THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WEIDER & CO.
2 DUPLEX PRESSES.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Weekly Paper, unstamped $2
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 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 E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 75 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, summer clothing, dry goods and jewelry.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, Tempero Morocco skins.

By C. E. Percival, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property on Burgundy street, plus a crude sugar house, washer and house; also, a first-rate cook and house servant; also, property in the Third District, encumbrances, sale.

By C. E. Percival, at the St. Louis Exchange, at noon, a third of ground, with buildings, in Hospital street; also, a third of ground, with buildings, on Levee street, between Madison and Julia; also, another lot fronting on Robert's Washington—on corners of Calongne; also, a lot of ground, with buildings, on Levee street, between Madison and Julia; also, another lot fronting on Madison street, with buildings—corners of Morgan and Madison street, with buildings—corners of Morgan and Julia.

By L. A. Lewis at the St. Charles Hotel, nine lots of ground with all the buildings thereon, situated at Carrollton, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets—also, a lot of ground with a dry goods store.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, cotton sell.

By Hallidays, Constable, a sewing machine, 187 bags of rice, a lot of books, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Commercial street, the steamboat W. A. Andrew, her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, &c.; also a family residence on Englesia street, two valuable improved lots on Lafayette street, Third District, and a valuable building lot on Delaware street, Second District; also, at 5 o'clock, at No. 21 Jefferson street, Second District, household furniture, &c.

The following described properties and vacant lots will be sold this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, by Augustus Morphy:

Fractional of the estate of Mrs. E. Watson, a commodious cottage house in Algiers, near the ferry.

A valuable building lot on Chartres, near Dumaine street.

Desirable dwelling house, No 201, Hospital, near Dauphine street.

Tenantory brick house, No 200, St. Peter street.

Tenantory frame house, No. 261 Orleans street, near the Treme Market.

Tenantory dwelling-house on Priestly, near Columbus street.

A splendid family of slaves, and several others, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, and house servants.

For particulars see advertisements.

THE MUNICIPAL CANVASS.

The municipal election will take place on the first Monday in June, and its proximity begins to create some little stir. The sleepy waters of political apathy are prevented from becoming stagnant by the sedulous efforts of aspiring office seekers to keep them in active motion. On this occasion their exertions do not appear to have proved absolutely futile, since we really perceive some faint evidences of public interest in the matter. Even these indications, few and feeble as they are, should be hailed as manifestations of a reviving public sentiment. Why not, indeed? Perhaps in a year or two more the people of New Orleans may really become impressed with the conviction that their municipal affairs are worthy of attention, and that as the voters are required to select those who are invested by law with the power of making our taxes, imposing taxes, providing for public improvements, and promoting public health, it may possibly be of material importance to secure the services of capable, faithful and honest rulers. Such a consummation is not, however, to be immediately anticipated. Let us be thankful that there are signs of its advent at some future period, and welcome the present as the auspicious movement to something better hereafter.

There are two tickets in the field for municipal officers. The first is that of the dominant party, with the name of JOHN T. MORGAN at its head, as the American candidate for Mayor. The second is dubbed the Citizens' ticket, and is to be considered as independent. The gentleman who is put forward for Mayor on that ticket is Mr. L. H. PEAKE. In some respects the two tickets are identical. The candidate for Recorder of the Second District on the one ticket is placed on the other. One or two of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are the same found on both tickets. As far as our knowledge of the political views of the various candidates extends, we believe that every man on the Citizens ticket belongs to the American party. Politically speaking, therefore, there is no difference between them, and the distinction is altogether individual. Why a ticket composed exclusively of Americans should be brought out in opposition to the regular party nominees, we do not profess exactly to understand. We see it stated, however, that the regulars are charged with having been nominated irregularly. Into this family quarrel we have neither the right nor the desire to enter. It may, nevertheless, be cited as one more amongst constantly recurring proofs of the shifting and unstable character of political preferences. Now a day, Nobody seems to care much for party names, or to hold political allegiance to a cardinal virtue. Even the dominant party seems to preserve its unity, and cannot keep together with sufficient strength to ensure its success. While the minority the Democratic party appears too indifferent to the result, and too quarrelsome and dejected to be hopeful of success. In this uncertain condition of public opinion it is almost every function of the community to exercise itself entitled to be heard. Time was, indeed, in addition to the nominees for Mayor on the American and Citizens tickets, the names of two highly respectable gentlemen submitted by their friends, viz ALEXANDER GARDNER and Dr JAMES M. FACTOR.

With such a multitude of candidates the voters might surely to be able to effect a satisfactory selection. Let us see. First, there is Mr MORGAN, a self made man, who has risen by a life of labor, usefulness and energy to a prominent position in the public councils, who is represented as different, incorruptible and able. Then there is Mr PEAKE, quite an intelligent gentleman and successful merchant, who has already served in the capacity of an alderman, and has given proof of a clear judgment and a vigorous pen. Next there is Dr MCFARLANE, a regular practitioner, of high talent, but perhaps eccentric, but truly patriotic and kind, straightforward, and with plenty of brass. Finally, there is Mr GARDNER, an extensive property holder, of fine education, liberal opinions, well versed in municipal affairs, and having a heavy stake in the prosperity of our city. Either one of the four would probably fill the functions of the Mayoralty with ability, fidelity and as perfectly competent manner. The great advantage arising from this multiplicity of candidates is the opportunity furnished the people of voting with wise discrimination. We trust they will avail themselves of it.

The choice of members of the two Boards, composing the Common Council is quite as important as that of Mayor. In the list of names inscribed on the several tickets we think will be found many which will give general satisfaction. We are aware of the difficulty of inducing gentlemen of business to sacrifice a portion of their time in the performance of the thankless and unremunerated duties of members of the Common Council. The only wonder is that there are any who will consent to serve the people so gratuitously. We are pleased to notice a preponderance of good names in both the tickets now before the public, so that let the election terminate as it may, it is probable that the result in this respect will prove gratifying.

With all the attempts made to arouse the citizens, we do not look for a heavy vote. Except at epochs of profound political excitement people will rarely flock to the polls when but an insignificant amount of patronage depends on the offices to be bestowed. We have seen this so frequently illustrated that we are usually prepared for lukewarmness and indifference. The first Monday in June should prove an exception to the rule we shall be agreeably surprised.

PUTTO KETTLES. The fluted kettles invented by Mr LEFEBVRE, and of which we have several times spoken, may now be examined by all who are interested in this novel and valuable contrivance. Three of the kettles have been landed on our levee, between Bienville and Conti streets, and a fourth, of larger dimensions, may be seen at the place of landing of the Bayou Sara packets. They are very fine specimens of workmanship, which do honor to the Cincinnati Eagle Foundery, and to its proprietor, M GREENWOOD. As these kettles will probably not remain long in New Orleans, we take occasion to invite the public to investigate for themselves the merit of this invention. Experience, the best of all possible tests, has been applied to establish its value, the entire cane crop of Mr VALERY LANGRY, near Donaldsonville, having been converted into sugar last winter by the aid of these kettles.

"El Fureidis" by the author of The Lamplighter, Tickner & Co., publishers. Messrs Bloomfield & Steel have favored us with a copy of this new work. Miss Cunningham wins high reputation as a writer of fiction by her story of "The Lamplighter," and in her subsequent production, "Mabel Vaughan," she showed that her genius in the delineation of domestic scenes, in the portraiture of character, and in the felicitous grouping of incidents was as fresh as ever. "El Fureidis"—her present work—is of a totally different mould. Instead of America, Palestine is the scene of the story. Instead of dealing with personages of every-day life, we are brought in contact with the romance, the picturesque and glowing scenery, the hot blood and scorching passions of the East. On a new stage, previously unstudied by the author, she has displayed the same powers of invention, the same original characterization, the same pleasant and genial style as are exhibited in her previous works. "El Fureidis" will prove a decided success.

The New-Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,686.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.—Washington, May 25.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill which provides for the construction of a railroad to run from some point on the Mississippi river to the Pacific was taken up. A lengthy discussion, in which some of the most prominent members were participants, ensued and lasted for several hours, but no definite action was arrived at. The bill was laid over till next morning, when it would be made the special order of the day.

Washington, May 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gwin, of California, obtained the floor, and spoke at some length on the bill relative to an Overland Mail Line to run from the valley of the Mississippi across the Territories into California. He explained the advantage in having a safe and regular route by which all mail matters might be carried through without difficulty.

No action having been taken on the bill, it was placed on the private calendar, to be discussed at some future day.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, resumed his remarks on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Davis relative to the protection of slavery in the Territories.

The bill reported yesterday by the Committee on the Judiciary also provides for the protection of the negroes lately captured off the coast of Cuba for the term of one year at Key West.

This report passed by a vote of 20 ayes against 17 nays.

The President has given his authority to use Government vessels of war, also an appropriation of $200,000 to defray expenses in transporting the captured negroes to the colony of Liberia, Africa.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was amended by giving the work to the lowest guaranteed bidder.

After the speech delivered by Mr. Crittenden on Mr. Davis's Territorial resolution, the amendment recently offered by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, which declares that intervention is now needed, was taken up, briefly discussed, and lost by the following vote: ayes 43, nays 6.

The resolution of Mr. Clingman, which says that no necessity exists for Congressional intervention to protect slave property in the Territories, was called up and unanimously adopted.

In the House of Representatives to-day the Civil Appropriation bill came up for discussion and passed.

The bill as passed provides for an appropriation of one million of dollars for taking the census the present year.

Telegraphic Line to the Pacific.—Washington, May 25.—The bill making appropriations for the building of a telegraph line to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States was called up. After having been briefly discussed, the bill passed the House, with Mr. Bonwick's amendment, by the following vote: ayes 101, nays 72.

The Case of the Slaver Wildfire.—Washington, May 25.—In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill which provides for the deportation of the Africans captured by the U. S. cruiser Dolphin, on board the slaver Wildfire, at Key West.

The bill, as reported, passed the Senate as follows: ayes 41, nays 11.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, May 25.—The Flour market to-day was very dull, with a declining tendency, the sales amounted to 1100 bbls., at $5 30. Corn was sold at 47c. per bushel, the market closed very dull. Whisky sold quite steady at 22c. per gallon. Pork closed generally buoyant, new Mess brought $17 25 per bbl. The sales of Lard were 500 tierces at 8½c. per lb.; the market closed quiet.

New York Markets.—New York, May 24.—The Flour market closed quiet, an advance of 5c. has taken place, the sales amounted to 10,000 bbls. Superfine State is selling at $4 to $4 10; per bbl. Corn closed firm. Yellow is quoted at 70c. per bushel. Sugar has advanced 1c. to 2c. since yesterday, the market closed buoyant. Lard in tierces is selling at 11½ to 11¾c. per lb. Molasses closed active. New Orleans Molasses brought 30c. per gallon. No transactions in Cotton were reported.

Rye, Intelligencer.—Louisville, May 25.—The Ohio river is at a stand this morning, with 6 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

Louisville, May 25.—The Ohio river at this point is receding slowly, with 6 feet 1 inches of water in the canal.

Illinois Central Railroad.—New York, May 25.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company has advertised a readjustment to pay at maturity $400,000 in unfunded bonds to September 1st, with accrued interest.

Latest from Jamaica—Extensive Burgess Earthquake.—New York, May 25. Advices received from Kingston, Jamaica, at this port, state that Gerard, the editor of the *Colonial Standard*, had been arrested and sent to the penitentiary, in consequence of extensive forgeries on the banks of the Island.

The Island of Hayti had been visited by a violent earthquake, causing much damage to property.

The earthquake was also felt at Jamaica, but not seriously.

Consul to Constantinople.—Washington, May 25. The President has transferred the nation of Consul General at Constantinople to Mr. Henry D Taylor.

This nomination has not as yet been confirmed by the Senate.

Death of the Consul at Jeddo.—New York, May 25.—The latest advices received from Japan state that Mr. Harris, U. S. Consul at Jeddo, for whom great apprehensions were entertained as to the condition of his health, was improving slowly.

New York Markets.—New York, May 25.—There was no business done in Cotton to-day. The market for Flour is dull, steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bbls. superfine State is selling at $4 10 to $4 15 per bbl. The prices for Corn range from 68c. to 71c. per bushel. The market closed very dull. Pork closed dull, new mess is selling at $17 75 per bbl. Lard is selling at 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb. the market closed firm.

[L. LOUISIANIAN.]—We are indebted to Mr. P. Rogoy for a copy of a patriotic melody entitled "La Louisianne." Mr. Rogoy is the author of the poetry, and Mr. Greuling of the music. It is no doubt a very spirited composition.

THE STORM AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 23d gives the annexed list of the coal boats and lives lost by the storm:

Among the arrivals on the Jacob Strader were about 150 wrecked coal boats, saved from the wreck of the boats sunk in the storm in the vicinity of Louisville. The following is a list of those lost, the owners' names, and the unions of the drowned, so far as ascertained:

W. & T. Jones, Newfoundland, lost two boats, and five of their men were drowned. They were John McCommy, Pat Meehan, Thomas Doonan and James Dunning.

McCrindle, Cosgrove & Co. lost one boat, in charge of John Murry. Crew all saved.

James Walton lost two boats, in charge of John Bernhardt, one of the crew, Wm Lafferty, drowned.

P. Baker & Co lost two boats, in charge of John D. Evans. No lives lost.

R. M. Blackburn & Co. lost two boats, in charge of Moses Bennett. Crew saved.

O'Conner & Co. lost one boat, in charge of Thomas Scott. Crew saved.

M. Deere & Son lost two boats, in charge of Wm Dawson. Four of the crew were drowned, one of whom was Henry Addy, of Jefferson county, Ohio, and another was Philip Windsh. The names of the others not known, as the books were lost.

In addition to this list, eight coal boats were lost at the wharf, not ten, as stated in the *Courier* of yesterday, as Mr. J. Miller did not know the exact number, which makes the actual number of coal boats lost, as far as ascertained, twenty-eight, with the loss of sixteen lives.

Then and Now.

The visit of the Prince of Wales—a youth of some eighteen summers—to this country, has created no little excitement, not only in Canada, but in New York and Washington, and other Atlantic cities. A number of leading citizens of New York have requested the municipal authorities to extend a formal invitation to the distinguished stranger to honor that city with his presence. These preparations remind us of an invitation to our sires, made in the good old colony times, by Prince William Henry, the son of George the Third, on account of which we find in a series of Revolutionary reminiscences, published in the Boston Royal Gazette, a paragraph which, if it had been printed in September, in the year 1781—at a time when his Royal Highness's arrival was anticipated in deadly conflict with the brave and patriotic colonists. We can best judge of the character of his reception by the spirit of the country, from the newspapers of the time, and we therefore select notices of the event from two prominent journals of opposite sentiments.

The Philadelphia *Pocket Cricket* exhibited its attachment to the cause of independence in the following caustic article, proclaiming the advent of the "offspring of the Royal Brute.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

OCTOBER 6, 1781.—A golden calf was once the instrument of reducing the Israelites from their true interests and duty. They gave up that liberty wherewith God had made them free, they gave up their property, earrings of gold, to make the call, and then fall down and worship him, crying out "These are thy Gods, O Israel!" And they ran into all the folly and wickedness because the Egyptians, their late first masters, worshipped a great beast called Apis, a bull.

"The governor of the garrison of the city of New York seems to think that the Americans will be led into the same extravagance; that we already long for the onions and leekpots of our former taskmasters and bloody persecutors; that we are prepared to return to our ancient idolatry, and that, above all things in the wide world, we are ready to worship the offspring of the Royal Beasts of England. He is mistaken, after this long and bloody contest for freedom and independence, which is now drawing to so happy a conclusion. After we have waded through seas of blood in search of liberty, we are not to be led away from the glorious object by the idle pageantry of a son of a king, especially of such a king as degrades human nature beneath the rank of the adored bull of Egypt. Let slaves adore tyrants and the sons of tyrants; the Americans are free. It is our boast that we have no king; and if we should again be reconciled to Royal government, which is hardly possible, we should even then, it is to be hoped, have virtue enough remaining to refuse any kind of subjection to the remotest lineage of our late abhorred tyrant. The boy William Henry though, lately arrived at New York, will perhaps soon be as our power. In that event, we shall not visit the sins of the father on the child, but send him home to his mother. It would not be quite so safe for his father to come among us. The blood he has so wantonly spilt, and all the cruelties he has used toward the people of this country, would very justly be remembered against him.

CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 21.—The central overland pony express arrived this afternoon at half past four, with California dates to May 11. The telegraph lines were down between Placerville and San Francisco. Consequently we have no advices after the express left San Francisco. A rider was killed by Indians on the California end—mail and dispatches saved. The express was detained a day and a half by this misfortune.

San Francisco, May 11, P. M.—Business more active from second hands and a good trade has been done with the country, but the increased movement from first hands has been brought about by concessions and forced sales at auction. The whole tone of the market is weaker, and nearly every article that has been unsaleable heretofore has been brought down to its real value.

The steamer Golden Gate, late on the 5th, took 468 passengers and $1,270,000 in treasure—$1,500,000 for New York, a larger amount than was anticipated.

The news indicating the nomination of Douglas by the Charleston Convention caused much embarrassment among the Democracy, but there being much uncertainty they could not afford to express their satisfaction or disappointment.

In two or three days telegraphic communication will be complete between San Francisco and Visalia. The latter place is 210 miles southeast on the Butterfield overland route.

The overland mail, with St. Louis dates to April 16th, reached San Francisco on the 9th, bringing over 10,000 letters, the largest number ever received here at one time.

The late rains have considerably damaged the crops of hay and grain in certain sections, but generally the growing crops throughout California and Oregon promise an abundant harvest.

Preparations are making for work in copper mine in El Dorado county. The ore averages 15½ lbs. copper and 10 lbs. 7 oz. silver to the ton.

Good reports continue from the copper mines near Crescent City, in Del Norte county, large quantities of ore having already been taken out ready for shipment.

A company having $10,000 worth of machinery on the Klik for Guayman, whence they will have their machinery transported overland to Chihuahua, for the purpose of reopening a once celebrated mine in that department of Mexico, which has been abandoned for the last fifty years.

At a local election in Stockton, on the 7th, the People's ticket prevailed over the Democratic.

The quartz mines near Jacksonville are still yielding immensely. A steam crushing mill was soon to commence operations. An extensive new ditch to convey water through Placer diggings had been commenced.

Washoe silver mining accounts continue exciting detail but are difficult to condense into a general summary. Every day it is shown that leads which have been reported very rich turn out of little value, while others, of which nothing had been heard, are proven to be immensely valuable. The speculation in claims has subsided materially, capitalists preferring to pay the expenses of hunting up and opening new mines rather than purchasing at high prices interests in undeveloped leads.

All the valleys of arable land in and around Carson and Virginia cities are taken up, and farmers were busy plowing and putting in crops sufficient to supply the transient population.

The immigration continued unabated, and more note called weather buildings and mining operations were starting into new life, with an abundant supply of provisions and tools for working.

A route for a ditch to bring the waters of Clear Creek and Washoe lake into the Placer gold diggings had been surveyed and pronounced practicable, and two hundred thousand dollars needed to complete the work were subscribed.

A number of quartz mills were also being erected. Many owners and discoverers of silver lands were poor men, and offering 12 per cent. per month for money to open their mines, offering their claims as security.

Some twelve or fourteen white men were massacred by Indians at the Big Bend of Carson River, on the night of the 7th. The Indians were 200 or 300 strong, mounted, and armed with guns. The slight created great excitement, and three or four companies of men, from twelve to three each, at last accounts, were in pursuit of the Indians, well mounted and armed.

The overland mail, bound eastward, left as soon to-day, taking letters and three passengers for St. Louis. The mail leaving on the 9th took 5000 letters and five through passengers.

TEXAS STEMS.

We have Texas papers to the 23d instant. The Galveston *News* gives the following account of a most daring robbery:

W. W. Reynolds, a gentleman from Mississippi, who had been a few days boarding at Mrs Leonard's house, was, it seems, in the habit of placing his money, which amounted to about $1,600, between the mattresses and bed for security at night, which must have become known to the robbers by some means or other. The bed was so placed that the head of the occupant lay near the window, and the position that is that a stick, with a sponge soaked in chloroform attached, was thrust through and held to the nostrils of the sleeper until he was sufficiently stupified to render his sudden awaking impossible. The window was then raised, and the burglars entered and helped in order, or presumed, to render assurance of his immutability doubly sure, proceeded to gorge the inmate, in the most approved fashion, after which the room was ransacked, trunks opened, the bed overhauled and the money found and taken.

Mrs Leonard's temporary apartment was then entered, and the thieves were rewarded by the further spoil of that lady's gold watch and $20 in cash.

Mr Reynolds has but a very indistinct recollection of what occurred in consequence of the treatment he received. He certainly recovered sufficiently to arraign, and identify, one of the first two thieves, which brought the inmates of the house to the scene, but the birds had flown. The apartment presented unmistakable evidence of a struggle. The affair is hidden in mystery at present, but we hope to be enabled to throw some light on it before many days.

The Rapid Railroad Republican, of the 17th instant, says a large amount of iron for the Memphis and El Paso railroad, which is to connect with the Southern Pacific road, is awaiting shipment at the mouth of Red river. The bulgeon of the iron, to supply twenty five miles of road, was shipped from Wheeling on the 31 instant.

The following condensed report of the engineer corps on the frontiers appears in the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 19th instant:

The Bandera mimic men have been scouting continually. No Indians reported.

In Medina county, Indians have been frequently seen—always on foot. The detachment has made diligent pursuit, but without success.

In Jack county, Lieut. Haunter's command continues in service, under him in defiance of the orders of the Governor. Several horses have been stolen, but no Indians seen.

Lieut Cochrane, of the Young county rangers, reports four horses stolen on the night of the 29th ult. He followed the trail until it was put out by inclemate tracks. This detachment is deprived of its services by the Governor at the refusal of John M. Cooley, of Gerryell county, to deliver them up. The Governor has sent an order to the proper authority to take them.

Lieut. Ragsdale reports the organization of the Frio county rangers. They are in the field.

Capt. Hamilton has been actively scouting in the country between the Frio and Rio Grande. Indians reported on the Hondo. None have been seen in Uvalde.

Col. M. T. Johnson writes from Fort Worth, April 30, that his forces are camped near that place *en route* for Belknap. He has been detained by want of supplies. An election for field officers was ordered for the 10th of May. The five companies organized, all well mounted and armed, and anxious for a fight. He will probably be reinforced by the commands of Capts Burleson and Dalrymple. These officers are ordered to concentrate near Fort Belknap, subject to Colonel Johnson's orders.

Capt. Hall has started on a tour of inspection to the camps of the various Minute Detachments.

Lieut. Cowan, of Lane's Rangers, reports no Indians in that county. A party of bear hunters from that county reported to Lieut. Cochrane Llano by 18 Indians, who carried off three of their horses.

Lieut. Beaulieu, of Montague, reports his Minute men as actively at work. Large trails have been discovered in the fourth western part of the country.

Lieut. White has been sent with his detachment of 25 men to the aid of the citizens of Burnet. The night after he arrived the Indians stole some horses and left the vicinity of the town of Burnet. Within one hour after the news came in he had possession of all the passes of the river, and held them until morning, at the same time scouting the country. The rascals got off with their booty.

The Karr county rangers are in the field. No Indians reported.

Lieut. Kennedy reports Indians on foot. They are killing a great many cattle. He was alone in search in pursuit of Indians in the Rio Grande, and says he has certain information that large caballados of horses have recently been crossed by the Indians into Mexico.

Lieut. Lewis, of Mason county, reports grass very scarce. Several Indian trails had been seen, but the heavy rains had obliterated them. Several horses were stolen south of Mason.

Capt. Williams will soon be ready for service on the San Saba.

WOMAN'S VENERATION. If women have one weakness more marked than man, it is its ward veneration. They are born worshippers—makers of silver shrines in some divinity or other, which of course they always think fell straight down from heaven. The first step toward their falling in love with an ordinary mortal is generally to down him out with all manner of real or fancied superiority, and having made him up, they worship him. Now, a truly great man, a man really grand and noble in art and intellect, has this advantage with women that he is an idol ready made to hand; and so they very painstaking and ingenious we have less labor in getting him up, and can be ready to worship him on shorter notice. In particular is this the case where a sacred profession and a moral supremacy are added to the intellectual. Just think of the career of celebrated preachers and divines in all ages. Have they not stood like the image that "Nebuchadnezzar the King set up," and all womankind (exceptions and first not excepted) been ready to fall down and worship, even before the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth? Is not the faithful Paula, with her beautiful face, prostrate in reverence before poor, old, leaf, haggard, dying St. Jerome, in the most splendid painting of the world, an emblem and a sign of woman's eternal power of self-sacrifice to what she deems noblest in man? Does not old Richard Baxter tell us, with delightful single-heartedness, how his wife fell in love with him first, spite of his long, pale face; and how she confessed, dear soul, after many years of married life, that she had loved him less sour and bitter than she had expected? The fact is, women are hurdwed with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet peas, throwing out fluttering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb up by, and when they find it, he is ever so rough in the bark, they cuddle upon it. And lumpkins are not wanting of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero who never would woo them, except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of a noble life.

[*The Minister's Wooing.*

Extraordinary News.

The Manchester (England) *Guardian*, of February 25, has the following account of an extraordinary hoax at Warrington Lancashire:

On Saturday, a hoax of a most extraordinary and impudent kind was played off at Warrington. It appears that some waggish individual, at present unknown, last week addressed letters to various gentlemen and traders in the town, dating from the Rectory, and purporting to be signed by the Rector, the Rev. W. Quekett, giving invitations and orders to an almost incredible amount. On Saturday morning about 11 o'clock, that end of Church street that fronts the Rectory presented a curious aspect. Crowds of people had gathered and were watching the fun, as butchers and sweeps and bakers made their appearance at the house of the Rector. Mr. Quekett, as may well be imagined, was nigh frantic at seeing the numerous articles that were being deposited at his door; and it really was no joke to be presented by seven carters, each of whom had brought a load of coals, and was determined not to be gammoned into taking them back. Nor was it all a laughing matter to be troubled with sweeps and butchers, and dealers of all sorts, all of whom were seeking orders, and all to whom he could afford to express their satisfaction or disappointment.

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The overland mail, with St. Louis dates to April 16th, reached San Francisco on the 9th, bringing over 10,000 letters, the largest number ever received here at one time.

The late rains have considerably damaged the crops of hay and grain in certain sections, but generally the growing crops throughout California and Oregon promise an abundant harvest.

Preparations are making for work in copper mine in El Dorado county. The ore averages 15¾ lbs. copper and 10 lbs. 7 oz. silver to the ton.

Good reports continue from the copper mines near Crescent City, in Del Norte county, large quantities of ore having already been taken out ready for shipment.

A company having $10,000 worth of machinery on the Klik for Guayman, whence they will have their machinery transported overland to Chihuahua, for the purpose of reopening a once celebrated mine in that department of Mexico, which has been abandoned for the last fifty years.

At a local election in Stockton, on the 7th, the People's ticket prevailed over the Democratic.

The quartz mines near Jacksonville are still yielding immensely. A steam crushing mill was soon to commence operations. An extensive new ditch to convey water through Placer diggings had been commenced.

Washoe silver mining accounts continue exciting detail but are difficult to condense into a general summary. Every day it is shown that leads which have been reported very rich turn out of little value, while others, of which nothing had been heard, are proven to be immensely valuable. The speculation in claims has subsided materially, capitalists preferring to pay the expenses of hunting up and opening new mines rather than purchasing at high prices interests in undeveloped leads.

All the valleys of arable land in and around Carson and Virginia cities are taken up, and farmers were busy plowing and putting in crops sufficient to supply the transient population.

The immigration continued unabated, and more note called weather buildings and mining operations were starting into new life, with an abundant supply of provisions and tools for working.

A route for a ditch to bring the waters of Clear Creek and Washoe lake into the Placer gold diggings had been surveyed and pronounced practicable, and two hundred thousand dollars needed to complete the work were subscribed.

A number of quartz mills were also being erected. Many owners and discoverers of silver lands were poor men, and offering 12 per cent. per month for money to open their mines, offering their claims as security.

Some twelve or fourteen white men were massacred by Indians at the Big Bend of Carson River, on the night of the 7th. The Indians were 200 or 300 strong, mounted, and armed with guns. The slight created great excitement, and three or four companies of men, from twelve to three each, at last accounts, were in pursuit of the Indians, well mounted and armed.

The overland mail, bound eastward, left as soon to-day, taking letters and three passengers for St. Louis. The mail leaving on the 9th took 5000 letters and five through passengers.

TEXAS STEMS.

We have Texas papers to the 23d instant. The Galveston *News* gives the following account of a most daring robbery:

W. W. Reynolds, a gentleman from Mississippi, who had been a few days boarding at Mrs Leonard's house, was, it seems, in the habit of placing his money, which amounted to about $1,600, between the mattresses and bed for security at night, which must have become known to the robbers by some means or other. The bed was so placed that the head of the occupant lay near the window, and the position that is that a stick, with a sponge soaked in chloroform attached, was thrust through and held to the nostrils of the sleeper until he was sufficiently stupified to render his sudden awaking impossible. The window was then raised, and the burglars entered and helped in order, or presume, to render assurance of his immutability doubly sure, proceeded to gorge the inmate, in the most approved fashion, after which the room was ransacked, trunks opened, the bed overhauled and the money found and taken.

Mrs Leonard's temporary apartment was then entered, and the thieves were rewarded by the further spoil of that lady's gold watch and $20 in cash.

Mr Reynolds has but a very indistinct recollection of what occurred in consequence of the treatment he received. He certainly recovered sufficiently to arraign, and identify, one of the first two thieves, which brought the inmates of the house to the scene, but the birds had flown. The apartment presented unmistakable evidence of a struggle. The affair is hidden in mystery at present, but we hope to be enabled to throw some light on it before many days.

The Rapid Railroad Republican, of the 17th instant, says a large amount of iron for the Memphis and El Paso railroad, which is to connect with the Southern Pacific road, is awaiting shipment at the mouth of Red river. The bulgeon of the iron, to supply twenty five miles of road, was shipped from Wheeling on the 31 instant.

The following condensed report of the engineer corps on the frontiers appears in the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 19th instant:

The Bandera mimic men have been scouting continually. No Indians reported.

In Medina county, Indians have been frequently seen—always on foot. The detachment has made diligent pursuit, but without success.

In Jack county, Lieut. Haunter's command continues in service, under him in defiance of the orders of the Governor. Several horses have been stolen, but no Indians seen.

Lieut Cochrane, of the Young county rangers, reports four horses stolen on the night of the 29th ult. He followed the trail until it was put out by inclemate tracks. This detachment is deprived of its services by the Governor at the refusal of John M. Cooley, of Gerryell county, to deliver them up. The Governor has sent an order to the proper authority to take them.

Lieut. Ragsdale reports the organization of the Frio county rangers. They are in the field.

Capt. Hamilton has been actively scouting in the country between the Frio and Rio Grande. Indians reported on the Hondo. None have been seen in Uvalde.

Col. M. T. Johnson writes from Fort Worth, April 30, that his forces are camped near that place *en route* for Belknap. He has been detained by want of supplies. An election for field officers was ordered for the 10th of May. The five companies organized, all well mounted and armed, and anxious for a fight. He will probably be reinforced by the commands of Capts Burleson and Dalrymple. These officers are ordered to concentrate near Fort Belknap, subject to Col Johnson's orders.

Capt. Hall has started on a tour of inspection to the camps of the various Minute Detachments.

Lieut. Cowan, of Lane's Rangers, reports no Indians in that county. A party of bear hunters from that county reported to Lieut. Cochrane Llano by 18 Indians, who carried off three of their horses.

Lieut. Beaulieu, of Montague, reports his Minute men as actively at work. Large trails have been discovered in the fourth western part of the country.

Lieut. White has been sent with his detachment of 25 men to the aid of the citizens of Burnet. The night after he arrived the Indians stole some horses and left the vicinity of the town of Burnet. Within one hour after the news came in he had possession of all the passes of the river, and held them until morning, at the same time scouting the country. The rascals got off with their booty.

The Karr county rangers are in the field. No Indians reported.

Lieut. Kennedy reports Indians on foot. They are killing a great many cattle. He was alone in search in pursuit of Indians in the Rio Grande, and says he has certain information that large caballados of horses have recently been crossed by the Indians into Mexico.

Lieut. Lewis, of Mason county, reports grass very scarce. Several Indian trails had been seen, but the heavy rains had obliterated them. Several horses were stolen south of Mason.

Capt. Williams will soon be ready for service on the San Saba.

WOMAN'S VENERATION. If women have one weakness more marked than man, it is its ward veneration. They are born worshippers—makers of silver shrines in some divinity or other, which of course they always think fell straight down from heaven. The first step toward their falling in love with an ordinary mortal is generally to down him out with all manner of real or fancied superiority, and having made him up, they worship him. Now, a truly great man, a man really grand and noble in art and intellect, has this advantage with women that he is an idol ready made to hand; and so they very painstaking and ingenious we have less labor in getting him up, and can be ready to worship him on shorter notice. In particular is this the case where a sacred profession and a moral supremacy are added to the intellectual. Just think of the career of celebrated preachers and divines in all ages. Have they not stood like the image that "Nebuchadnezzar the King set up," and all womankind (exceptions and first not excepted) been ready to fall down and worship, even before the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth? Is not the faithful Paula, with her beautiful face, prostrate in reverence before poor, old, leaf, haggard, dying St. Jerome, in the most splendid painting of the world, an emblem and a sign of woman's eternal power of self-sacrifice to what she deems noblest in man? Does not old Richard Baxter tell us, with delightful single-heartedness, how his wife fell in love with him first, spite of his long, pale face; and how she confessed, dear soul, after many years of married life, that she had loved him less sour and bitter than she had expected? The fact is, women are hurdwed with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet peas, throwing out fluttering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb up by, and when they find it, he is ever so rough in the bark, they cuddle upon it. And lumpkins are not wanting of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero who never would woo them, except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of a noble life.

[*The Minister's Wooing.*

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

1. At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the steamboat W. A. Andrew, her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, &c.; a family residence on Englesia street; two valuable improved lots on Lafayette avenue, Third District; a valuable building lot on Orleans street, Second District.

2. At 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 21 Jefferson street, Second District, household furniture, &c.

See advertisements.

Complimentary Resolutions.—At their meeting on Thursday evening, the Washington Artillery passed a preamble and resolutions highly eulogistic to the State Artillery of Mobile, the First Regiment of Alabama, and the citizens of the place, and thanking them for the generous manner in which they were treated during their visit.

The Canine Property Law.—The only business before the First District Court yesterday was the argument on a motion for new trial in the first case of conviction, by jury under the recent statute of the Legislature making dogs personal property. Counsellor Abel made an able argument in behalf of his client, contesting the constitutionality of the law, and urging the Court to great circumspection in affirming so important a statute as one creating a new crime. District Attorney Bradford represented the State in a sound argument, and Judge Hunt took the case under advisement.

Practical Joke on an Officer.—Recorder Adams issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Miss Catherine Flannery, on the affidavit that she was too fond of whisky, and had an institution to engross. The warrant was given to officer H. Robinson to execute, but on returning he reported that on arresting her she begged leave to go into the house and get her bonnet, and that after waiting a long time outside, he went in and found to his dismay that the bird had flown, by way of the rear yard.