a conference of the two houses on the disagreement between them.

The proposition was seconded by the House, and the conference committee appointed. But when the committee met, the House branch of it refused to "consider this bill in any way." Had it not refused, "the Senate, I feel confident," says Mr. CLINGMAN, "would have receded from all its amendments *rather than let the bill fail*." In lieu of this bill, the House branch presented "an entire new bill," which was represented to be in most respects similar to the other. The Senate branch finding the House branch of the committee unyielding, agreed to report the new bills the Senate.

But sometime had now elapsed, and it was impossible to get this new bill into the Senate sooner than just *forty minutes* before the hour at which, by the Constitution, the session must terminate. Says Mr. CLINGMAN:

The bill was announced and read by its title only for the first time. A call was then made for the reading of it through; but it was said that there would be no time to read it over before the period of the adjournment. It was a new bill to the Senate, had never been printed, but I suppose that the Secretary could probably have read it over once before 12 o'clock, though there was certainly no time to consider its provisions.

It was said that we must either pass it without reading it even once, or not at all. A debate sprang up which exhausted the remaining minutes, and the bill was thus left unacted on.

Mr. CLINGMAN, then reminding the public of the fact that this bill appropriated twenty millions of dollars, insisted that such a bill could not have safely passed without being read.

Mr. CLINGMAN denies that there was any constitutional objection to the amendment to the old bill which were carried in the Senate. It did not propose to raise revenue by taxation, but simply prescribed what the Senate thought it but Fair to charge for the services of Government in carrying letters for those who make use of the mails.

But, if this view be incorrect, why could not the House, instead of making a constitutional issue at such a time, have simply refused to concur in the amendments and asked the Senate to recede? Why adopt a course so likely to insure the loss of the bill? This is Mr. CLINGMAN's answer:

The Black-Republicans expect to be strong in the next Congress. There are a few Democrats and Know-Nothings who have been laboring to get an increase of the tariff. All these classes seem to have been acting in concert to defeat the appropriation bills and render an extra session necessary.

The post office bill contained an appropriation of nearly four millions to supply deficiencies which are needed before the first of July next. It was supposed that an extra session must be called immediately. To enable the southern States to be represented at all, their elections must be hurried up; while California and Oregon, it was supposed, could not probably be represented at all. Both of these States are Democratic; and, as the Black-Republicans made great gains in the northern elections, they doubtless supposed that they might in this way, with the aid of their allies, get control of the House, force through a high tariff, and make arrangements to help their party in the Presidential election to come off next year.

Mr. Orr was having been their candidate for Speaker at the commencement of the last Congress, doubtless felt more interest to the matter than any one else. Another consideration, probably, operated likewise. [illegible]

The Senate, as now organized, stand ready to resist their movements. They are evidently desirous, therefore, of throwing the responsibility of defeating it in the public estimation, and forcing it to pass, without amendment, whatever bills they may send to it. The issue, therefore, is one of the greatest importance to the South especially, and a such ought to be understood by our people. I have felt it my duty, therefore, to present a short statement in relation to it. The result of the whole proceeding must be either by delaying the payments to contractors, to inflict serious injury on many innocent persons, or, in the second place, to oblige the Government to curtail largely the postal service, to the great detriment of the public; or, thirdly, to force the calling of an extra session, which, in the absence of the Representatives of some of the States, may throw the organization of the House into the hands of the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings. Whatever may happen, it is manifest that neither the Senate nor the Democratic party, as a whole, is justly chargeable with any failure in the discharge of its duties.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Republicans have again made a clean sweep in New Hampshire, electing their State ticket, a large majority in the Legislature, and three members of Congress. The Democracy, placing themselves partially on anti-Administration ground, and selecting candidates who were chiefly Douglas men, have rarely if ever been more unfitting in their exertions, or more liberal in the expenditure of money, than in this late campaign. The Republicans, on the other hand, had weakened their side, as their opponents hoped, by nominating a much larger proportion of old fashioned Whigs than usual, and by avoiding altogether in their platform. One of their candidates for Congress, Mr. Marston, was so strong a Whig, man that in 1856, he actually voted for Gen. Pierce, to show proper resentment for the neglect of his favorite.

The returns are not yet complete, but are so full as to leave no doubt of the general result. So far as heard, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, the Republican nominee for Governor, is about 3,000 ahead, a majority which will undoubtedly be increased by the town yet to be heard from. Instead of standing worse than last year, the indications are that there has been a decided gain for the Opposition.

We clip the foregoing from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, an Opposition paper with Republican proclivities. We cannot hope that our neighbor of the *Bulletin* will give it a place in his columns, and hence we copy it with the view of showing to our Opposition friends in the South how and by what means they are triumphing over the Democracy of the North. A fusion of the old Whigs and a portion of them with the Republicans, has done the work there, while a fusion of Whigs and Know-Nothings is relied upon to accomplish the same thing here. Will the masses of the Southern Whigs and Americans enter into such an alliance? We shall see.

THE AVALANCHE.

Our neighbors of the *Avalanche* resumed their publication yesterday morning, with type fresh from the foundery, and with their wonted energy and spirit. We trust they may never experience a similar fate to that which has just overtaken them. Their office is now at No. 17 Madison street, next door to the *Bulletin* building.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

CARROLL DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Carroll county assemble in convention on the 11th day of April next to select delegates for the State and District conventions.

Dr. Philip Schuyler, a graduate of General Schuyler, of the Revolution, died in Greenville, Miss., a few days since.

The *Yazoo Banner* of the 4th inst., learns that the body of a man, by the name of McClintock, was found in the Yazoo river, about twenty miles above that place on last Friday.

MURDER.—We learn that a murder was committed, at Sugar Grove, in the western part of this county, last week. The testimony taken before the coroner's jury is to the effect that a man named John B. McDaniel, on Saturday, stopped at the store to get a jug of his wagon, stopped at the store to get a jug of liquor. He was followed into the house by two Carpenter, father and son, between whom and himself an old feud existed. The elder Carpenter had a quarrel with him, and the younger one struck him on the back of the head with a weight, which caused his death in a few hours, or at most in four or two. The deputy sheriff, Mr. Bridges, used every effort to arrest the Carpiles, but they made their escape. A [illegible]

party started in pursuit of them, but it was thought that they could hardly be overtaken. Williams and the Carpiles are reported to have been sober at the time, so that there could not be the excuse that whisky caused the rash act. The killing, therefore, seems to have been malicious, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be arrested and brought to answer before the proper tribunal for their crime.—*Pooling Clarion, March 2.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HENDERSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Henderson county, held at Lexington on the 11th inst., Col. D. T. Spain was called to the chair, and W. A. Morgan appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly explained, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing that the stability and perpetuity of our Federal Government depend upon the strict observance of constitutional principles, such as have ever controlled the action of the Democratic party, and that the ascendency of those principles constitutes the great palladium of our free institutions; that unanimity of action in our ranks is the only sure guarantee whereby they can be perpetuated in consequence, it is the duty of all true Democrats to relinquish individual preferences and partiality, in order to sustain these essential principles, and to carry out these views. State and district conventions are often necessary, where the wishes of the majority may be more fully ascertained, and united action secured thereby; therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the leading principles set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, and reassert the necessity of their application to the administration of our Government, in order to advance the interest of our increasing population, expand our resources and secure a continuance of our time-honored institutions, adding a growing impetus to our prosperity and a greater security of our happiness as a nation; that we indorse to the fullest extent the general course of our present Chief Magistrate of the nation, as being wise, politic, and for the general good of our common country. The American nation indeed have cause to be proud of their success, and to rejoice that they were so fortunate in the selection of a man to preside over their destiny, possessing such noble traits of character as Mr. Buchanan, who is lead on by wisdom's sure guide to crown the country with glory.

2. *Resolved*, That the following named gentlemen be appointed to represent the county of Henderson in the State convention to be held in Nashville, on the 17th inst., in order to nominate a candidate for Governor, to wit: J. J. Rice, Bennett Andrews, W. A. Morgan, Dr. Homer Brown, G. L. Ross and Robt. Purdy.

3. *Resolved*, That in case none of the above named delegates attend said convention, that Col. G. C. Torbett, of Nashville, be authorized to act as our proxy, upon any matters coming before said convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we most cordially recommend our present able chief Executive of State, Isham G. Harris, as our first choice for re-election. The ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office, fully entitle him to our confidence and support, and we think we cannot express our appreciation of his course in any wise, so well as by continuing him in office another term.

5. *Resolved*, That J. J. Rice, A. W. Harmon, S. A. Sayle, Benjamin Massey, John F. Thomas, Thos. Peeler and Tom Hart, be appointed to represent the Democracy of Henderson, in the District convention, which meets in Trenton on the first Monday in April, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District.

5. *Resolved*, That in the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, we have a man who is in every respect worthy to again be our standard-bearer. Our confidence in him remains unshaken. His career in Congress increased our admiration of him, and won for him golden honors. With enlarged views, comprehensive and statesmanlike in character; with sentiments of purest and highest patriotism—fearless and bold in their expression; an able and faithful supporter of our federal constitution and the laws of the land; a man who has represented the Ninth Congressional District in Congress, for the last two years, with marked ability, and a penetration and foresight second to no man of his age and experience as a statesman, meeting our entire approbation in his whole course as a public servant. His brilliant past carries, then, as a politician, is sufficient guaranty to us that our interest will be well represented in his hands. It is, therefore, our earnest desire that the above named delegates use their every effort to secure the re-nomination of Gen. Atkins in the Trenton Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That in the Senatorial Convention, which we respectfully suggest should meet at Camden on the first Monday in May coming, to nominate a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Benton, Perry, Humphreys and Decatur, in the next General Assembly of the State, it is our wish that John H. Andrews, Wm. Dickson, Berry Creek, C. J. Love, Maj. G. L. Ross, John P. Thomas, Dr. Homer Brown and Robert Cooper, who are appointed delegates to said convention, exert all fair means in their power to secure the renomination of our fellow-citizen and late able Senator, Col. Stephen L. Ross, a man whose noble qualities of head and heart, have greatly endeared him to the people, and will fully justify the assertion, that there is no one better qualified for the position than he.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Memphis APPEAL and one to the Nashville *Union and American*, and one to the Trenton *Democratic Journal*, with the request that the same be published.

On motion, the Chair was added to the list of delegates to state convention. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

DAVID S. SPAIN, Chairman.
W. A. MORGAN, Secretary.

ALABAMA NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER.—On the 21 inst, says the *Florence Gazette*, the body of a drowned man was seen floating down the Tennessee river, which was caught and taken ashore near the mouth of Cypress. An inquest was held over it, and a verdict rendered that the deceased had come to his death by violent means. His skull, above the right eye, was broken, as if done by a billet of wood.

He had black hair and goatee. Supposed to be about forty years of age, and would weigh about 140 or 150 pounds.

A letter was found on his person, written on the 23d of January, by a Mrs. Jada or Julia Grigsby, of Bay county, Tennessee, and directed to Emeline McLemore.

There were no papers on the deceased, whereby the name or residence of this unfortunate man could be determined.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. David Williams, a carpenter of Union, this county, met with a serious accident last week. A steel-gun, the stock of which had been nearly consumed by fire, (it was left near a pile of brush, which took fire unbeknown to him,) was at disposal, was left with Mr. W. for repair. He placed the barrel on the forge, when the load was discharged, the ball passing through some part of the groin. Though suffering intensely, it is thought he will recover. The owner was sure the barrel had been discharged, the lower end being not enough to set brush on fire, when he returned to it after dinner.—*Eutaw Observer.*

We take the following items from the Limestone News, of Wednesday last:

Circuit Court for Limestone county will commence its spring session on next Monday. Judge Moore, we understand, will preside.

BRAWL ATT.—James C. Chambers, charged with the murder of Thomas Ross, and — Roden, charged with petit larceny, made their escape from the jail in this place on Saturday night last, by picking through the wall with some kind of sharp instrument, supposed to have been furnished them by some one on the outside.

Col. Joseph M. Petty, of this county, has a negro boy who made, last year, 3,802 pounds of cotton, 200 barrels of corn, and 500 bushels of sweet potatoes, selling their crop for $800 at present prices. The boy was on a place by himself, and the land he worked has been in cultivation over forty years. We call that a pretty fair year's work for one negro.

Hon. G. S. Houston arrived at his home in this place on Monday last. The General, we learn, intends, with an eye to the Senatorial contest this district in Congress, and he who tries his metal will find "Jordan a hard road to travel."

ARKANSAS NEWS.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. Andrews, who was drowned in Saline some days since, (which an event has been already noticed,) was found on Friday evening last by some boatmen, four or five miles below where he met with his sad death. The body was brought to town on Saturday, and after a funeral discourse by the Rev. Mr. Manley, was interred with Masonic honors, of which fraternity he was a worthy and consistent member.—*Arkadelphia Traveler, March 3.*

The same paper says:

COTTON.—The cotton is not near all in yet. Wagons after wagon is arriving with the staple. We believe it commands 10 cents here, though our last quotation from New Orleans shows only 10¾ale.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Brownsville *Echo* writes a communication setting forth the importance of this road, from which we make the following extract:

But to be serious: what prevents your people doing as we have done—determine to take ourselves to assist the road? Pulaski county and the city of Little Rock each, have subscribed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be invested in the road, between this point and White river. Two-thirds of this sum (one hundred and thirty thousand dollars) are to be expended in your county. Where is the reciprocity of this? Where is your county pride? Up, then, and go to work, and let it not be said that you are unmindful of your duty to a sister county, and of the great interest of your own citizens. What prevents Brownsville from taking the lead? The known liberality and intelligence of her citizens, justify us in expecting it of her. Look at the tax book of our county, and see about five million dollars worth of property taxed; add to complete the road and fifteen million will be a small estimate. Do your citizens expect to be enriched without any effort of their own? Shall we, as a Christian, good neighborly, every principle of right, forbid it. I well know the industrious habits of your citizens; I was long one of your citizens, and therefore feel a deep concern in all that pertains to her advancement.

When I look at the number of public spirited men you have among you, and their ability to do good, I am at a perfect loss to account for your lukewarmness upon the most important measure ever agitated in your county. What! Not interested in the great highway of nations passing through your border? The gold of California and the teas of China, the spices of India, are yet destined to travel over this route. You, Mr. Editor, or myself, may not live to see it; yet, it is nevertheless a fixed fact, if we are true to ourselves. Let the authorities at Washington City see a railroad completed to Little Rock, and it will go a great way to secure the Government patronage to the road as the great link of the Pacific railway. I do hope, then, to see your county in its corporate capacity, lend a helping hand to this work. If the Legislature, which has just adjourned, failed to do the duty in behalf of this road, let it not be said that the county of Prairie *has done likewise*.

I have faintly alluded in this letter to the benefits to be derived by your citizens from the completion of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; I have suggested, what I thought was required of them, should the county, by a majority of her citizens, determine to issue bonds, as is done in this. I can cheerfully say, let my property, and I will promptly respond to the call. It is the *only* way to reach the non-resident landholder, and make him bear the burthers, as well as reap the benefits of your toil and labor. W.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 25.

MR. JOSEPH HOLT.

For the Memphis Appeal.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Holt, as Postmaster-General, as the best in the history of the Government for many years past, I cannot refrain from speaking of Mr. Holt as his character so richly merits. That character stands out to itself, somewhat grand and peculiar—inviting the young man of talent, without family influence and patrimonial inheritances, to hope and to struggle on. Mr. Holt, of whom so little is generally known, with a very liberal and classic education, in small part acquired by his own unaided exertions, embraced the profession of law, and commenced its practice in Kentucky, his native State. Soon thereafter, five and twenty years ago, the contributions from his pen to the Democratic journals of Louisville, "in thoughts that breathed and words that burn," attracted attention to the man. Poor, with the blushing modesty of a fresh-grown girl, uncommonly reserved and taciturn, proud and talented, life to him was still emphatically "a question of meat and bread."

Governor Breathitt, through the influence of prominent friends, gave Mr. Holt the office—then vacant—of Common Wealth's Attorney for the Louisville District. How he discharged its duties can never be forgotten by the people of that day. The concise logic, startling eloquence, and withering satire of his prosecutions, sent back many a felon weeping and sobbing to "his prison and pallet of straw."

As a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1836, in the dawn of his career, his speech there in favor of Richard M. Johnson for Vice President is justly preserved, and remembered to this day as one of the most beautiful productions in the English language. The closing out of the flush times of Mississippi in 1837-8, found Mr. Holt quietly seated in an out-of-the-way office, arrayed in simple republican style, in Vicksburg, a candidate for the practice of the law; a science then clamorously demanded by the exigencies, public and private of that sovereign State. Profoundly versed in the intricacies of his profession; cool, cautious and unobtrusive, with the keenest sense of the ludicrous and extravagant, Mr. Holt kept aloof from bar room excitements, and street discussions, knowing, as he said to a friend, who reproached him with his seeming inactive and reserve, "that his talent would command business." It did command business. His first effort at the bar throw that community into a blaze of excitement; and the certainty of a fortune with him was no longer a matter of debate. Business poured in upon him, and achieving success with unprecedented rapidity, he stood at once, against the combined strength of the Mississippi bar, with the great Prentiss among them, after six years labor he accumulated quite a large fortune.

Under the exercise of his profession, with a frail constitution at best, his lungs and health failed him. Well remembered for his eloquence, he abandoned the practice and returned to his native home, (Kentucky.) There, for the last fifteen years, had he resided in absolute retirement, with no family but his second wife, a daughter of the distinguished Charles Wickliffe, Esq. Mr. Holt combines characteristics rarely to be found either in history or in life; for talents and intellectual accomplishments like his, which it is well known to a few, constitute him *one of the most finished and captivating forensic orators in the world*, are seldom content away from the gaze and applause of the masses. So it is he has seemed indifferent to it, and to eschew it. With restored health, worldly competence, and mature age upon him, it is to be hoped at least, that he begins to feel the nation has a right to his brilliant powers and history to his name. May he get realize the Poets sentiment:

"The applause of listening Senates to command,
The thanks of nations, and the long long fame,
To warm gloomy age's cold, stagnant blood,
And cheer their history in a coming race."

HOMO.

THE QUAKER CITY'S MAILS.

Further from California, Oregon, British Columbia, and Later from Australia and the Sandwich Islands.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19, 1859.

The mail steamship *Golden Age* leaves here this evening for Panama. She leaves one day before her usual time, owing to advices received from the department at Washington, on the shortness of the present month unobliterated to brief an interval between the mail arrivals at New York. You will observe that comparatively few passengers are going eastward just now. This is owing to the general disinclination to leave in the winter time; and March being the season of gales in the Gulf, even fewer start for home in that month. From April to June is the favorite time to make visits to the eastward. So all the best staterooms on both steamers, on and after the 5th of April are engaged.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—For the last fortnight we have been having excitable winter weather for California. February came in weeping, and we have had showers or severe rain storms every day and night since. Of course this is balm to the expectant hearts of the miners and farmers, whose hopes depend entirely upon the plentitude of rain. California is beginning to don her imperial robes and to shine out in all the splendor of spring time. Grass is already mile high, and as the brilliant sunlight streams down upon the velvet carpeted hill sides of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, on the opposite of the bay, great parti-colored patches indicate beneath, by the unbloomed, rival where the floral wealth of our beautiful State begins to reveal itself in the shapes of lilies, and the lovely purple violets. Parties are already preparing for those famous excursions into the mountains—to the Geysers, the Sulphur Springs, the mammoth trees, the Yosemite Falls, and other celebrated summer resorts, where the health giving breezes, the varied scenery and matchless landscapes, impart fresh vigor to men and plant new roses in the cheeks of beauty.

Our grain crop this year is to be an unprecedented large one. Far as the eye can reach, in every agricultural section, the fields are waving in the luxuriant growth of wheat and barley. Great speculations are under way in these articles, which will not be consummated till the fall. Some big houses are certain to be bitten.

THE GOLD MINES.—What shall I say of the gold mines? *I fear that if in each succeeding letter I chronicle new discoveries and additional astonishing facts, your readers will begin to doubt the veracity of your correspondent.* But yet has not the history of this State shown that truth is stranger than fiction? The most incredible exaggerations respecting California have been not more than half so very by the sober truth. In a previous letter, if I remember aright, I ventured upon a speculation as to the future yield of gold that had been taken from the gold mines of this State since 1848. Incredible as it then appeared to be, I now find it was far beneath the real fact. The aggregate of new methods of gold digging, washing and saving, are really curious and bewildering. At the present time, there is no calculating the amount of gold that will be taken from these mines annually for the next quarter of a century. Should our progress in searching continue for that time to be what it has been for the past ten years, California in 1884 will have reached a pitch of opulence, population and prosperity, not even conceived even by our enthusiastic prophets.

NORTH PACIFIC MAILS—FRASER RIVER.—The steamer *Pacific* arrived here a few days since from the Sound, with advices from Brit. Columbia to the 10th inst. The weather was beginning to moderate, and affairs looked a little more prosperous, but, were not a considerable number of Californians still sojourning about Fraser river, we should almost have forgotten its existence, but as a dream and delusion of the past. A *Price Current* has been started at Victoria by J. H. Riley, and two other papers are published there, but we get but slight news from them. The British government, however, are actively preparing for great operations there this summer. The upper portion of the mining country, above the forks of Thompson and Fraser rivers, is now nearly depopulated.

It is still confidently asserted here that a rush to Fraser will take place this summer equal to that of last year. But Fraser is now "played out," as the saying is, and although the success can only affect us in California favorably, I must say that there can never again be any enthusiasm about British Columbia. Rich mines there may be, but they are inaccessible for the greater part of the year, and cannot be worked for half the time. The country is that inhospitable region with California and it will be admitted there is not much cause for jealousy.

OREGON.—From Oregon we have advices to the 9th of February. The Legislature was still in session, the members fighting and abusing each other as usual, and quarreling over some local question. Oregon is decidedly a Democracy. General Harney and staff had been in Portland showing their uniforms; the General is becoming very popular with the Oregonians. The Indian war, it is urged, has not ceased, and another campaign is expected for the summer. Old "Rough and Ready" of the Pacific, however, General Clarke, pretty effectually "cleaned out" the red skins last summer.

FAILURE OF THE LAST MAIL.—The Tehuantepec route has failed us for the first time. (This was due to detention by fog at the bar.) The steamer *Golden Age* arrived on the 11th inst. from Panama, having touched at Acapulco and connected with the *Oregon* from La Ventosa, but the last named steamer had neither passengers nor mails, they having failed to come across the Isthmus in time. Of course the *Oregon* could not wait at Ventosa over her schedule time, being obliged to connect with the down steamer at Acapulco. We thus were deprived of our mail for nearly a week later, "which we were want to glean from the much prized columns of the Picayune.

OVERLAND MAILS.—Not so our Overland mails which come skipping in, fast, and sometimes six in hand, as regularly as clockwork. The enthusiasm has now nearly died away, and the Overland coach is seen, hurrying through Montgomery street, with perfect unconcern. The only surprise would now be manifested at its failure to arrive. What structure of habit we are, and how soon we become accustomed to what at first is regarded as a marvel. The central, or southern route has at last carved in for the winter. The terrible cold and unusual snows of the Salt Lake route, seem to settle the question as to a railroad in that direction. There is little question now, but the Pacific Railroad will first cross the continent by the Southern route.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Speaking of the Pacific Railroad, you can imagine the pleasure that was felt here even at the taking up of the bill in Congress. Gwin and Broderick's speeches have been widely read here, and various are the speculations as to the passage of the bill this session. It is the general impression, however, that no such good luck is in store for us. What may be our fate was that by which the Pacific Railroad question and the purchase of Cuba have been appropriated by the Administration for the next Presidential campaign? Those must be the grand issues for the approaching contest. And they will be very likely to carry the country. California goes strongly for Cuba. We are now in doubt when the question is an unmixed light. Its acquisition or rejection have no very immediate effect upon us, and at this distance, removed from the issues that agitate parties on the Atlantic seaboard, we can perhaps see clearer than you, who are in the smoke and din of the skirmishing that is to precede the grand battle. Most of the press heartily endorse the policy of the Administration.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is a movement on foot here among some of the admirers of Senator Gwin, to have him nominated at the Charleston Convention for President. Whether the idea is put up to flatter the Senator and secure a reward of office for the service, or whether it is seriously intended, I cannot say; but you will see the thing started next July. It is urged that California has a right to a voice in the matter; that her people represent every State in the Union; that standing far up, numerically, towards the top of the list of States in votes, she must be listened to; she represents the spirit of the west, and stands on the verge of the continent; and a dozen more arguments equally conclusive(?) and convincing. But great as are the services and merits of Dr. Gwin, he is not destined for the White House. In fact, he can never again be returned to the United States Senate from this State. I write impartially, and from a pretty thorough knowledge of our local politics.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY NEWS.—Great preparations are being made here for the celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Irish, which occurs next Sunday week, Thursday. Last year they had a split in the ranks and considerable bickering, but harmonized at the eleventh hour. This time everything goes on the smooth and easy road. There are many very rich Hibernians among us, who keep up the true spirit of the Emerald Isle.

Sacramento seems to be beating all the rage in California. Strychnine, prussic acid and arsenic are going up, or down rather, to judge by the number of deaths by these poisons. The victims are mostly foreigners.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is still in session at Sacramento, the State capital. The principal topic of discussion and wrangle is the Bulk Head bills, of which I have before written you the details. Several bills are now before the Legislature. Which ever passes will enrich its proprietors, as it gives them a contract involving millions of dollars. A sea wall around San Francisco, (I will take many years to build,) and immense "pickings and stealings" will result from it. These schemes are mostly under the supervision of political wire-workers and log-rollers. The members who are most interested and whose business has, until lately, prevented them from examining into the affair, have just woke up to its importance, and the Chamber of Commerce have memorialized the Legislature to postpone all action as far as passing any bill is concerned, and to have a committee of engineers appointed to make more accurate surveys. Gov. Weller is also in favor of this plan, and the knowing ones assert that he will veto any bill that may pass the Legislature for the construction of the sea wall at present. To clinch matters, our Board of Supervisors have also memorialized the Sacramento Schemers against these bills. The State has raised a volunteer regiment under Gen. Kibbe, to "clean out" the Indians in the Mono trouble near the Trinity country. There are in the neighborhood of Uniontown about 400 Indians, all painted and feathered, ready for square and fight. They declare their intention of exterminating the whites. During the march here, after a recent battle, it was discovered that the Indian women pinched their children so that their squalling might discover the locality of the party.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.—The Chinese question, or "puzzle," as it is now called, is beginning to assume a serious phase. The great exodus of the Celestials, which we anticipated, has taken place. Astonishing from entering the State. This was brought about by the overcoming influence of secret societies from the mining counties. The Chinese, who now number fifty thousand or more, were overreaching the State, and occupying the best mining grounds. Soon after the passage of the bill, the Supreme Court of California decided it to be unconstitutional. Now, another set is about being passed, prohibiting the Chinese from working in the mines. The majority of people here are greatly in favor of it. The merchants here oppose it.

Between the different factions the Chinese often get a good kicking. It is a great nuisance. I fear some serious trouble will result from this Chinese question.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—From Australia we have advices to the 19th of October. The British bark *Fenny Fisher* arrived here on the 8th instant, after a passage of eighty days from port of the date of proxy and unfavorable weather, I will the following. The *Clipper ship Water Witch*, (American,) Capt. Reid, which sailed from this port September 26, arrived at Melbourne on October 15th, having made the passage in forty-nine days.

New gold discoveries had been made at a place called Windsor. Heavy rains had fallen and trade was dull.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—From the Sandwich Islands the news is to the 10th of January. The royal family had left Honolulu for Lahaina and plenty prevailed. The country plantations were slowly recovering from the effects of the disastrous floods of last fall.

The Kamehameha Schooner, commander Frederic Cooper, sailed from Honolulu December 29, on a short cruise, to survey the Islands and should that the Kamehameha of this group. She will return in four or five weeks.

The first lighthouse ever erected in the Sandwich Islands is soon to be constructed at Kawaihae, by private capital alone. Only the enterprising firm of G. W. Macy & Co.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE ORIENTS.—By the last arrival from the Sandwich Islands we received some curious intelligence, by an American whaler, which was to the effect that the Russian Government had given strict orders to its cruisers to force Commodore Perry to present all foreign vessels from whaling there—and as the American vessels were the most numerous, it was thought he would be impressed to be there to enforce this mandate. There was quite an excitement in the Sandwich Islands about it. There, the Russian fleet was known to be in the Japanese seas, and it was generally thought that it was to render assistance and refit for winter.

W. V. W.

Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, on Great Britain.

We make the following extract from the late Senator Thompson, of Kentucky. He pitches into England after this fashion:

Old John Bull, as I have said, is a bit sly old fellow. He has his eye upon the main chance, I would ask him if he did not see how Spain and Sardinia sent off their quota to the Crimean war, at the request of England, although they had no more business there of it as I had. England just said to them, "If you do fight on our side, I will whip you." Sardinia and Spain said, "We'll follow England in that kind of way. John Bull, I must say is a familiar illustration that will be understood in the country, is like a great, overbearing, ill-natured, but cowardly bullying fellow, picking up fights. Along in his train follow up Cæsar, and Pompey, Jupiter and Jupiter; and behind the Jupiters are Romans of high degree, and behind the Romans are the people, all in fear and trembling. When he calls a dog, they fear him, and up he, and down they get him, he is that sure superior to the canine, and is limited from the mire of the earth; or if, after worrying him and crippling him, and wounding him, they send his boys, if he is able to walk, the presence of his days to pay the expenses of the fight.

In speaking of the hostility to England, he says:

I suppose it is a popular theme for declamation; but I think it is time we had got of it. I believe that is the prevailing, dominant feeling with the people generally, in the south. Whether it is just or unjust, I do not pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character, an element like their ignoring the rights of a Negro, and, I believe, it is a feeling they have. They hate a rod-cost and a Brother. Mr. Dallas and Lord Napier may have as many conferences as they please, but they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Milton and the same Shakspeare, and about a common blood and fraternal ties, and all that, but I tell you that John Bull is one of those two ladies who hate each other like the devil, coming very pleasantly over a tea-party, and talking very sweetly and kindly to. Folks do not feel that way. It is as harmless, and just about as foolish, as the overtures to the success of the Atlantic telegraph. That was a great speculation, and ended in failure. It is said, now, that it is doubtful whether Mr. Buchanan ever did get that message of the Queen.

MERACHOLY INCIDENT—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FOR WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—A man named Jno. Ward, a native of Ireland, yesterday morning, to keep from the Liberty street bridge into the Mississippi canal, by from poisoning himself with laudanum, and then throwing himself into the canal. The second person gave himself as a Bookseller, and said he had designed to destroyed himself, as he had been unable to obtain employment. Ward was taken to the Hospital, where he professed to be poor, but it was thought he was a fraud, as he had been in the city about a year, one-half of which he had been idle, and had often asked for work. He said he was poor. He was much affected in relating his story, and spoke bitterly. No doubt every sympathy the poor fellow uttered was true, as his appearance revealed a miserable wretch, and he made had all the eloquence and pathos of a heart overcharged with sorrow. He said he had offered to work for his board, but no one would accept his services for even such compensation. The despondent mechanic declared his willingness to make another effort to earn a living, but if he failed, he would use more effectual means to rid himself of existence.—*Cin. Enq.*

AN EUROPEAN TABLEAU.—The European nations certainly just now present a curious tableau. Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, "Sardinia, restive to dash in upon her old enemy Austria, eight times her size—France solemnly backing her, and squaring off in regular style for a fight, yet all the while talking about it in such amelgamatively as to completely puzzle every one about her and Edinburgh—Spain, Portugal, Naples, Rome, France is to arrest, and yet more afraid to interfere—Austria, pitching herself in the best possible attitude to receive the shock, yet visibly shaking in the knees—Prussia, John Bull, also pitching a point or two—Prussia standing by her consignment, but afraid to stir—and the giant Russia, himself lazily thrusting his hand, and looking on, very good naturedly, and quite disposed to think, if he very pretty quarrel as it stands." This tableau of course cannot last long. It is a very unusual picture for the powers themselves, and besides keep the world in a state of painful suspense. The affair must take a new turn soon, yet nobody is sanguine. The general feeling, however, is that warm work may be expected."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.—An important decision was delivered on the 7th inst. in the Supreme Court of Ohio, by the Chief Justice, in the case of the United States vs. Sherman H. Booth, the supreme Court so, refused to supreme court of Wisconsin, to issue a writ of habeas corpus to release on habeas corpus parties in custody under process of the United States for offenses against the laws of the United States. The decision by the court below in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the district court of the United States for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in which the conduct of the court below was held to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the marshal had a right, and it was his duty, to arrest the party, and interference on the part of the State powers, and that the Fugitive Slave act was clearly constitutional.

POVERTY AND RICHES.—It is truly said that no man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. If in the black that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor, according to what he is, not according to what he has. A man today, for instance, may have but ten, fifty or ten and a half dollars in his pocket; but to-morrow he may have fifty thousand dollars, or six half or quarter. How is this great change to be wrought? the reader may ask. Under ordinary circumstances, we would answer: by demanding with the question a *fee*; but we will answer it without price on this occasion. Send ten, five or two and a half dollars to Wood, Eddy & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta Ga., and you insure your chances of drawing the great prize, or its proportion.

You cannot, indeed, to-day, tell whether you are rich or poor, by turning to your ledger, but by a fortunate turn in the wheel of fortune, under the supervising care of Wood, Eddy & Co., you may turn up to-morrow a fifty thousand dollar prize.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the Hon. W. C. Rives, who was in Boston on the 22d inst., took a leading part in the public ceremonials of the day, has concluded an arrangement with Little, Brown & Co., for the publication of his life of Madison. The work is of the three volumes of which it is to be composed is now in the hands of the compositors. It will be issued with that typographical elegance for which those publishers are eminent.

Gratian's book on America, lately published in London, is not complimentary when speaking of Daniel Webster. Gratian has the audacity to say that in public Webster "was rather heavy rather than powerful. In society he had none of the lightness of a man of the world, nor the weight of a man of genius."

New Advertisements.

Lost.

ON Saturday last, a fine PARROT, from our room, next door Whitney's stables. Any person finding the same and returning it to the Office of the Memphis Hotel, will be rewarded. R. KNOX.

Lime! Lime!

JUST received this day—1,000 barrels more choice Lime, and for sale low for cash by WALT & CO.

Notice to Admiralty.

Elizabeth Barbour vs. Steamboat J. H. Dickey.

ALL persons having claims against said Boat, are hereby notified to come before the Court of the District of Tennessee and be prepared to prove their claims, on the 4th day of April next, when and where the Boat will be sold to satisfy the same. J. M. CAPPLE, Clerk.