Daily Appeal

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, :::::: APRIL 2, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

ORGANIZATION.

It is important that the Democracy should organize at once for the coming canvass, so that they may not surrender an inch of ground to their opponents. In addition to what is immediately involved in the issues of the summer election, we have at stake the moral influence of a victory over the opponents of the Democracy, who regard the present contest as being but a preliminary skirmish to the pitched battle of 1860. It is now evident that there is an understood coalition between the Black-Republicans of the North and the Opposition of the South to beat down the Democracy and achieve a joint occupancy of the Government, and it will, therefore, be claimed as a triumph by the former, should Tennessee, unfortunately, fall into the hands of the latter. The combination is a powerful one, in a numerical point of view, if it shall perfectly succeed. And it behooves the Democracy to guard well their outposts, during the present year, in order that no advantage may be gained which may morally opperate against them in the great contest for the Presidency in 1860. It is therefore important, in a double sense, that we should thoroughly organize in every county in the district, and thus make assurance doubly sure.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

The *Bulletin* asks us, "what is meant in the fifth resolution by the terms 'legitimate currency' and 'constitutional currency.'?"

We answer that the terms "legitimate currency" and "constitutional currency" are applied to that which is the standard or measure of value, and which the Constitution prescribes shall be a "legal tender" for debt. This standard is gold and silver. Now we respectfully ask the *Bulletin*, if this is not a true definition? And, in this sense, can the *Bulletin* deny what the Democratic platform asserts, that gold and silver is the constitutional currency? But, this being admitted, which we challenge the *Bulletin* to controvert, does it follow that every other currency than gold and silver is unconstitutional? We leave the *Bulletin* to draw its own deductions from the facts, and we challenge a denial of the fact that gold and silver is the constitutional currency," and the "legitimate currency."

GOVERNOR HARRIS.

We are pleased to meet with our distinguished Governor in the city, being on a visit to his family residence in this vicinity. He is in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and is armed and prepared at all points to meet in the field his competitor, and to "fight the good fight" of Democracy during the coming canvass. He is welcomed home by his hosts of personal and political friends with open arms. Governor Harris is now in the zenith of a popularity that he enjoyed once before, in the approbation of the people, and lead him to triumph over all the combinations and assaults against him. He is stern, inflexible and true to principle, and richly merits the high and unbounded confidence which he enjoys from the Democracy of Tennessee.

☞ The platform recently adopted at Nashville, when the great revival was going on, wherein our friend, the senior editor of the *Bulletin*, grows so happy in his dispatch to his journal, is a curious compound of Old Whiggery, Know Nothingism and Oppositionism. The specific tariff and the discrimination in favor of domestic manufactures represents Old Whiggery; the assertion of the term of naturalization stands for Know Nothingism, and the Opposition part gleams all through the platform, like a vein of shining metal through the stratum in which it is embedded. There is nothing proposed of a national character that can ever be brought about by the conglomeration of factions representing the Opposition. The resolution which deprecates the agitation of the slavery question is another error, if not, let the Southern States restrain the Northern Black-Republican Opposition from agitation. Agitation of slavery can never cease until the Black-Republican Opposition are conquered. The great end should be to annihilate this Northern faction first, not to destroy the Democracy.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—This convention will meet at Louisville, Mississippi, on the third Monday in June next.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Democracy of Kemper county, have declared in favor of Hon. J. J. Peiton, as their first choice for Governor of Mississippi.

The name of the Hon. Israel Welsh, of Noxubee, is also suggested for the same station.

ATTALA ITEMS.—The *Kosciusko Democrat* of the 25th, contains the following:

We learn that the Postmaster at White Hill, Choctaw county, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. His trial commenced on Monday last. The result not heard.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—W. Smith, at the late term of the Circuit Court, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two year's service in the penitentiary.

William Standrod, Jr., convicted of the same crime, was sentenced to one year's service in the penitentiary.

SAD CASUALTY.—We are pained to learn, that the only son of J. D. Eads, Esq., of Cayhage, fell in a his well a few days since and was instantly killed.

DR. WALKER.—This most worthy gentleman and excellent citizen is at present in our city at the residence of Mr. Lewis, making arrangements for his family to reside here shortly. His health is bad and he is yet very feeble, but we sincerely hope that a change of climate will be the means of his rapid improvement and we trust entire recovery.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

VICKSBURG CITY PRINTER.—The *Sun* has been recently elected Public Printer by the City Council of Vicksburg.

FOR GOVERNOR.—"A Democrat," in the *Mississippi Democrat* (Columbus), nominates Hon. A. K. Blythe, of Yallobusha county, for the office.

FIRE.—We learn verbally, that the stable of Mr. Watts, of Clinton, was consumed by fire on Sunday last, with ten or twelve horses. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

STATE AUDITOR.—The Grenada *Locomotive* brings forward the name of W. S. Rayburn, Esq., of Yallobusha county, for Auditor of Public Accounts. No man in all the State is better qualified for, or more worthy of this important place.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

OPPOSITION CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR FIRST DISTRICT.—This convention will meet at Murfreesboro on the first Saturday after the first Monday in May, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On last Friday morning, while Miss Julia Mellit was crossing Hill's creek, some seven miles from this place, her horse fell, throwing her into the stream, which from recent rains was much swollen. Her body sank immediately, and was seen no more until next morning, when she was found some distance below the ford. Another young lady was in company with Miss Mellit, and came very near meeting the same melancholy fate. Both were riding the same horse, and both were thrown into the stream together; but she, more fortunate than her companion, caught hold of a limb and succeeded in raising herself above the water until her cries brought assistance, which reached her just in time, as she was greatly exhausted by her efforts to save herself.—*McMinnville New Era, 24th.*

GEN. H. W. WALL.—We have received several letters urging the nomination of Col. H. W. Wall, of Caledonia, as a suitable person as a candidate for Trustee in this district. All that have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, unite in saying that he is eminently qualified for this position, and we know of no one for whom the Democracy can vote with more cheerfulness.

It is asserted by his more immediate friends that Col. W. E. Travis cannot make the canvass, in consequence of his private engagements, and that he will be compelled to decline the call which has been so generally made upon him for the same position; but we are assured, whenever the Democracy desire it, his services are at their command in any part of this district, during the canvass.—*Trenton Journal.*

DYER DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Dyer county met at Dyersburg on the 26th ult. They indorsed the nomination of Gov. Harris for re-election, and instructed their delegates to vote for the re-nomination of Gen. Atchison for Congress.

MARSHALL COUNTY.—Humphrey N. Cowden and Richard Warner—both Democrats—are candidates to represent Marshall county in the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The Clarksville *Chronicle*, of the 25th ult., says:

We learn that there was a severe hail storm round about Graysville, on Tuesday evening last. The hail stones are said to have been as large as hen's eggs. We have not heard of any damage done by it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Murfreesboro about three o'clock on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., which destroyed five business houses on the square.

ALABAMA NEWS.

A District Convention is to be held at Troy, Pike county, on the third Monday in May, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the seat in Congress vacated by the Hon. Eli S. Shorter. Messrs. Pugh, Bullock, McCaul, Henry, and perhaps others, are honorably mentioned for the succeeship. If as true a man as Shorter is elected, we shall be satisfied. Any one of the above will do.

The Benton (Lowndes co.) *Herald* of recent date, understands that two wagon loads of Africans arrived at a plantation in that vicinity a few days ago.

The Clayton *Banner* announced that a man was found dead on the 4th inst., supposed to be a Mr. Goolsbie, from one article of apparel which was recognized as Goolsbie's, the dead body being so disfigured by decay as to defy identification. Since then Goolsbie has been "found alive," and arrested on suspicion of having murdered the unknown man.

Wm. West was killed by Robert H. Jones in Mobile, on 12th inst.

W. S. Dixson, a citizen of Choctaw, was drowned, on the night of the 6th inst., on the Bigbee river.

The Linden *Jeffersonian*, of the 18th inst., says the Bigbee river is higher than it has been for two years and is yet rising. The wet weather has pretty nearly stopped planting in the Black lands and post oak.

Three negro men of Hon. Washington Moody's were drowned near Tuscaloosa by the upsetting of a skiff on the 20th inst.

Judge Thos. A. Walker, President of the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad, has closed a contract for enough iron to reach the town of Talladega, which will be delivered in three weeks, to be paid for on delivery. The cars are expected to reach Talladega by summer at least.

A district Convention is to be held to nominate a Democrat to succeed Hon. Syd. Moore as Congressman from the Tuscaloosa District. Hon. Syd. Moore deserves to be, and, doubtless, will be, renominated and re-elected. No representative has been more faithful than he.

The election in Mobile, on the 21st inst., on the proposition to pledge the city credit to the extent of $1,000,000, to aid the convention with the Montgomery and Pensacola railroad, resulted largely in favor of it. The Company is to be organized forthwith.

Mark H. Petway, of Wilcox co., committed suicide, on the 5th inst., by shooting himself in the head.

A little daughter of Malcolm Patterson, of Monroe co., died recently from eating jessamine flowers.

A young man, in Barlow co., named Driggers, while drunk, was recently killed by his horse coming with him against a tree at the junction of two roads.

Southern Convention at Vicksburg.

To the People of the Slaveholding States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—A committee, consisting of J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana; Hon. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi; Hon. Guy M. Bryan, of Texas; Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, and Major W. H. Chase, of Florida, was appointed at the late Southern Convention in Montgomery, to invite the people of the Southern States to be represented at an informed meeting of the convention in Vicksburg, Miss., on the ninth day of May next.

The large and influential name of Gen. Quitman, created, soon after, a vacancy in the committee, which was filled with the name of Gen. J. J. McRae.

The committee cannot believe that an argument is necessary to demonstrate to the people of the slaveholding States the importance of union among themselves, and of mutual good understanding in the origination and discussion of questions essential to their security and repose.

Of this nature are the questions which come annually before the convention, and whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to some of them, it cannot be doubted that the light which the discussions elicit, and the conflict of mind and mind, which they induce, exercise an influence manifold salutary, and keep alive a spirit favorable to patriotism.

The presence annually at the convention of a large number of some of the best patriotic and character from every section of the South, and of a large representation from the masses of the people, not under the restraints of party, and free to act unbiased by party ties or bonds, and in the free interchange of opinion which takes place among them, is itself an important feature of liberty which has been manifest in the influence of every other, should insure its perpetuity.

It is only from such assemblages that, in periods of great peril, like that which the patriot can be realized—as the colonial history of the country evinced.

There is no name honored in the councils, or revered in the hearts of the South, from the earliest period of its history to the present, that may not be claimed as authority for everything that is sought by the convention. From such patriotic sources have come warnings of danger, against which the convention would provide, and appeals for action to which the convention would respond. And if any of these are now to be found in conflict with it, or imposing discouragements, counsellors, yet more sure, may feel it difficult to understand the peculiar influence in establishing the security and repose of the South, which has been exercised by the most triumphs of Black-Republicanism in *every free State of the North, and its seemingly secured majorities in the Electoral College.*

Fellow-citizens of the South, let us not be lulled into sleep and dreams of security, which experience teaches can only prove to be illusory, for opposition to slavery has entered into the head and heart of the people of the North, and can alone be met by wisdom and firmness on the part of the South.

The power which threatened us in its infancy and weakness, unless met and subdued, is not likely to take a step backward in the hour of its highest triumph, whatever to the contrary it may be the interest or the want of nerve in politicians to teach.

There is much for the Convention, however, to do beyond the discussion of political questions, important, as are these, for within its purview comes everything that relates to the intellectual, moral, educational and industrial development of the South. To create opinion is to create things.

The executives of the several States and the various municipal bodies of the South are earnestly requested to send such delegates as will best represent the opinions of the body of the people.

The 9th day of May will be a favorable time to visit Vicksburg, and the citizens of that beautiful commercial city have invited the waters of the Mississippi the people of the Atlantic States and of the Gulf.

Delegates to recent conventions are invited to this.

J. D. B. DEBOW, of Louisiana.
JOHN J. McRAE, of Mississippi.
GUY M. BRYAN, of Texas.
W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama.
W. H. CHASE, of Florida.

NEW ORLEANS, March, 1859.

Gen. Jackson on Banks.

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from chartering such a monopoly (United States Bank,) even if the Constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantage, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish in the different States the same monopoly institution with overgrown capital, and privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks.

Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and to the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and more together with individual force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose employ it may prefer in trade or speculation to depend upon dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years subdue the State and control its members; and if a sufficient number of States can be influenced to revive such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.—*Farewell Address.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL LETTING.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Notwithstanding the failure of the post route bill, the inadequacy of means to discharge at once the liabilities of the Department, and the economy enjoined by congress on all sides, it is gratifying to observe the high degree of confidence which is still entertained by our countrymen in the skill and fidelity of Postmaster-General and his experienced assistants. The evidence of this is abundant, in the fact that on Monday week (the 4th of April,) the important contracts for the mail service for the spring letings will be commenced, and not a single day has elapsed since the publication of the proposals, but hundreds of proposals have poured in, doubtless from parties fully competent, responsible and ready to fulfill all their engagements to the Department. Upward of four hundred of these bids were yesterday received and filed.

The letting will be in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the limit of time set for the reception of bids is Saturday next, at 3 o'clock p. m. The decisions will all be announced on the 20th day of April, leaving but eighteen days for the opening, marking, examining, indorsing, registration and re-examination of the bids and the final award of all the routes.

NUMBERS EXCLUDED FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.—A few weeks since a company of colored people left Pittsburg, desirous of migrating westward, and settling upon and occupying public lands, addressed, through their member, a communication to the Land Department, and received in response a reply from the Commissioner to the effect "that, under the new settled ruling of this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th of September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-empt public lands."

A VISIT TO ATHENS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

A fairer day I never saw, not even in America, while after hurried breakfast and with excited imaginations we hastened to the ruins of Athens. On that hold rock before us was once seated the grandeur of the "City of Minerva"—the acropolis—within whose bounds stood the magnificent Parthenon and the Pandroseum, besides many of those buildings with which Pericles so beautified the city. It was for this point we were hurrying; but stay, how can we pass these beautiful columns? How grand! On inquiring of our guide, he informs us in a long sing-song narrative, (which makes one so angry,) that they are supposed to be the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympus—it embraces of its fellow grandeur; and was it here that the gold and ivory statue of the god was, where these travels, are was once the temple of Jupiter? It is even so, for all along our route the huts of the squatters are built of stone from the ruins, and I am told that when a farmer wants to wall his land, he has but to go to the ruins, where he finds the blocks already hewn. After a little scrambling over broken pedestals and scattered capitals, we found ourselves in the presence of the Parthenon; and yet was we still have that its grandeur and extent became visible. All around us lay its sculptured stones, while above towered its splendid columns. Tearing ourselves from this absorbing scene for a moment, we gazed around us—we were in the center of a lovely fertile plain, encircled by a range of blue mountains. On the one side lay the tottering remains of ancient grandeur; while on the other modern Athens. See the fate of cities! Like that of man, they are made of dust; they flourish; to dust they return. A few whitening lines alone now mark the site of the pride of Pericles.

But to the Parthenon again; this temple was dedicated to Minerva, but was destroyed in the ruins of the city by the Persians. Pericles, (to whom we owe that encouragement of the fine arts which made Athens the Athens of B. C. 500,) in a most noble manner, as its remains now declare. It was in this temple that Phidias' renowned ivory statue of the goddesses stood; the gold used in its dress was worth about $576,000. This rock of the Acropolis is one perfect mass of ruins—ruins, too, that will cope with any in the world, Egypt not excepted. There are growing on this field of stone the emblems of Minerva. After spending many hours among these interesting remains, we descended to the Cotapelos, which is now occupied by the site of modern Athens. There were many wonderful buildings in this part of the ancient city, but they are now almost entirely obliterated. It was in this part of the city that the most magnificent edifice of the Grecians was situated, (after the temple of Jupiter Olympus, whose remains I have before referred to. Here, too, were those schools in which the philosophers used to teach their scholars; not dismal gloomy prisons, but beautiful halls were expounded the most magnificent theories of the world. Athens fallen all my expectations, with the exception that I did not find as many sculptured stones and frescoes as I had before imagined; these I suppose have been taken by greedy collectors, and it would be best to say it they are now almost entirely obliterated. It was in this part of the city that the Apostle Paul used to declare unto the Athenians the unknown God, and close that very interesting letter on a very interesting subject.

☞ HONORS TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—Col. Sheffer, of Worcester, Mass., has received a letter from Professor Morse, father of American telegraphy, dated Porto Rico, February 22, 1859. Prof. Morse says: "I have just had the unexpected official intelligence that the Queen of Spain has created me Knight Commander of the order of Isabella the Catholic. A letter from the first Secretary of State has just announced this to me, with the promise of the diploma by the next steamer. The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, has also elected me a foreign member of the Academy."

GIBSON AND HOLMES COLLISSION.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER

FORTY OR FIFTY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

The Wrecks, Cargoes, Insurance, etc.

(From the Commercial, March 30.)

In yesterday's *Commercial* we announced the unfortunate collision and sinking of the steamers *David Gibson* and *Nat. Holmes*, on Monday night about eight o'clock between Petersburg and Aurora. Both steamers were heavily loaded—the Gibson bound from New Orleans to this port, and the *Nat. Holmes* from Wheeling for St. Louis.

We gleaned the following particulars yesterday from passengers and the clerks of the *David Gibson*, and Mr. Scott, one of the pilots of the *Nat. Holmes*. Captain Kennedy and Clerks Lamont and Torrence, of the *Holmes*, were at the wreck all day, but were expected here last night.

The night was dark and stormy. Pilot Wm. Irwin, who was at the wheel of the Gibson, states he was coming up the Kentucky shore, and reached the point below Petersburgh, when the *Holmes*, descending, blew her whistle. He says she emitted a dense cloud of smoke and steam, together with the state of the weather, prevented him seeing the *Holmes* until she was within a short distance of the *Gibson*. He immediately stopped the engines and commenced backing the *Gibson*, when the boats came together, her bow striking the *Holmes* on the larboard side, a little forward of the forward end of the boilers. The *Holmes* being laden principally with iron went down almost instantly, leaving only the cabin separating from the hull and floating off. The *Gibson* remained by the wreck until it was discovered that she was also sinking, when she was immediately headed for shore, and went down on the Kentucky side, at the point above Aurora. The cabin of the *Gibson* also parted from the hull when she struck the bank, and was swept off.

The scene was terrible beyond description. As the Holmes went down in the middle of the river, the cries of the unfortunate and drowning passengers were heard on either shore. The editor of the Lawrenceburg *Register* thus describes the scene:

We were at Aurora at the time of the catastrophe, and the wails that went up from the distressed sufferers would make the stoutest heart quake. As soon as the cry of distress was heard at Aurora, all that was in the power of the citizens was rendered. Every skiff that could be found in the dark night went to their aid. We moved with almost superhuman power, and load after load was landed on the bench, among whom were many women who had lost their children, and children who had lost their parents, and others who had lost all they had.

Their situation was truly agonizing; they were all as wet as they could be.

We saw one old man from Wheeling who had lost two children, but had saved his wife and other children.

Another told us that he had six children, and he could find but three, and did not know whether the remainder were lost or not.

We observed a little girl about five years old, who could not find a relative, but she, like the rest, found plenty of friends in the citizens of Aurora. There was also another little girl about seven years old, named Welsh, from Wheeling, who was so near gone that she could not stand. Her parents could not be found, but after a while, her brother, a lad about sixteen years old, was found.

We also saw a young lady who was badly scalded. An agonized mother could not find her infant child, and her grief bordered on insanity.

We noticed numerous other cases of suffering. One had a hole cut in his head, occasioned by the cabin falling on him; another had lost his neck tie and his hat and shoes in the water. These two men had to be cut out. One little boy was fast in the wreck and could not be extricated, but we did not learn whether he was dead at the time or not.

One young man had on board a span of gray horses and a buggy, which cost him eleven hundred dollars in New York, and bound for the city of Mexico. They seemed to be the pride of his life. When the crash was heard he made for his horses, to cut them loose, but the water crowded so fast that he could not get sight of them. When he found that they were gone, he remarked that he did not care whether he was saved or not. He told us that all the money he had left was fifteen cents.

The Telegraph and Kentucky came along side of the wreck, and we will now let the *Gibson* come here on the *Telegraph*. The *Kentucky* landed the cabin of the *Holmes*, together with some twenty passengers, and the horses came dock head of freight, near Bellview. The passengers were clinging to the hurricane deck when relieved by the *Kentucky*. A portion remained at Aurora in order to search for their missing friends, while others came on to this city. The officers of the *Kentucky* and *Telegraph* extended the hospitalities of their superior boats, doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers. The passengers and crew on both of the sunken steamers lost everything in the shape of baggage, barely escaping with their lives.

The *Holmes* had twenty-eight or thirty deck, and between fifty and sixty cabin passengers. Twenty-three of these on deck, and fifteen or twenty cabin passengers are missing, and supposed to be lost.

The cabin register and entire contents of the office being lost, it is impossible to give the names of the lost. Mr. Michael Dunn has furnished us with the following list of the drowned:

Mr. James Caldwell, the engineer on watch, and one of the owners of the boat; and Nelson White, of the firm of Wiley & White, Memphis; a French family of six or seven, who shipped here from the *Clara Dean*, were all lost, save two children; Michael Walsh of Wheeling Island was saved.

The *Holmes* had 400 tons of freight, and valued principally at Wheeling. She received at that point 4,500 kegs nails, from the Virginia, La Belle and Belmont Mills; 80 tons dry goods from Wheeling and Pittsburgh; 2,500 number paper; 17 tons lithographic machine from Martinsville; a lot of glassware. She also took 20 tons iron at Portsmouth, and a small lot of distilled liquors. *Holmes* was in her third season, and principally owned by Capt. Kennedy and the other officers of the boat, and insured for $12,000 in Pittsburgh offices. Mr. C. S. Conway was at the wheel when the accident occurred.

The *Gibson* only had ten or twelve cabin and a few deck passengers. None of her passengers were lost. The cook and two or three of the deck passengers are missing, and supposed to be lost. The cook's name is Scott or Jones. Her cargo, a total loss, consisted of 800 hhds. sugar for Tweed & Andrews; 100 hhds. sugar for J. C. Butler & Co.; 18 crates earthenware for Butler & Conway; 500 bbls. rosin for Pearson & Devon; 25 tons scrap iron, 100 boxes cigars, 18 sacks fruit, 100 bbls. tar for R. M. Hislop; 200 boxes and 4 casks wine for Racine & Constant; 9 bales cotton for Wm. Dickenson; 9 sacks dried fruit for Straight & Dunning; 3 sacks and 2 bbls. fruit for J. A. D. W. Dunning, 82 dry hides for Benjamin Dill.

We understand the sugar was insured in the Western and West India offices of this city, for $40,000. Being insured, the loss is deemed a profitable investment, owing to a decline in the price of this staple. The *Gibson's* freight list was insured in New Orleans and Cincinnati for $2,300. The *Gibson* belonged to Capt. McKinley, Dr. Brown and others of this city, and was in her fifth or sixth season.

The passengers and officers of both steamers lost everything. The crew of the *Gibson* speak in terms of praise of the hospitality of Mr. Wm. Appleton, who did all in his power to relieve the sufferers.

The cabin of the *Gibson* floated ashore just below Aurora. The crew of the *Holmes* were all saved except Mr. Caldwell, the engineer, and a cabin boy.

A VISIT TO ATHENS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

A fairer day I never saw, not even in America, while after hurried breakfast and with excited imaginations we hastened to the ruins of Athens. On that hold rock before us was once seated the grandeur of the "City of Minerva"—the acropolis—within whose bounds stood the magnificent Parthenon and the Pandroseum, besides many of those buildings with which Pericles so beautified the city. It was for this point we were hurrying; but stay, how can we pass these beautiful columns? How grand! On inquiring of our guide, he informs us in a long sing-song narrative, (which makes one so angry,) that they are supposed to be the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympus—it embraces of its fellow grandeur; and was it here that the gold and ivory statue of the god was, where these travels, are was once the temple of Jupiter? It is even so, for all along our route the huts of the squatters are built of stone from the ruins, and I am told that when a farmer wants to wall his land, he has but to go to the ruins, where he finds the blocks already hewn. After a little scrambling over broken pedestals and scattered capitals, we found ourselves in the presence of the Parthenon; and yet was we still have that its grandeur and extent became visible. All around us lay its sculptured stones, while above towered its splendid columns. Tearing ourselves from this absorbing scene for a moment, we gazed around us—we were in the center of a lovely fertile plain, encircled by a range of blue mountains. On the one side lay the tottering remains of ancient grandeur; while on the other modern Athens. See the fate of cities! Like that of man, they are made of dust; they flourish; to dust they return. A few whitening lines alone now mark the site of the pride of Pericles.

But to the Parthenon again; this temple was dedicated to Minerva, but was destroyed in the ruins of the city by the Persians. Pericles, (to whom we owe that encouragement of the fine arts which made Athens the Athens of B. C. 500,) in a most noble manner, as its remains now declare. It was in this temple that Phidias' renowned ivory statue of the goddesses stood; the gold used in its dress was worth about $576,000. This rock of the Acropolis is one perfect mass of ruins—ruins, too, that will cope with any in the world, Egypt not excepted. There are growing on this field of stone the emblems of Minerva. After spending many hours among these interesting remains, we descended to the Cotapelos, which is now occupied by the site of modern Athens. There were many wonderful buildings in this part of the ancient city, but they are now almost entirely obliterated. It was in this part of the city that the most magnificent edifice of the Grecians was situated, (after the temple of Jupiter Olympus, whose remains I have before referred to. Here, too, were those schools in which the philosophers used to teach their scholars; not dismal gloomy prisons, but beautiful halls were expounded the most magnificent theories of the world. Athens fallen all my expectations, with the exception that I did not find as many sculptured stones and frescoes as I had before imagined; these I suppose have been taken by greedy collectors, and it would be best to say if they are now almost entirely obliterated. It was in this part of the city that the Apostle Paul used to declare unto the Athenians the unknown God, and close that very interesting letter on a very interesting subject.

☞ HONORS TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—Col. Sheffer, of Worcester, Mass., has received a letter from Professor Morse, father of American telegraphy, dated Porto Rico, February 22, 1859. Prof. Morse says: "I have just had the unexpected official intelligence that the Queen of Spain has created me Knight Commander of the order of Isabella the Catholic. A letter from the first Secretary of State has just announced this to me, with the promise of the diploma by the next steamer. The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, has also elected me a foreign member of the Academy."

CLIPPINGS.

DIED OF EAR-RINGS.—About a week ago a domestic named Eliza Vaughn employed at the Union House, had her ears perforated for the purpose of wearing ear-rings. The operation was performed in the usual manner, with the usual results at the time. On the second day after the piercing her ear commenced swelling, and she left employment and went home. The third day the swelling and inflammation increased rapidly, when she became deaf, blind and speechless; erysipelas set in, and for three days the unfortunate woman suffered terribly, when death relieved her.—*Troy Budget.*

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.—The *Eco d'Italia* of March 17th, learns from good authority, which it is not allowed to name, that the Hungarian patriot Kossuth passed through France, with the consent and connivance of the French government, and arrived lastquito at Genoa. It is supposed that he will place himself at the head of the Hungarian soldiers now in Lombardy.

WHAT A SET OF THIEVES.—Mr. Diver, in a speech before the New York Legislature recently, remarking upon the inefficiency of the police system, which he proposes to modify by making its officers elective, said he felt assured that if the very moments of snake and steam, together with the state of the weather, prevented him seeing the *Holmes* until she was within a short distance of the *Gibson*. He immediately stopped the engines and commenced backing the *Gibson*, when the boats came together, her bow striking the *Holmes* on the larboard side, a little forward of the forward end of the boilers. The *Holmes* being laden principally with iron went down almost instantly, leaving only the cabin separating from the hull and floating off. The *Gibson* remained by the wreck until it was discovered that she was also sinking, when she was immediately headed for shore, and went down on the Kentucky side, at the point above Aurora. The cabin of the *Gibson* also parted from the hull when she struck the bank, and was swept off.

THE SEASON WHY.—The reason why a sailor is called a tar, is because he is *pitched* by the ocean.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—About two months since the wife of Jacob Abbott, in Golconda, C. W., presented her husband with eight pledges of affection at one birth. These children were born alive and healthy, and all of them sickened and died. The remaining six are still living and thriving finely. The whole eight were very small specimens of humanity when ushered into the world, as might have been expected. This statement is literally true; it is vouched for by numbers of respectable witnesses, who saw the children. So says the Boston *Herald*.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN ABSENTEED.—By the *Karnak*, from Havana, the 19th inst., we learn that on the 17th inst., Thomas Ascencio, a native of Havana, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrived from the south side in a coast steamer. The police were evidently waiting for him, as they took charge of his luggage on arrival, but permitted him to go to his hotel. On the 18th he was provided with passports at the expense of the city. The consul-general of the United States was to wait upon Gen. Concha on the 19th, with an official note, requiring information as to the cause of the arrest and detention of Ascencio.

ANOTHER CONTEMPLATED FORAY AGAINST CUBA.—The Courier *des Etats Unis* claims to have positive, though accidental, information to the effect that a secret filibustering organization has been matured in New York, the object of which is the capture of Cuba. According to the information received by that journal, arms, ammunition and funds have been provided, the latter chiefly in New York city, where also reside the principal chiefs of the expedition, whose are issued all instructions and orders. The arms and ammunition, and generally the means of war, are stored in southern cities. The scheme is said to be quite ripe, and the promoters of it only wait until their agents in Cuba have completed their arrangements for the filibusters an easy access to the island. The points of embarkation have been agreed upon, and when final instructions are received from the coveted island, the signal will be given for the sailing of the expedition. Rather a doubtful story we think.

A DIVORCE INCIDENT.—At the recent session of the Oregon Legislature, Elijah Dodson, of Yamhill county, was applicant for a divorce. His bill passed the Council, but before action in the House, a member received the following note:

AT HOME, Yamhill County.

DEAR SIR: After my best respects, I wish to inform you that my old woman has arrived, and I have found her all right, and if our action has not been taken up, be so good as not to take it up, and put no further trouble on your mind. Yours, respectfully,

ELIJAH AND SARAH DODSON.

The bill was tabled.

MADAME GASSIER.—Madame Gassier has had a beneficiary at Havana. She is a native of Biscay, and the Biscayans resident in Havana took care to have the benefit substantial one.

"Not only was every seat or place, for which a human being could be crammed in the theatre engaged, but a subscription, which amounted to between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, was made to secure them. A gold crown, set of brilliants, and 8 large suns in gold, was presented to her, and, after the opera, there is to be a serenade at the hotel where she lives, she was taken to the villa of the Marquis of Pinillos, at the Cerro, where a splendid supper was provided, of which a large number of guests partook."

The total expense of the London police force, last year, was £384,202. The force includes 1,000 superintendents, 143 inspectors, 623 sergeants, 5,352 police constables, making a total force of 6,139 men.

A monument to Henry Clay is to be erected at Lexington, Ky. It is proposed to send a slab of Carrara marble from the State of Virginia.

SELF CONSOLATION.—When any calamity has been suffered, the first thing to be remembered is, how much has escaped.—*Dr. Johnson.*

J. H. Hollister, of Greenfield, Mass., is the owner of an ancient watch, now in good running order, although made in 1658, two hundred and one years ago. Among its other curious antiquities, it has but one hand, and that points to no space of time less than a quarter hour.

"Mr. Speaker," said John Randolph in Congress, "I have seen strange things—strange things in my day; I have seen a black swan and a white crow—*but I have never seen an Irish Speaker.*"

The Press has made our whole world of civilization one great leature room, from which no reading man can escape; and the only defense against the nuisance is stalid pre-occupation with trade or trifles.

MADE CHAMBERMAIDS.—Females are so scarce in some of the interior towns of California, that gentlemen have to be engaged to do the chamber work. A female is no sooner installed in "a place," than she becomes involved in some matrimonial scheme.

A strong plea for introducing the guillotine in capital executions has been introduced in the Hanoverian Chambers. It was strongly resisted by the clergy.

A NEW "FASHIONABLE" DISEASE.—A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself only in cold weather, and has been very generally prevalent where the buildings are warmed with furnaces. Two ladies were standing over a register the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavored to sit down, and was attacked and screamed violently. The other soon also tried to sit, and was attacked in the same manner. The explanation is that by standing so long over the register, their metallic hoops became heated to such a degree that when they attempted to be seated, it was like sitting on a hot gridiron. Of course there was a sudden rise, followed by getting up again, and naturally enough altered screams—all of which would be very mysterious to a person not, unacquainted with the mysteries of hoops.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Black-Republicans of New York have again passed a resolution to amend the State constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. It passed the Assembly by a vote of 83 to 21. One member, said to call himself a Democrat, voted for it. He ought to be kicked out of the party he disgraces. One Republican, Mr. Meeks, of Long Island, to his honor be it said, voted against the disgraceful proposition.

A DEAD MAN COME TO LIFE.—On Friday a man named John Kock, a painter, fell from a scaffolding at the third story of a building in Orange, N. J., and was taken up as dead, and was so pronounced by physicians. He was conveyed to his residence, laid out, and his afflicted relatives proceeded to make the usual arrangements for his funeral, which was appointed for Sunday. Shortly before the hour appointed on that day, the body exhibited signs of returning animation, and in a few moments afterwards, to the astonishment of all, the young man in the coffin, who was of course believed to be dead, was able to converse with his friends. It is supposed, however, that he will survive his injuries.—*Boston Ledger.*

FROM CARSON VALLEY.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

GENOA, CARSON VALLEY, U. T., February 20, 1859.

As early as October last, Old Borvas gave notice of what he intended to do, by a few blasts cold enough to freeze the marrow in the bones of a white bear; he continued to puff away at intervals, occasionally bringing alone his breath in such a cold blast about the 5th of the present month, when those intervals which had been getting to be less and less frequent for a long time ceased altogether; ever since it has been blowing a perfect hurricane, and snow has fallen every day for three weeks; what depth it has attained in this valley I know not, it is so deep that we would have to send down to the sea coast and borrow a deep sea line in order to ascertain its profundity.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

I understand that there is more snow now lying on the Sierra Nevada than ever known before. For some time in the early part of the winter the stages made their regular trips, for these were laid aside and sleds used, when the snow became too deep for sleighing, a narrow track was cut, and the mails packed over on mules; this has now become impracticable, and the Pony express himself, who must have been either on or under a snow drift, finds it impossible to cross the ridge of the Sierra. In a most noble manner, as its remains now declare. It was in this temple that Phidias' renowned ivory statue of the goddesses stood; the gold used in its dress was worth about $576,000. This rock of the Acropolis is one perfect mass of ruins—ruins, too, that will cope with any in the world, Egypt not excepted. There are growing on this field of stone the emblems of Minerva. After spending many hours among these interesting remains, we descended to the Cotapelos, which is now occupied by the site of modern Athens. There were many wonderful buildings in this part of the