THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBER & CO.
C. F. WEBER, E. PILSBY,
E. PETERSEN, H. DOYSON.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, do 5
In all cases, subscribers must give the name of the Post-office to which they wish to be directed. In the event of their persons receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a regular subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, at noon, a handsome lot of ground, on the corner of Esplanade and Robertson streets, First District. For particulars see advertisement.

By C. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, damaged bonnets and hats; also, domestic dry goods.

By E. Turpin, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 Old Levee street, stock in trade.

By H. F. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, foot of Canal street, lot of flour.

SOUND VIEWS.

Now and anon, amidst the din of opposing parties, and the fierce clamor of sectional feuds, the people are called upon to listen to calm words of wisdom and counsels of moderation from sound patriots who, standing aloof from the prevailing excitement, and surveying by passions, are well qualified to address their country men in the tongue of soberness and truth. Among the Northern men who have endeavored to warn the country of its peril, and to check the violence of partisan animosity, the venerable NATHAN APPLETON is not the least conspicuous. Formerly a member of Congress; always remarkable for solid sense and sound principles, a Whig in those days when the term embraced an enlightened conservatism limited to no State, but broad enough for the whole Union, Mr. APPLETON is well qualified by a life of usefulness and probity to speak in tones of mingled kindness and rebuke to those sectional madmen whose unrelenting hostility threatens to overthrow the Constitution. We have read with great satisfaction his letter to WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, in reference to slavery agitation and the present crisis. There are portions of that speech which every Northern man, age, and every Southern man should take to heart and deeply ponder. Mr. APPLETON does not mince matters in the least, but in speaking to his own North, expresses himself in terms of unqualified condemnation of her course. The following passages are written in an admirable spirit:

I say to the North, to the free States, why agitate or discuss all the question of slavery? There are four millions of negro slaves in certain States of the Union, with about seven millions of whites. Between the two races there is an impassable gulf which makes amalgamation or absorption impossible. So strong is the antagonism of race, that many of the free States have the most stringent laws, in order to keep free negroes out of their borders, considering them a public nuisance. No man can candidly believe that these eleven millions can live together with equal rights, under our institutions. As to emigration that is equally out of the question. It is utterly inadequate, if desirable. It is not easy to point out where they would be better off. It is doubtful if it would be so well off in the West India islands, under their new system of coolies. Certainly not in Canada, where they are not wanted, and where they are miserable. Then there is the question of property to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars. This, to be sure, is nothing to a thoroughgoing Abolitionist, who accounts the loss of making man a chattel. The political economist, however, knows that all property is the creature of legislation.

Anything is property which the law makes so. Slaves are, therefore, property in the slave States, and we of the free States have nothing to do with the question. Can any man seriously suppose that such an amount of property can be abandoned or annihilated? Slavery has lasted since the days of Abraham, and may last until the days of soberness and truth in the Northern men who have endeavored to warn the country of its peril, and to check the violence of partisan animosity, the venerable NATHAN APPLETON is not the least conspicuous. Formerly a member of Congress; always remarkable for solid sense and sound principles, a Whig in those days when the term embraced an enlightened conservatism limited to no State, but broad enough for the whole Union, Mr. APPLETON is well qualified by a life of usefulness and probity to speak in tones of mingled kindness and rebuke to those sectional madmen whose unrelenting hostility threatens to overthrow the Constitution. We have read with great satisfaction his letter to WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, in reference to slavery agitation and the present crisis. There are portions of that speech which every Northern man, age, and every Southern man should take to heart and deeply ponder. Mr. APPLETON does not mince matters in the least, but in speaking to his own North, expresses himself in terms of unqualified condemnation of her course. The following passages are written in an admirable spirit:

I say to the North, to the free States, why agitate or discuss all the question of slavery? There are four millions of negro slaves in certain States of the Union, with about seven millions of whites. Between the two races there is an impassable gulf which makes amalgamation or absorption impossible. So strong is the antagonism of race, that many of the free States have the most stringent laws, in order to keep free negroes out of their borders, considering them a public nuisance. No man can candidly believe that these eleven millions can live together with equal rights, under our institutions. As to emigration that is equally out of the question. It is utterly inadequate, if desirable. It is not easy to point out where they would be better off. It is doubtful if it would be so well off in the West India islands, under their new system of coolies. Certainly not in Canada, where they are not wanted, and where they are miserable. Then there is the question of property to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars. This, to be sure, is nothing to a thoroughgoing Abolitionist, who accounts the loss of making man a chattel. The political economist, however, knows that all property is the creature of legislation.

Anything is property which the law makes so. Slaves are, therefore, property in the slave States, and we of the free States have nothing to do with the question. Can any man seriously suppose that such an amount of property can be abandoned or annihilated? Slavery has lasted since the days of Abraham, and may last until the days of Abraham's children. Where there has been unity of race, they have been absorbed, but with us that is impossible. All attempts of the North, therefore, to alter the state of slavery in the South, are utterly idle and futile. Possibly some improvement may be made in the treatment of slaves; but that had best be left to the parties interested. All pressure from without is hateful and unjustifiable.

MR. APPLETON is very decided also in his expostulations with the South. He asks why the South persists in useless agitation upon mere abstractions. "You," says he, "have passed a sum of all the territory in which slave labor can be profitably employed for many generations. Why trouble yourselves about slavery in the Territories to which it is not suited? Why claim or suspect an equality of political power actually, when your white population is less than half that of the free States, with the population constantly increasing by foreign emigration? Why threaten disunion unless you can control the Presidential election? Your true palladium is the Constitution of the United States. This is your sole safety."

Here is much more to the same effect, all intended to point out the unnatural, unchristian, unpatriotical character of these differences, and to suggest mutual forbearance, kindness and moderation. We know that the ultras on both sides will see notwithstanding progressive gentlemen who fancy that we have outgrown the era of good feeling and patriotism—will style Mr. APPLETON a fool, a dotard, or some equally cogent and refined epithet, and fancy they dispose of him and his views with a supercilious toss of the pen, and a supercilious lowering look of the eye, and a supercilious curve of two. We only wish there were a few more such logical arguments—men of thought, full brains and kindly hearts, of good sense, warmed by national sentiments, and a catholic and comprehensive love of the Union. Had we many NATHAN APPLETONS, Massachusetts would cease to be the hot bed of Abolition, and South Carolina would be ashamed to preach disunion.

MADAME GAZZANIGA'S CONCERT.—Odd Fellows Hall was completely filled last evening with a markedly fashionable audience, and Madame Gazzaniga's first operatic concert was the occasion of an enthusiastic ovation. The beautiful champagne duette from La Traviata was given charmingly by Madame Gazzaniga and Signor Tamaro, and all the gems selected were well received. Mr Harry Sanderson performed the grand fantasia from Les Huguenots in a masterly manner, and was encored twice in succession. The last sacred, classical and operatic concert will be given to-morrow. Wednesday evening, which is to conclude with the entire fourth act of La Traviata.

JACKSON RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that, for the accommodation of those desirous of witnessing the inauguration of the Clay monument, tickets will be placed at each station, for which full two chase fare will be charged to New Orleans Purchasers will be entitled to return tickets free of charge. See advertisement.

Public attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Commerce street, by the Sheriff, of that valuable dwelling-house, and lot of ground, on the corner of Esplanade and Robertson streets, First District. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, see advertisement.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of foreign and domestic Dry Goods to take place This day, at the residence of B. Rogers & Co., No. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Over $100, thirty days credit.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale at auction, by Bernard Turpin, of 50 cases prunes, for account of whom it may concern, which will take place this day, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 26 Old Levee street.

TEXAS.—We have Texas dates to the 29th ult. They are destitute of interest. The Galveston News says:

The body of Wm. M Taylor was found on Tuesday last floating in McKinney's Bayou, near the Powder House. An inquest was held on the body by the coroner's jury. Which returned in a verdict of "death by suicide, committed while laboring under a fit of insanity." The circles of deceased were found on his body, also his hat and shoes, upon his body was found a large revolver, loaded. The deceased had been missing from his residence some Monday morning last.

The Queen of England and the Prince Consort have presented their grandchild, the son and heir of Prince and Princess Frederick William, an exceedingly costly, beautiful and artistically manufactured cup and cover, in gold, in remembrance of their having been godfather and godmother of the young Prince. The whole of the jewels used as ornaments are valuable diamonds, and the cup bears an inscription in English as follows: "Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to their grandchild, Frederick William Victor Albert, in remembrance of the 5th of March, 1860." The date is that of the baptism of the young Prince.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE.—The St. Louis *Republican* has the following dispatch

Independence, Mo., March 29.—At 11 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered which has resulted in the destruction of nearly the whole south side of the city. If the wind continues to increase it is feared the west side will also be consumed. Among the buildings destroyed are the Independence Hotel, two drug stores, ten or twelve business houses, and several dwellings.

Independence, March 30—9 A. M.—The loss by the fire thus far is not less than $100,000, and it is still raging.

The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes that the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, the sensation English preacher, now holding forth daily here, and whom thousands are rushing to hear, is a young man of thirty, who looks younger, tall, slight, and elegant in figure. His black hair is thrown back from a delicate, pale face, remarkable for sensibility and for the sweetness of its expression. He has a dark eye, and a mobile mouth; even in repose sympathy quivers in its tremulous curves. He has an acutely nervous organization; he is sensitive and sympathetic. In his spirit, not in his brain, lies the talisman of his power. His thought does not wander amid the stars, but hovers on a level with your heart. His language does not scintillate the cold sheen of a rapt imagination; it is warm with the life blood of sensation. His voice, solemn, far-reaching, vibrating with a sweet, half melancholy tenderness, yet flexible enough for any passage for woe, although you hear it could quiver a thousand. The man is consecrated to his work; his whole soul is baptized with the love of it, and the great God blesses him that it is.

MARIE DE CONCEPTION is the principal of about one hundred different names of the daughter of Queen Isabella, born December 16, 1859.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,641.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP BAVARIA.

Approaching Crisis in Italy.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The United States mail steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, Southampton and Havre, arrived at this port to-day.

The Bavaria left Southampton on Sunday, the 18th ultimo, and brings one day's later political news than what received by the Arabia.

The Bavaria brought no commercial news.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The most important political news received by the Bavaria is the rapidly approaching crisis in Italy, which seems to be the all absorbing topic on the continent.

It is thought that Prince Carignan will assume the position of Governor-General of Central Italy, lately occupied by General Boutboun-pagne.

The Paris journal *La Patrie* says that the question of annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled.

Negotiations in Tuscany are in a fair way of conclusion.

Letters received from Rome say the agitation is so great in that city that it is doubtful whether the French army will be able to restrain the people much longer.

The second warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, is said to have been sent to Turin.

Great indignation is being manifested in Tuscany towards the Pope, in consequence of another circular lately issued by him, which, together with other important measures taken by him, are considered in high quarters as inimical to Austrian interests. The circular of the Pope was actively tending to verify the prognosis laid down in the pamphlet entitled "Le Pape et le Congres." The last circular of the Pope will probably cause him to lose every portion of his domain with the exception of Rome.

CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, April 2.—The election for Governor and other State officers was held to day in this State.

Unusual excitement prevails throughout the State, and great activity is manifested as to the result.

Up to 10 o'clock to night the returns from the several counties so far as heard from, are too meagre to predict any definite result. The vote is believed to be very close.

LARGE FIRE IN JACKSONPORT, ARK.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—A fire broke out in the town of Jacksonport, in the State of Arkansas, by which the almost entire business portion of the place was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000, of which amount $60,000 is said to be covered by insurance.

SAILING OF STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The United States mail steamship Fulton, Capt. J. A. Wooten, left her wharf at the foot of Canal street this morning for Southampton and Havre. She took out the New Orleans mails for Europe received here on the 25th ult., and the foreign mails for the same port on Friday, the 30th. The Fulton took out $260,000 of specie on freight.

The steamship City of Manchester, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, left this port on Saturday, the 31st instant, for Liverpool.

The City of Manchester took out $110,000 in specie on freight.

The U. S. mail steamship Teutonia sailed for Hamburg, Southampton and Havre on Saturday, the 31st inst. She took out $250,000 of specie on freight.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP OF WAR VINCENNES.

BOSTON, April 2.—The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, Benjamin J. Totten, commander, of the African squadron, has arrived, and is now at anchor in this harbor.

STEAMBOAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—The steamer Kate May, with 700 bales of cotton on board, was destroyed by fire at this point on Saturday last. Every thing on board except monarch Boat and cargo total loss.

DEATH.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Major J. N. Page died at his residence near Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 26th ult.

HEAVY HAIL STORM IN CARROLL PARISH, LA.

VICKSBURG, April 2.—On Saturday night last a violent hail storm passed over the north eastern part of the Parish of Carroll.

At Pecan Grove, in the parish of Carroll, great damage was done on the plantation owned by Mr. Hosea Bowman. The negro quarters, together with a newly finished dwelling house, were blown by the violence of the storm. His loss is estimated at $15,000. There were no lives lost.

THE CELEBRATED DIVORCE CASE.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The celebrated divorce case of Carstang vs. Shaw has been decided in favor of the defendant, reversing the decision of the lower court, by which Miss Carstang was awarded $100,000.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—Dr. Henry Curow was shot and almost instantly killed on Saturday last at the Commercial Hotel, by F. P. Trewitt, of Sparta.

Dr. Curow was professionally called out by Trewitt to attend upon him, and while writing out a prescription was shot in the back part of the head by Trewitt.

There are no rumors as to the motive of this dreadful deed, of which the most prevalent is that Trewitt had the insane pen.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The overland mail with advices from California, has arrived at Malloy's Station, the terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

The news possesses no features of importance.

LARGE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 19th inst. a fire broke out in the city of San Francisco, by which eight of the largest buildings were destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS.—March 18.—The flour market closed buoyant. The demand for various qualities was fair. The market for Provisions closed generally very dull, the prices were barely maintained.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the Senate to-day the bill recently introduced providing for a final adjustment of the private land claims in the State of Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri was passed.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The markets for goods of various descriptions remain generally unchanged at previous quotations.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The sales of Flour to-day amount to 10,000 barrels, in the State and Canal at $5 10 to $5 20 per barrel; the market closed dull.

The Grain market closed dull; the prices ranged from 79c to 80c per bushel. The market for Sugar is somewhat depressed, owing to large receipts from the West Indies. The market for Coffee closed firm, at previous quotations. The stock of Pork now in the packing yards of New York and Brooklyn is estimated at 70,000 barrels. The amount of Beef now on hand is reckoned at 59,000 packages.

STEAMBOATS PASSING

VICKSBURG, April 2.—The steamer Judge Torrence, from New Orleans, for Red River, Saturday night, the Gladiator passed down at 7, the John Simonds at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the Hiawatha at 9 o'clock last night.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with five feet six inches of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The Mississippi river at this point is at a stand, with seven feet six inches of water in Cairo.

CAIRO, April 1.—The Mississippi river at this point is rising slowly, with seven feet six inches of water to Cairo.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with 5 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

Arrival of the Habana.

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, from Havana the 30th ult., arrived yesterday. We are indebted to the purser for the following memoranda.

Sugar market more active. No. 12, strong and dry, at 8¾ to 9 reals. Stock 135,000 boxes, against 209,000 same time last year. Which reduction of 34,000 boxes has already developed a firmer feeling in the market, and prices have improved. Exchange—London, 13¾ to 14 per cent prem. New York, 2¾ to 3¾ do. Paris, ¾ to ⅞ do. New Orleans, 4¾ to 5 do.

The local news is insignificant. The Havana papers have still a good deal to say in references to the capture of the Mexican steamers, but their tone is more moderate than at first.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—This organization, whose sole aim at present seems the invasion of Mexico and annexation of the entire country to the United States, has many sympathizers, especially among the young men of the city, many of whom are unemployed. They have formed themselves into clubs, and for some time past have been engaged in drilling and perfecting themselves in the use of arms, at their rooms, corner of Baltimore and Holiday streets. There are largely over thousand signatures to the muster roll, some of whom are of very respectable families. The companies are being drilled by experienced officers, who have seen service in the United States army, and the membership are quite sanguine in leaving this part in two or three weeks, unmolested by the Government. They do not intend arming themselves until they get beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.—*Baltimore American.*

THE GULF ACTION AT HAVANA.—The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th instant contains a leader of two columns devoted to the outrages committed by American naval officers on the Mexican (Miramon) squadron. It was to be expected that an official organ of the Spanish Government would give vent to its sympathies with Miramon, whose rule in Mexico is recognized by Spain, as well as by England and France. The *Diario* scarcely doubts but that both the representatives of the foreign diplomatic agents in Washington and the good sense of the American Congress, already much opposed to the Juarez-McLane treaty, will cause our Government to disapprove of the act. Still, even should full reparation be tendered, the *Diario* fears that the youthful impetuosity of Miramon will not rest satisfied, particularly should he succeed in taking Vera Cruz. The present pursuit of Cortina on Mexican territory—which individual also has the *Diario's* sympathy—in addition to the above mentioned "outrages," causes the journal to presage a war and the absorption by the United States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, to pay for the expenses of that war. In consequence, the *Diario* casts a longing eye towards the East, and earnestly hopes that the European nations will soon be less busy among themselves, hasten to settle the *Western question*, and thereby enforce international law for the protection of the weak against the strong.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Correspondence of the Bee.

PORT AU PRINCE, WEST INDIES, March 7, 1860.

To the *Editors and Proprietors of the N. O. Bee:*

Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to acquaint you with the following interesting facts: Capt. John Wilson, of brig Minna Schiffer, arrived here on the 2d instant, with some thirty emigrants for this place, from New Orleans. In general they enjoyed good health, and appeared to be of good cheer. I conducted Captain Wilson to the American Consul, and accompanied him also, with the emigrants, to the Palace and seat of Government, for an interview with President Jeffrard. After having been most kindly received by the General in Chief and President of Hayti, "formerly called St. Domingo," his wife, Madam Jeffrard, entered the reception room, and invited the ladies and children to another part of the Palace to partake of a repast which she had prepared for them.

There were several American citizens present, who made it a subject of remark, the hospitable manner in which a party of strangers, seeking a new home, were received by his Excellency. It is indeed most worthy of praise. The emigrants were then conducted to comfortable quarters in the Palace, set apart for the purpose of receiving emigrants from time to time.

The climate here is delightful; the soil abundantly productive. The nights are pleasantly cool, and the months run so much the same in New Orleans. The island affords a variety of climate, a variety of soil, and is capable of producing most every variety of fruit and grain. In the mountains they raise peaches, apples, wheat, corn, oats, &c., on the plains, cotton, sugar-cane, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, plantains, oranges, lemons, and other tropical fruits. Unfortunately for the country, it has been made a despotic and tyrannical rule, and the people oppressed to the last extremity, until the late successful revolution by General Jeffrard, who is now President.

The Mexican company had refused to sell any more of their claim, declining an offer of one thousand dollars per month. The minister would let even higher rates. The golden ore raises for ten miles below Virginia City was being worked for gold, and paying handsomely.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Virginia City on the 29th ultimo, closes his letter as follows:

"I have seen almost every mineral on the world here; gold, silver, copper, lead, copperas, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, &c. Lead and copper I have seen in small quantities. The mine is ready mines of silver, or at least silver indications, have been discovered for an extent of country sixty miles in length, and perhaps 12 deep in width.

Very exciting accounts continue from the new gold mines in Southern Oregon. Late reports agree that the quartz leads of Gold Hill, near Jacksonville, are among the very richest ever discovered on the coast. The ledge has been opened in two places. Two tons of rock already taken fifty thousand dollars from one of them, with nothing but ordinary mining implements. In the 5th instant 1,000 worth of rock was taken from the other, so we are informed by telegraph from Yreka, the nothern terminus of the telegraph line. Crowds from the north western part of the State are flocking to Jackson-ville by the hundreds daily.

A despatch from Portland in Sacramento on Sunday. Six valuable houses and a number of fine horses were burned. Total loss, $ 9,000.

Flour at last accounts was selling at 5@6 cents per pound in Portland, Oregon; 37½ cents, and other kinds of provisions in proportion.

THE ART OF TEACHING.—Dr Plain of Philadelphia, a practical teacher, and long connected with education, declares that precocity, and more than once, delivered a lecture, in the course of which he involves one grand fundamental idea in the art of teaching, which ought to be fixed in the minds of all who undertake the education of youth. The fact is the absolute necessity of awakening the pupil's own attention. Unless the *attention* of the child, or of the persons to be taught, is secured, little will be learned. Every teacher knows by experience how difficult it is to gain the attention of his or her class, but it is not every teacher who knows how to interest the minds of the pupils and win their attention. To gain the *attention* and to retain it constant produce the desired effect; hence a boisterous exercise of authority, or the resort to different forms of punishment, as a slap on the face, or painful character, are not only inefficient but harmful.

The mind of the child as well as of the adult naturally resists compulsion. *Coercion* is the very worst plan in education. The forcing or benefiting of children against their wishes, in primary science, but it is calculated to destroy the powers of attention, and a permanent injury to the mind is the result. The giving of long tasks to children, or multiplying their duties to create the impression that they are making rapid progress, is an error quite too common in our schools. Every day, for more than three hours, children in Sunday schools, by offers of rewards, to learn weekly a great many verses of Scripture or hymns, to be recommitted, perfectly, children in Sunday schools, by offers of rewards, to learn weekly a great many verses of Scripture or hymns, to be recommitted, perfectly, to give the rewards for learning a little well—*for attention* to what they learn, or are taught. It ought to be the first and chief aim of every teacher, whether of children or adults, to develop the thinking or reasoning powers. The acquisition of knowledge should be a pleasant exercise. The mind should be taught to seek after information—to inquire into the meaning of what is obscure, and to be satisfied only with a clear and perfect understanding of the subject presented to it. The teacher who can make his pupils think is the only successful teacher. And how few, comparatively, have the happy art of enlisting the attention and stimulating the faculties of the mind into active exercise?

This subject is, indeed, but only one of surpassing importance, but of great comprehensiveness. It cannot be satisfactorily treated in one short newspaper article, but if we can induce those engaged in the beneficent work of education to devote more attention themselves to the true art of success in the discharge of their duties, we will have accomplished some good. Attention is essential on the part of the attention of those who are taught.

A good story was told us (Hartford *Press*) the other day about John Van Buren. He had taken some technical, legal advantage, by which his opponent's client in an action was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him—he would *utter* him. Happening to see John one day at Downing's, standing at the bar, quaffing outside of a dozen New York boys, he boldly confronted the Prince, and, being a small man, looked up at him fiercely and bursted out, "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any one so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away an other cyster, then bending down and confidentially drawing out his reply in the little man's ear, "*What you been doing?*"

Floating Thirty Miles of a Cake of Ice.—The Green Bay *Advocate* relates a thrilling ice adventure:

Henry Martin and Isaac Gagnon, one with a load of hay, the other with a load of corn meal, were traveling on the ice of Little Bay de Noquet. At Cedrick, P. M., they discovered a crack which cut them off from the shore, and that the ice on which they were was floating them out into Green Bay towards Death's Door. They unharnessed their horses and let them go, and took the box off one of the sleds to use in case they got into the water. At midnight, being exhausted, they laid down to sleep under the lee of a hummock of ice. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, they saw land which proved to be Washington Island, and they landed outside of Death's Door. They had thus been driven 30 miles across the bay in one of the heaviest gales that ever blowed. The horses, after being loosed, followed the men in their rambles on the ice until coming to a weak place they went in. Two hours later, one of the horses swam up to the cake on which the men were, put his head on the ice, looking beseechingly, but they could not help the poor brute.

SUICIDE.—*Sad End of a Bad Life.*—Last Monday the notorious Ed. Lundy took his quarters at No. 332 Market street, between Ninth and Tenth. He lived with him his mistress, a young and beautiful woman, named Anna Maguire, alias Mrs. Lundy. That evening the latter went to a drug store, and returning took from her stocking a paper, the contents of which she put into some brandy and swallowed. Immediately afterwards she stabbed herself with a small pen knife. No alarming symptoms appeared at first, and it was thought she had vomited the poison; but on Tuesday, as she grew worse, Dr. W. L. Short was called in, and being told of what had occurred, at once applied the usual antidotes. It was too late, the poison having already been absorbed, and violent inflammation set in. She died Wednesday night, having said to Dr. Short and others that she had taken the poison and stabbed herself because she was tired of life.

He is a man of brown complexion. His wife is a white woman, and both are much beloved by everybody who knows them. He is a native of the old *dithcovered* Emperor and a few of his friends. He is an interesting, and certainly one of the most kindly disposed of men. I will give you an instance of the kindly acts of his kindness. After he had taken the old Emperor prisoner he sent a strong guard to protect and conduct the old tyrant to the place of refuge and safety until preparations were completed to send him into exile. Several attempts at his life were made during the passage, while he was however under the immediate protection and escort of the guards.

President Jeffrard has, in many instances, proved himself a most noble and humane man. He has set eye to the future with a view to develop the resources of his country, for which is required an enlightened and working class of people; consequently the colored emigrants from the United States are received with open arms, more particularly such as are known to be use chances, agriculturists and tillers of the soil.

Peace and quiet reign supreme, and present prospects bid fair for the future.

Your obedient servant, H. W. R.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, } SAN FRANCISCO, March 24. }

The overland mail coach, with regular San Francisco dates to March 9th, and telegraphic advices to the evening of the 10th, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

There had been an increase of fully fifty per cent in the number of foreign invoices entered at the Custom House, from the first day of January to date of this year, over the same period in 1859.

The new steamer Milton S. Latham has commenced running as an opposition boat between San Francisco and Sacramento.

Orders continue to be received at San Francisco for the purchase of a considerable number of chinery for the Washoe mines. Many men of means are leaving for the Washoe region, and the amount of capital leaving for that region is a prominent reason given for the light shipment east by the last steamers.

The all absorbing question in the Legislature is the bill now under consideration to grant a company the right to construct a sea wall along the water front of San Francisco. There is great danger of the passage of the bill.

The Senate bill appropriating sixty thousand dollars to the company completing the first line of telegraph between California and the Mississippi, and forty thousand dollars to the company completing the second line by another route between the same points, has been referred to a joint committee. Indications are fair that the bill will pass.

There were $755,1890 in the State Treasury at the close of last month.

The Senate has a special committee out investigating the country east of the Sierra Nevada, for the purpose of entering into the expediency and practicability of annexing the Washoe gold and silver region to the State of California. The committee will report in favor of the policy of the meridian of longitude as the boundary between California and Utah Territory, by which about 25,000 square miles of the Washoe will be brought within the limits of the State, including the settlements, and all the arable and inhabitable land on the western rim of the Great Basin.

It is rumored in the Legislature that 50,000 California may visit this new mining and agricultural region during the present season, and that it is proper and advisable that Congress extend the borders and government of the State so as to include said region. It is said that it will be urged upon Congress as preferable to creating the proposed Territory of Nevada.

A bill has passed the Assembly authorizing Butte county to issue $ 80,000 bonds, to aid in continuing the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Oroville.

The survey of a railroad route from Placerville to Folsom proves the ground more favorable than was anticipated, and it is estimated the road can be completed for $ 30,000.

A vein of coal has been discovered within two miles of the town of Suisun, which is thought to be extensive, and of a quality closely resembling cannel coal.

The news from the Washoe mines continues of the same character. Reports of the early approach of warm weather there is having its effect in a brisk emigration.

A passenger train of one hundred miles is soon to commence making regular trips between Nevada and Carson Valley.

The *Grass Valley National* has news that the owners of the ground known as the "Shiell Claim" have settled the confirmation of the Comstock suit by the payment of a mile from the rich mine already opened at Virginia City.

At last accounts, on the original Comstock lead, the Ophir, the Mexican and Central Companies were engaged in extracting silver ore of astonishing richness.

The Mexican company had refused to sell any more of their claim, declining an offer of one thousand dollars per month. The minister would let even higher rates. The golden ore raises for ten miles below Virginia City was being worked for gold, and paying handsomely.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Virginia City on the 29th ultimo, closes his letter as follows:

"I have seen almost every mineral on the world here; gold, silver, copper, lead, copperas, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, &c. Lead and copper I have seen in small quantities. The mine ready mines of silver, or at least silver indications, have been discovered for an extent of country sixty miles in length, and perhaps 12 deep in width.

Very exciting accounts continue from the new gold mines in Southern Oregon. Late reports agree that the quartz leads of Gold Hill, near Jacksonville, are among the very richest ever discovered on the coast. The ledge has been opened in two places. Two tons of rock already taken fifty thousand dollars from one of them, with nothing but ordinary mining implements. In the 5th instant 1,000 worth of rock was taken from the other, so we are informed by telegraph from Yreka, the nothern terminus of the telegraph line. Crowds from the north western part of the State are flocking to Jackson-ville by the hundreds daily.

A despatch from Portland in Sacramento on Sunday. Six valuable houses and a number of fine horses were burned. Total loss, $ 9,000.

Flour at last accounts was selling at 5@6 cents per pound in Portland, Oregon; 37½ cents, and other kinds of provisions in proportion.

THE ART OF TEACHING.—Dr Plain of Philadelphia, a practical teacher, and long connected with education, declares that precocity, and more than once, delivered a lecture, in the course of which he involves one grand fundamental idea in the art of teaching, which ought to be fixed in the minds of all who undertake the education of youth. The fact is the absolute necessity of awakening the pupil's own attention. Unless the *attention* of the child, or of the persons to be taught, is secured, little will be learned. Every teacher knows by experience how difficult it is to gain the attention of his or her class, but it is not every teacher who knows how to interest the minds of the pupils and win their attention. To gain the *attention* and to retain it constant produce the desired effect; hence a boisterous exercise of authority, or the resort to different forms of punishment, as a slap on the face, or painful character, are not only inefficient but harmful.

The mind of the child as well as of the adult naturally resists compulsion. *Coercion* is the very worst plan in education. The forcing or benefiting of children against their wishes, in primary science, but it is calculated to destroy the powers of attention, and a permanent injury to the mind is the result. The giving of long tasks to children, or multiplying their duties to create the impression that they are making rapid progress, is an error quite too common in our schools. Every day, for more than three hours, children in Sunday schools, by offers of rewards, to learn weekly a great many verses of Scripture or hymns, to be recommitted, perfectly, children in Sunday schools, by offers of rewards, to learn weekly a great many verses of Scripture or hymns, to be recommitted, perfectly, to give the rewards for learning a little well—*for attention* to what they learn, or are taught. It ought to be the first and chief aim of every teacher, whether of children or adults, to develop the thinking or reasoning powers. The acquisition of knowledge should be a pleasant exercise. The mind should be taught to seek after information—to inquire into the meaning of what is obscure, and to be satisfied only with a clear and perfect understanding of the subject presented to it. The teacher who can make his pupils think is the only successful teacher. And how few, comparatively, have the happy art of enlisting the attention and stimulating the faculties of the mind into active exercise?

This subject is, indeed, but only one of surpassing importance, but of great comprehensiveness. It cannot be satisfactorily treated in one short newspaper article, but if we can induce those engaged in the beneficent work of education to devote more attention themselves to the true art of success in the discharge of their duties, we will have accomplished some good. Attention is essential on the part of the attention of those who are taught.

A good story was told us (Hartford *Press*) the other day about John Van Buren. He had taken some technical, legal advantage, by which his opponent's client in an action was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him—he would *utter* him. Happening to see John one day at Downing's, standing at the bar, quaffing outside of a dozen New York boys, he boldly confronted the Prince, and, being a small man, looked up at him fiercely and bursted out, "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any one so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away an other cyster, then bending down and confidentially drawing out his reply in the little man's ear, "*What you been doing?*"

Desperate Rencontre.—A desperate affray occurred about eight o'clock on Sunday night in John Thompson's oyster saloon, on New Levee street, in which a young man named John Doyle was stabbed in six places with a pocket knife in the hands of a man only known by sight. Doyle says that in reply to some impertinent remarks, he told the man to mind his own business, at which he was assailed in a violent manner, and during the fight was cut. One wound is in the side, another in the left arm, one in the lower part of the chest, and two in the right leg. These are not dangerous; but another, which has penetrated his intestines, is a very serious wound. No arrests have been made.

Dishonest Clerk.—Mr. Benthaysen, of the great dry goods house of Benthaysen, Lewis & Co., came down to the store at an earlier hour than usual yesterday morning, and met one of his clerks, a young man named John Fidelis, coming out with a package under his coat. Suspecting something wrong, he called him in, and found the package to contain a piece of silk worth eighteen dollars. Mr. Benthaysen called in officer Graham, who arrested the clerk. Fidelis's trunk has been examined, and in it were found a lot of fancy boxes, supposed to be stolen. Recorder Summers remanded him to await examination.

Runaway Accident.—About half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon the horse of a cab which was being driven up Melpomene street, took fright and ran away, becoming perfectly unmanageable. At the corner of Baronne street he ran into the railing beside the Odd Fellows' Hall, and demolished the cab. The driver was thrown out, and his head striking against the curbstone, he received severe injuries and was carried home. The frightened horse, with the debris of the cab, then dashed on, and before he was caught ran over a little boy twelve years of age, residing in the neighborhood, breaking one of his legs.

Expensive Argumentative.—Michael Robert made the acquaintance of Miss Emily Pearson Sunday evening on Bienville street, only to discover, yesterday morning, that she had taken the liberty of borrowing eighty five dollars from his pocket-book without his permission. Michael's wife objects.

Stabbing Affray.—A most unfortunate difficulty occurred last Saturday between two young gentlemen of this city, Messrs. Fleytas and Adrien Canard, the cause of which was a disagreement in regard to a woman. The result was stabbing of Mr. Fleytas in the left side, so seriously that fears are even entertained for his recovery.

Violent Assault.—Recorder Summers yesterday held Wm. Myers, a carpenter on the top of the building down W. F. Adams, in the rear of the City Hotel, breaking his collar bone, and kicking him in the face while he was lying helpless on the floor.

☞ The following is a synopsis of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters:

CANANDAIGUA, July 15, 1859.

*Messrs. Hostetter & Sm