Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

GRAND BARBECUE AT COLLIERVILLE.

The Democracy of Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn., notify their brethren and the rest of mankind, that they will give a barbecue on Saturday, the 3d proximo, in honor of the late victory of the party in their district and county. There will be a number of good speakers present, and any amount of good cheer. The Committee of arrangements request us to extend a general invitation.

NO HOPES FOR THE OPPOSITION.

Since the recent elections, says the Washington *States*, the Opposition have been speculating in regard to the election of a President by the House of Representatives in the event of a failure on the part of the people.

As some misapprehension exists on this subject, we present the clauses of the Constitution regulating such elections, and the strength of each party, as shown by the elections that have taken place. Article 12of the Constitution, in regard to choosing the President by the House of Representatives, provides: "But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation for each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

There are thirty-three States; necessary to a choice, seventeen. Elections have been held in twenty-eight States, with the following result:

DEMOCRATS.—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Oregon—11.

REPUBLICANS.—Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin—13.

OPPOSITION.—Tennessee—1.

TIES.—Michigan, North Carolina and Kentucky—3.

Of the five States yet to elect, in the last election, the Democrats carried Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana—4; and Maryland was tied.

If the delegation from these States stand in the next session as the last Congress, the Democrats will have fifteen, Republicans thirteen, Opposition one, and four States tied. So that by no union or combination between the Republicans and Opposition can they elect a President by the House of Representatives, unless they carry three out of the five States yet to elect.

The same article of the Constitution further provides: "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." In the event of the failure of the people to choose the Vice-President, the Senate chooses, and "a majority of the whole number of Senators shall be necessary to a choice."

The next Senate will consist of sixty-six members; necessary to a choice, 34. The Democrats have 38, Republicans 24, Americans 2, Texas and Oregon one each to elect. So that, unless the Republicans and Opposition carry three of the States of Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Maryland, they will be powerless in the House of Representatives in electing a President. The Democrats will, having sufficient strength to choose their candidate, in such a contingency, the Vice-President—to be elected by a Democratic Senate—will be the President.

PROTECTION TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD.

The news by the steamer *Asia*, if we may rely upon the Liverpool *Times*, is to the effect that the government of Hanover will comply with the demand of the United States, and release from its army a naturalized citizen of this country who has been impressed into its army. The prompt and energetic manner in which the Administration of President Buchanan has acted in this case must be very creditable to it, and is a full refutation of the falsehood, that it was directed in its duty upon this question. It has laid down the principle that no naturalized citizen of the United States can be forced to do service in the army of his native land unless he has been an actual deserter from its ranks. The Liverpool *Times* thus bears testimony in the vigor and efficiency of the United States Government. It says:

"It seems that a native of Hanover, who stands in this position, (naturalized in the United States,) has recently returned to the country of his birth, was drafted into the military, and compelled to do military service.

"He refused, pleaded the laws of his adopted country, and appealed for protection to the American Consul. The American Government has taken up the case, and has at once promptly demanded his release. It has done more than this. It has caused similar representations to be made to the other German Governments, who are made to understand that American citizens cannot be called upon to submit to the dictates of arbitrary rule. The German states, in consequence, (whether willingly or not, we know not,) have yielded to them, will give way, and they will respect the rights of the three Germanic-Americans, for fear lest the Federal Government should demand a amount of dollars, with which to pass the evening of their days in their native country.

"It is a remarkable fact, that there is no great power with which the United States has army and navy to the United States, and yet which makes itself most feared and respected abroad."

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

The fact becomes more apparent every day, that the only party in the South which will be arrayed against the Democracy in 1860, is made up of the remnants of the old Whig party, and who, says the *Richmond Examiner*, since the downfall of that party, have been kept in antagonism to the Democracy solely by hereditary hatred. The columns of every paper devoted to the interests of the Opposition in the southern States may be searched in vain for any programme of governmental measures to be inaugurated by the Opposition should it get the control of the Government, or for any declaration of the principles and policy by which the administration of the Government will be guided. So far, as appears from any developments already made, the only thing which prompts the organization of an Opposition party at the South at all is, an insane desire to overthrow the Democracy, if by chance something may come of it. What that something is to be, to whose advantage it is to come, whether indeed any advantage can accrue to anybody from such a change in the Government, are questions about which the leaders of the Opposition to the South do not seem to give themselves the slightest trouble. All they wish or desire is to overthrow the Democratic party—that is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, of all the appeals and pronouncisments which they put forth to the public.

There are men at this time acting in concert with what is styled the Opposition, who are deluded with the idea that they are fighting for principle, and not for mere factious purposes, as the great body of the Opposition undoubtedly believe. These individuals have yet ideas which they are anxious to engraft upon the public policy of the country, and their only chance for this is by acting against the Democracy until they shall be overthrown, and the era of experiment is inaugurated under the reign of the Opposition. Now and then one of these wake out of the delusion, and discovers that the party styling itself Opposition is just so purely, but a mere faction, utterly incapable, in the nature of things, of ever pleasing any of good, and only potent for mischief, disracting and dividing where there ought to be harmony and unity. That such men become disgusted with their associates, and speak out that disgust in terms not to be mistaken, is nothing more than natural. No man who rightly apprehends the obligations of his citizenship could do otherwise, and however we feel no astonishment or surprise when language like the following meets our view:

"This Opposition party I regard as not a faction, having no measure of public policy—no motive of feeling to actuate them other than hate to Democracy and hope for office—and so I have charged throughout the District—a faction which, if successful, will be powerless for good and only powerful for evil. Regarding the Democratic party as the only true national party of the country, and the only one capable of fighting successfully the many factions of the day, and the Black-Republican party particularly, I believe it to be the duty of all true constitutional, national men, and the people of the South especially, in the present and approaching crisis of 1860, to sustain that party. Hence, it is my help and support shall be given."

These bold words are from the pen of a member of the Opposition, (Stephen F. J. Trabue,) who ran in the Eighth District of Kentucky, for Congress, but who retired from the canvass before the day of election, and they cannot be gainsaid by any frank, candid man among his late associates.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA.—This is the golden age, says the *New York Post*, of the Jews in America. They number some two hundred and fifty thousand, who still adhere to the faith of Abraham. They have forty thousand in New York alone. Two Senators and four Congressmen are of the Jewish faith, which shows the earliest political talent of the race. The Christian Jews do not number more than three or four hundred, of whom one hundred are studying for the ministry.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As your editorial corps was not represented at the Musical Convention, at Trenton, last week, I take the liberty of furnishing a brief account of what was done and the great success which attended the effort. The enterprise was undertaken with no small degree of hesitation, not because there is any lack of musical talent in the western district, but on account of the general suspicion in regard to a measure entirely new in the West. In the Eastern and Middle States much good has been accomplished by such conventions among teachers, musicians and artizans. An *esprit de corps* is thus created which develops latent talent and energy, while it improves the taste and affords periodic occasions for mutual encouragement and personal gratification to those who attend. The benefits of agricultural fairs have been evident to all who have witnessed the improvements they have secured to this branch of industry. The same results will be produced by like means, in other pursuits, if perseveringly and generously continued.

The convention met on Tuesday, and was comprised of musicians possessing various degrees of attainment, who devoted about seven hours a day in practicing "the art sublime," under the direction of Prof. Chase, of Memphis. He had been employed by a committee, appointed by conference, with several persons interested in exciting more attention to vocal music. The necessity for a higher standard of sacred music brought together a large number of persons, including ministers of the Gospel, professors of music and amateurs, who gave themselves fully and zealously to the work. There were sixty-five persons enrolled as members of the convention, by whom a concert was given on Wednesday night, and another on Thursday night, the proceeds of which, with the initiation fee, paid by the male members, were appropriated to meet the necessary expenses. The various towns of the Western District were nearly all represented, and those who came together as strangers became attached to each other by harmonic bonds that will secure long cherished friendship. It was a union of heart as well as notes that made it a most delightful as well as profitable occasion.

The influence of the convention, it was universally conceded by the citizens of Trenton and the large number of attendants at the concerts, was elevating and refining. The happy combination of social glees, comic songs of unexceptional morality, and anthems of praise, made it one of the best harmonic concerts ever given in this part of the country. The execution was remarkably fine, and especially when considered as an almost impromptu rendering of some difficult pieces by persons who had never practiced together.

It was quite evident that an accomplished leader, like Prof. Chase, can put the members of such a body, and specially those who have learned the elementary music so as to read notes, upon the right course in a very few hours, and thus make their studies profitable to them when they return to their homes. Many a family, and quite a goodly number of churches will experience the truth of this remark in the rapid improvement of music, made by persons who have received new and valuable hints to carry back from this convention to their associates.

In order to exhibit more clearly the character of the exercises, I include the programme of the second concert, viz:

Greeting Glee.
Anthem—How Beautiful is Zion.
Mackerel Catcher's Glee.
Anthem—The Lord is King.
Quartette—Ship of Zion.
Duett—Voices of the Night.
Quartette—Our Arab Homes are wild and free.
Glee—The Girl in a Calico Dress.
Concert Polka—Instrumental.
Chorus—Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
Anthem—How Beautiful upon the Mountain.
Connecticut Pedlar—Comic.
Quartette—Many comes Laughing o'er the Plain.
Solo—Widow McCline.
Song—Come where my love lies Sleeping.
Thalburg's Sweet Home—Instrumental.
Duett—Gentle Sighs the Breeze.
Song—Come where the Violets Blow.
Sleigh Solo on the Piano.
Old Hundred, closing with the Doxology, in which the large audience were invited to join.

It was truly an entertainment, and enjoyed by all. The impression made by it was in favor of religion and purity. In contrast with the usual amusements offered to the community, it created the conviction that such entertainments will soon elevate the taste above the vulgar songs and mountebank jests that are so generally enjoyed, because there is a want of just such occasions in the several towns of the West, where all of people seek enjoyments and pleasures, and the only way to protect vicious and demoralizing public entertainments is to meet this innate demand of our nature by the substitution of the good, the ennobling and instructive.

The Convention was organized into a permanent association, styled the *Musical Union of West Tennessee*. The next Convention is to be held at Jackson, commencing on Monday night the 26th of December, and to continue until Saturday.

What all was so well done, it would seem invidious to personate any part of what was done; but I cannot resist the inclination to state the fact that Prof. W. E. Marvin, has given at lenetsic weeks, of time wholly to this enterprize and that he is entitled to the credit of bringing together this few array of musical talent and enthusiasm. Nor should less praise be awarded to Mrs. Bright, Principal of the Odd Fellows' Female Institute, Musical Department, who was well represented by her three daughters, all of whom, she has accomplished singers and performer. No better testimonial of her thorough and successful teaching can be given, than was afforded by them on this occasion.

The proceedings of the Convention and the constitution of the Musical Union will be published in pamphlet form, and it is hoped, inspire a new zeal for improvement, especially in sacred song. SPECTATOR.

TRENTON, Aug. 22, 1859.

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The official returns come in slowly. The following were all that had been received at the office of the Secretary of State up to ten o'clock yesterday, (Saturday:)

	Harris	Fitzgerald	Haynes	Freeman	Head	Deadrick	Shackelford	Reese	Milligan
Bedford	294	20	207	30	9	1	11	1	1
Hamilton	46	4	17	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln	17	19	19	3	1	1	1	1	1
Bedford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cannon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lauderdale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montgomery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robertson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rutherford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sevier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelby	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sullivan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sumner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trousdale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unicoi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Van Buren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weakley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williamson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Area of the whole United States, 3,026,494 square miles.

Area of the whole United States, 3,011,564 square miles.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VISIT TO ROME.—An attempt was recently made by a writer in the New York *Tribune* to create an impression on the public mind that General Pierce had not been treated with respect on his late visit to Rome, when the opposite of the assertion was the truth. The sparkling volume of Colonel Fuller, entitled "Sparks from a Locomotive," speaks of the ex-President in Rome in this wise:

But of all the strangers of distinction in Rome, none is more courted or more respected than our much abused ex-President, Franklin Pierce. Modest, affable, and courteous, everybody is seeking his society with as much eagerness as he avoids publicity. He refuses all invitations, except it be to join a few Americans, and these—for instance, at a "cocktail party" at Harry Sleeper—we find him the most entertaining and the most agreeable of companions. He will hear news from England, which he has never visited, and where he will find it difficult to avoid all the honors that await him.

I saw some of the American papers are urging General Pierce's name as a candidate for the next Presidential term, but it is utterly useless. Nothing can induce him to accept a second nomination, nor a public office of any grade. Notwithstanding my own "official head" was one of the first to roll into the basket under General Pierce's Administration, yet I cannot but say, in all sincerity and truth, that I would sum up his biography in these brief words: He was a brave General, a patriotic President, an honest man. His enemies found it easy to abuse, but impossible to impeach him.

Thus it is that a man who deports himself like a modest and well-bred gentleman finds, where he least expects it, tongues and pens to vindicate him from the calumnies of bitter enemies. General Pierce, at the last accounts, was on a visit to the lake district of England, and may be expected to reach his home in New Hampshire in a few weeks.

BAPTIST STATISTICS OF 1858.—The "grand total of regular Baptists in North America," shows that there are in the United States five hundred and ninety Associations, twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-three churches, seven thousand five hundred and sixty ordained ministers, one thousand and thirty-five licentiates, nine hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one communicants, and that the number baptized in 1858 was ninety-eight thousand five hundred and eight, nearly one hundred thousand baptisms, and a little less than a million of members. The largest number of Baptists reported from any State is Virginia—one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-six. The largest number baptized in any one State is New York—ten thousand eight hundred and two, and the next largest Georgia—seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four. The *Baptist Examiner* gives the names of thirty-three colleges, fourteen theological seminaries, twenty-nine weekly newspapers, sixteen monthlies, and two quarterlies, that depend on Baptists for their support. The names are also given of sixty-four new church edifices erected in 1858, of two hundred and thirty-eight new churches constituted, of sixty-five ministers deceased, and three hundred and four ministers ordained—a number six or seven times larger than the whole number graduated in the same year, 1858, from all our theological institutions.—*Examiner.*

FORCES IN THE WAR.

The *Journal des Debats* corrects the assertion of Francis Joseph, that his army had been defeated by superior numbers. In reviewing the facts and figures furnished from allied sources, the *Debats* finds that the Kaiser has exaggerated not only the numbers of his enemies, but the losses of his own troops at Solferino. It gives the following table:

MONTEBELLO.	Engaged	K. & W.
French	8,700	400
Sardinian	900	250
Total	9,600	650
Austrians	15,000	1,150
Prisoners, 500; and 4 guns.		
PALESTRO.	Engaged	K. & W.
Sardinian	14,000	1,000
French	2,200	350
Total	16,200	1,400
Austrians	21,500	2,100
Prisoners, 800; and 6 guns.		
MAGENTA AND STRIGNANO.	Engaged	K. & W.
French	54,000	4,500
Austrians	58,000	13,000
In this action the French lost 200 prisoners and 1 gun; the Austrians 7,000 prisoners and 4 guns.		
SOLFERINO.	Engaged	K. & W.
French	118,000	9,000
Austrians	150,000	13,000
Total	148,000	16,000
Austrians	170,000	21,000
The Allies lost 350 prisoners, the Austrians 7,000 prisoners and 30 guns.		

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—The following is the full official vote of Kentucky on Governor. It is arranged by Congressional Districts. We take it from the Frankfort Yeoman, of Wednesday. Magoffin's majority is rather larger than was reported:

	Bell	Magoffin.
First	8,701	9,868
Second	7,112	7,448
Third	7,023	8,073
Fourth	7,556	7,266
Fifth	7,261	7,766
Sixth	7,351	7,918
Seventh	6,362	6,505
Eighth	4,909	6,909
Ninth	6,172	6,587
Tenth	3,932	5,143
	67,441	70,467
		67,441
		3,026

The total vote of the State is several thousand larger than was ever polled before in the State.

General Houston Elected.

As the smoke of the late contest clears away in Texas, it becomes more and more apparent that he has been elected Governor of that State. A few years ago, in consequence of his reputed affiliation with the Know-Nothings, and of his decided opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he lost, apparently, every particle of the popularity he once enjoyed in Texas. In a trial of strength with Runnels, the gentleman whom he has just beaten, he was defeated by something like ten thousand majority, and soon afterwards failed to secure a re-election to the Senate of the United States. Apparently, he had completely shuffled off the political coil, and when he delivered his valedictory in the Senate in February, no one believed that Sam would again play a part in the politics of the country. Indeed, General Houston's talk was different from that of his friends, who had been greatly given weary of political life, and of having become disgusted with its cares. His national aspirations and fondness for the union and the slave institutions of the South, had destroyed him, notwithstanding his great former servi es, his personal popularity, and his eloquence and adroitness in speaking. The old self-seeker fell, it was hoped, to rise no more in Texas.

Upon returning home, however, his views underwent a sudden change, and he entered the lists against his former competitor, Governor Runnels.

The State Rights party of Texas started an unnecessary and disastrous issue. They made the re-opening of the slave trade the great question in the election, dividing their own party and driving off many. The speeches of the canvass were filled chiefly with the subject. Houston saw his advantage, mounted the Opposition, and has ridden to victory over those who, on State Rights grounds and resistance to Northern aggression, had beaten him to the earth by overwhelming odds. To the end of his age, he will be a cripple in his gait, and the scars of the fight in this place, were added the memories of the past, which completed the work of his success.

He canvassed the State most actively, everywhere relied, among his old comrades in arms, recollections of San Jacinto and of the early glories and sufferings of the founders of the republic, melted his audience to tears, and spread with great effect himself, as the result shows.

The State Rights party of Texas have brought defeat upon themselves by making an impracticable and mischievous issue. Let it be a lesson to be remembered. The people of the South should be informed on the subject, but to make it matter for voting, and a living issue, dividing our people, is a foolish and fatal move. If the people be considered calmly, and thoroughly sifted by discussion nearly. When the South is in a position to act on it, it will be time enough to make it an issue. But, until then, such a use of it is only fraught with evil. In this instance it has paralyzed the State Rights party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and one most unshaken in disposition within our borders.—A Southern Freesoiler. *Charleston Mercury, 13th.*

LONDON AND PARIS.—A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of London and Paris, says London is much the largest city of the two, and much the richer in the aggregate; and while its population, the suburbs included, amounts to about three million, that of Paris is estimated at little more than one million. The area enclosed within the walls of the latter city is eight thousand five hundred English miles, and from north to south the measurement is three and a half miles, while from east to west it is nearly five miles. The length of the wall including Paris, as built by Louis Philippe, is fourteen miles, and the circuit of the fortifications is twenty-three miles. This structure, although erected at an immense expense, is now considered of but little importance, except in the event of an invasion. Its object at first was to check or possibly prevent insurrection. But such an idea is ridiculed at the present time. The city lies in a vast plain, considerably above the level of the sea, and is watered by the Seine. There are six great reservoirs for the purpose of receiving and distributing water, and there are no less than twenty-three bridges over the Seine, three of which are suspension bridges.

COMPARATIVE EXTENT OF TERRITORY.—When we read of the wealth and power of England it is not easy to conceive that her territory—i. e., the territory of England proper—is less than that of several of our individual States; and that the area of the United Kingdom, including England, Scotland and Ireland is less than half the area of Texas, and less than one half of California. The following figures will show how large to be true:

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
United Kingdom	121,115	Texas	237,504
England	50,922	Minnesota	166,080
Scotland	30,405	Missouri	67,380
Ireland	32,960	Virginia	61,352
		Pennsylvania	46,000
Wales	7,336	Tennessee	45,600
		Georgia	58,000
		Alabama	50,722
		Louisiana	46,431
		Mississippi	47,156
		Florida	59,268
		Illinois	55,405
		Indiana	36,040
		Ohio	39,964
		Oregon, about	90,000
		California	155,980
		Minnesota	166,080

A TRIP across THE ATLANTIC.

Perils of the Passage—Fogs and Icebergs—A Brilliant Scene—Excitement and Consolation—Divine Worship, etc.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman who was a passenger for Liverpool in the July trip of the *Persia*, to his friend in Mobile:

STEAMER PERSIA, mid-ocean, July 14, 1859.

Then came fog, fog, for three days and nights, until one thousand miles were passed, Cape Race and Newfoundland banks. Here the air began to be very cold, requiring thick winter clothing, indicating that we were approaching the region of icebergs. Sure enough, on the afternoon of the 6th, while we were at dinner, the cry of "iceberg" was heard through the cabin, (a convenient excuse for many to leave the table, as it was a little rough;) this cry was well understood afterwards, when it became necessary for any one to leave before meals were over, and often accompanied with considerable amusement;) but to the icebergs. We rushed on deck, and there, far away over the sea, was a dim mass of white substance, which we could not distinguish from land; then another came, very large and grand, about ten miles distant—a great mountain of ice, like a huge, bold promontory, jutting out into the wild waste of waters, while the waves dashed in foam and spray upon its cold and barren sides.

Then the sunlight flashed over glassy hights with a dazzling brilliancy, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow, from peak to peak, until the mass passed into a shadow, and then appeared like a great mountain of snow, of the purest whiteness, untouched by that which defiles and darkens. To one, we passed within half a mile, and could with great distinctness see its huge sides cut into ridges and gullies, by the streams that were trickling down to the ocean; on the same side was seen the form of a house, indeed there was anything there that the imagination could picture out of such fantastic shapes and strange appearances. The cold gusts of wind that swept the ice fields came over our vessel like a wintry blast, producing the intensest cold. They say that sailors can tell when they approach icebergs, even in the darkest night, by the change in the temperature of the atmosphere; in their own language, they "can smell them."

These are the strange visitors from the unknown regions of the inhospitable North, that break away from the icy fetters of their frozen continents, drifting down by current and breeze, seeking the warm gushes of a treacherous sunlight of a milder clime, which deceives their confidence, and before the hour one monsters become conscious of this inane into which they have incontinently drifted, the warm embraces of an enemy are around them, melting their icy hearts, and sending them into the common level of the waters. Thus it is often with those that think themselves strongly intrenched in virtue, when they trust themselves too far amid the wiles of temptation. But these feelings of the sublime that we experienced while gazing upon these strange monuments of nature were mingled with a sense of danger occasioned by the rare possibility of dashing upon one of the icebergs, which would be death, nearly, utterly alight that was rapidly approaching.

Eleven icebergs had been passed, and we could tell but that there was one directly in our path before us, upon which we would strike and never be heard of more. Late that evening, a party of gentlemen were enjoying their Havanas in the smoking saloon, among whom the writer expressed his thoughts somewhat as above—all the other passengers had retired, and were long since wrapped in slumber, when suddenly the cry of "hard port," "hard port," in hurried stern command, was heard on deck, and through where we were sitting, rushed sailors to obey the order, the poor man that was tugging in vain at the wheel—the engine stopped and the steam made a deafening roar as it escaped. Terrified, for we could not be at so much unusual commotion, we rushed on deck, fell to the guards in anxious suspense, to get to know whether the billows were upon the point of collapsing, whether an iceberg was, in a moment, to receive us into its cold embrace, or whether two ill-fated vessels were to go down together in one terrible crash, in a dark night, and the unfeeling waters to roll and dash over them forever.

Soon our anxiety was relieved and we breathed freely afterwards, as we saw dimly glimmering through the the thick misty rain the hight of a vessel on our larboard side safely passing. We went below and found the utmost confusion prevailing. The ladies that were disturbed, were frightened and terrified almost to swooning, and the gentlemen less so from shame and exposure, they rushed here and there, not knowing what to do, or what had happened, shrieking and seeking for friends and relatives to save them from the dreadful fate. At last all was quieted and the excitement allayed—but there were many too much excited to seek repose that night.

The next morning broke mild and pleasant, when we had our first sight of a whale. Many were seen that day, spouting in the waves, making their hights known to the ear, as lashed the water in one foam as they dashed along with lightning speed. Their skin seemed to us to be of the same color of and appearance as that of an elephant. We saw but twenty-five at a time, as they plunged and leaped, porpoise-like, through the water. It was a strange and wonderful sight, and we could not stay from such a creature, and the oh! ah! exclamations of surprise, attested that it was a new experience to more than one.

Sunday, 10th, was a disagreeable, cold, rainy day; the water was very rough, and many at breakfast disappeared, evidently to see the weather. But, notwithstanding the inclement weather, there were some at the table. Our party was kept well and on deck through the roughest part of the voyage. Service was read by Capt. Jackson in the morning.

At half past ten the sailors came marching into the cabin, dressed very neat in British uniform, and formed in rows in