

went by the Downierville route, and arrived at Jamison's ranch on Wednesday evening, where he stopped for the night, putting his mules into a shanty, in which he built a fire. During the night the shanty took fire, and the goods and eight of the mules were consumed in the flames.

The cost of carrying on the city government of Stockton for the fiscal year just ended was \$51,201 12. A large sum for the government of so small a city.

It is announced that the citizens of San Bernardino are about to complete a jail of a substantial character. They have entered into a contract to have its interior completed of iron.

## CLIPPINGS.

—A Sydney, Australia paper of January 12, says the number of murders throughout the colony during the past month is almost too many to record in one newspaper, as its readers would be ineffably disgusted.

—Glass hermetically sealed coffins, Cannon's patent, the first of that material in the world, have been successfully made in Louisville, Ky., at the Louisville glass works.

—Five donkeys, says the *Sierra Democrat*, packed with eggs, started with a couple of men, April 19, for Silverland (Washoe). The money invested will prove a good lay-out.

—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of Alabama, for transporting all negroes convicted of capital offenses, to Massachusetts.

—The friends of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn are about to present to his sister one of the latest style of Colt's revolver as a testimonial of her bravery on the arrest of her brother. It will bear an engraved representation of the Old Pine tree flag, and the inscription, "*Sic ilur ad astra*."

—Nearly one million and a half new cents were issued from the Philadelphia mint in the month of March.

—The cotton in Mississippi, says a dispatch from Memphis, under date of April 26, has been severely injured by the late frosts.

—There are 112 convicts in the State Prison of Massachusetts, at Charleston, a greater number than it ever contained before.

—The contract for the erection of a monument on the Plains of Abraham, to the braves of 1760, was lately awarded to Mr. John Ritchie, of Quebec, for sum of \$4,000.

—A beautiful but silly girl, of 16 to 18 years, daughter of a widow of Rockford, Ill., advertised for a husband in the paper for the romance of the thing, and was caught and seduced by a Pike's Peak gambler named William Moore. She started in company with him for Pike's Peak, and has since been murdered on the way at Ottumwa, Iowa.

—The agent of Virginia, named Camp, who was sent to Iowa to arrest Coppie, and whose adventures in escaping from the Muscatine landlord with his boardbills unpaid have gone the rounds, has been arrested at Rock Island, and ignominiously thrown into jail. The Virginia authorities write that he is no longer agent of the State, and they decline all liability for his debts.

—The Massachusetts Agricultural Fair, which was to be held next September at Springfield, is to be abandoned on account of the cattle disease. Owners of valuable stock do not wish to expose them.

—New Orleans boasts of a female Bluebeard. This interesting lady was married to her eighth husband. She has married every year since 1852; each year one husband dies, but the widow loses no time in filling his place.

—A Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, just promulgated, extends to Poland the principal enactments of the laws relative to the obtaining of hereditary and life nobility which are in force in the rest of the empire.

—The *Baltimore Clipper* says the new code of Maryland, provides: "That if any person belonging to this state shall go out of this state, and marry with any person belonging to this state, without license or publication, each of the said parties, on conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars."

—Macready, the tragedian, has again entered the state connubial, having been recently married in London.

—Twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are reported to be getting in readiness to embark for the United States early in the coming summer. They will bring much wealth with them, and what is better, they will bring confirmed habits of morality, industry and economy.

—The Lords of the Admiralty have presented to the trustees of the British Museum an immense folio volume, splendidly bound and decorated with all kinds of appropriate naval devices, containing all the original despatches relating to the chief victories of the British navy.

—The editor of the *New Haven Journal* lately devoured a brook trout weighing two pounds and seven ounces. Being a man of good moral character, the *Hartford Press* thinks it is unnecessary to say he did not hook it.

The *Lafayette (Ind.) Journal* says the sheriff of that county recently took a young fellow to the lunatic asylum from that place, who is remarkably handsome, and whose insanity is believed to have been produced by a morbid development of his self-conceit.

—An "unknown man found drowned" at Chicago, lately, proves to be a German named Knappick, aged 72; in early life a distinguished scholar and university professor in Germany, afterwards a priest, then a patriotic exile to this country, a soldier in the Mexican war, a vineyard proprietor in Missouri, an editorial attache on the *Chicago Staats Zeitung*, and of late years a traveling teacher of the German language,—his chequered life closes with a coroner's verdict quoted at the introduction of this paragraph.

—The Louisiana papers state that a very severe drouth is prevailing in that State, and vegetation is suffering much in consequence.

—There are in port at New Bedford thirty five whalers. Eighteen arrived the present season, and the value of their cargoes is about a million and a half. Sixty more are expected during the season.

—A late number of the *Erie Gazette* contains the following: "Mr. William Baehler, of Harrisburgh, has in his possession at this time complete volumes of three hundred and one different weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and daily newspapers, and seventy broken volumes of the same."

—Ninety five bachelors lately held a meeting at Steilacoon, Oregon, to devise ways and means to secure an importation of young women from the Atlantic States; so says an exchange.

—The legislature of the State of Wisconsin has refused, by a very decided vote, to repeal the law abolishing capital punishment in that State.

—The English papers announce that the Princess Frederick William, the daughter of Queen Victoria, is expected to make another addition to her family within a couple of months. She evidently thinks well of her mother's illustrious example in this line.

—The last news from Paris is that "ladies have appeared at Court altogether without crinoline, and the favorite beauties of the public balls have discarded crinoline for petticoats frilled and large only at the extremity of the skirt."

—Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck in her last Sibyl says—"A Democratic lady, who has written to us, professes to have too much delicacy to read our paper. We suppose it is because she sees a naked truth in every paragraph."

—Mrs. Swishelm says that the popularity of her paper in Minnesota is due to the fact that "people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to." An Exchange says that her subscribers are in no danger of being disappointed.

—The largest circulation of any one bank in the United States is that of the Citizens' Bank, New Orleans, viz., \$5,535,000. Others in that city have large issues, viz., Bank of Louisiana, \$1,665,000; State Bank, \$2,898,000; Canal Bank, \$1,623,000.

—Official documents show that there are 28,000 Frenchmen in California.

**HEREDITARY GOOD LOOKS.**—It is an undeniable fact that good looks are, to a certain degree, dependent upon ancestry. A long period of education and refinement in families and in their alliances is almost certain to produce physical beauty within a few generations. At all events, there is a refinement of form and clearness of line in all faces of those who descend from high-bred forefathers. Vulgar and coarseness invariably leave their marks upon their offspring, and exhibit themselves in the gross cheek, dumpy figure, flipper-like hand, cold, dead eye, and frowzy hair that we see among the descendants of uneducated and uncultivated people everywhere. It is not only due to ourselves that we should be intelligent and well bred, but due also to those who will come after us.

## CORRESPONDENCE.



### DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF THE MIND.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

Philosophy consists not in airy schemes, and idle speculations. The rule and conduct of all social life is her great province.—THOMSON.

Nothing promotes so much the formation of logical and systematic habits of mind, nothing so effectually assists the memory, as the keeping constantly in view the chain of relations, by which impressions and ideas are arising out of each other.

Look at each thought either uttered or read as a whole, and endeavor to understand not merely the truth or fallacy contained in it, but also the place which it occupies in the design of the speaker or writer.

The operations of a well regulated and well stored mind present generally a connected train of thought, not mere detached ideas and sentences. Hence, every remark should be carefully examined, not by itself but in its connections. Because the bearing of each intends to prove some point or to illustrate some position.

By bestowing a close attention upon every thing you hear, write or read, by a strict observation of the regular manner in which the several steps of an argument, or the several applications of a principle succeed one another, you thus classify and arrange in your own mind, ideas, and not merely fix them more firmly, but you are acquiring logical habits of mind, which will be of lasting and incalculable value. Because every impression received or made will be embodied as a proper idea and find its legitimate place as a connecting link in the intellectual chain of sequences; that is to say, he who studiously attends to the remarkable operations of the inner man, will find that a harmonious combination of the mental and moral departments is based on a salutary exchange and digestion of correct ideas and that this wonderful result is seemingly originating in the voluntary exercise of his thinking and reasoning faculties.

If a desire rises in the human heart, the agent has the power to act either upon the first impulse, or upon a very partial, narrow contracted or even entirely incorrect view of the considerations and motives by which he ought to be influenced; and he is at liberty to delay acting, or bestow a minute and critical attention on the facts or principles which bear on his volition.

The first great step is now taken in the nice regulation of those desires which have arisen within the mind as the result of some external or internal causes and this regulation forms an important link in the remarkable chain of sequences which belong to the direction of the will. The power or liberty to do either the one or the other, viz., to do either wrong or right, makes a man a free but at the same time a responsible agent.

In this interesting process, the first mental condition, is a certain movement of one of the desires or affections, which operation of the mind is generally termed *inclination*. The second state refers the inclination to the motives which prompt the action and the principles of integrity. If these harmonize with the inclination, then the willing of the deed and its performance are the result, with the perfect sanction of every moral feeling.

Should the inclination be disapproved by this monitor of the mind, it is by a strict moral disciplinarian instantly given up, as being in direct opposition to the healthy conditions of the inner man, and thus the moral equilibrium is preserved. It happens however frequently, that this mental and moral discipline is neglected, when their desires and affections, no matter how illegitimate, are allowed to engross the mind and absorb its attention so fully, that the agent is no longer master over himself, cannot trace any inclination to its moral causes and motives and weigh nicely the consequences of a careless indulgence of a desire or affection in the scale of strict morality. The result is then this, the agent acts rashly and unwisely without consideration of the difficulties and dangers in which he plunges himself.

Another very interesting state of mind is this: a person may attend to the motives and causes of a desire, affections and inclinations, so as to prevent their being acted upon; while this inclination is still fixed in the mind, and the agent regrets having been obliged to deny himself the object of his illegal appetite. It is evident here that although the actual deed has not been performed, the harmony of the moral feelings is destroyed, and the mental state of a strict purity of heart has ceased to exist. For this constitutes an entire subjection of the desires and affections to the voice of conscience and the principles of moral rectitude.

Another condition of the mind forms a remarkable feature of the human character.—The equilibrium of the moral feelings may be disturbed, without being followed by the deed. This is the case when an inclination is cherished contrary to the voice of convictions, while the carrying out of the desire or inclination is being prevented by some inferior motives, such as reputation or interest.

For instance, a person may be with the spirit of perfect atheism, nominally a Latter Day Saint, quite in opposition to his conviction, and merely from selfish motives. His

apostacy may thus be prevented for a time, and the community even be benefited by his talents as far as his selfishness will permit; but in relation to the individual himself, the moral harmony is destroyed, and he must appear as a hypocrite in the eyes of the Almighty, who regards not the outward appearance but looks into the heart.

Thus it may often appear, that strong inducements to vice are resisted from very inferior motives. But this of course is not to overcome temptations; it is only to balance one selfish feeling against another.

On examining thus the moral constitution of man, we find that a strict and proper attention of the mind is necessary, to preserve purity of heart, else a person is liable to get in the above last state, where no power of the mind seems to be able to restore it to its former healthy condition. The necessity of the attention of mind was already realized by the illustrious Plato, the founder of the Athenian Academy and Aristotle, the founder of the *Peripatetics*. The latter states in his *Nicomachean Ethics*, that a man who was doing wrong contrary to his own moral convictions, could not be reclaimed by any argument.

**THE DEODORIZATION OF THE THAMES.**—The material which appears likely to be employed for the deodorization is perchloride of iron. Tenders are to be sent in on the 12th of April for the supply of quantities not exceeding 5,345 gallons a-day at certain stations, at times to be appointed between the 1st of May and the 31st of August next, besides further quantities on receipt of notice. These arrangements are designed, first, to combat the evils of the stench of the river, which is expected to recur from year to year till the main drainage works are completed. The deodorizing stations are chiefly those which were in use last year. There will be 39 of them, for an estimated quantity of 4,095 gallons daily. The perchloride delivered is to be tested by a chemist for the Board. Dr. Hofmann and Dr. Frankland stated that the deodorization of this, required all the year round, would not entail a greater outlay than that of £2,821 3s for the disinfectant.—[Builder.]

## Dry Goods and Groceries

**EXPRESS!**  
FIRST TRAIN THRO' THIS SEASON.

**W. M. NIXON,**  
HAS just received by the first Train through from California, a choice selection of  
GENERAL  
**MERCHANDISE.**

CONSISTING OF  
**DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS, LAWNS, &c., &c.,**

Also a FULL and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of WEBSTER'S & TOWN'S

**—SCHOOL BOOKS,—**  
Slates, Pencils, and General Stationery,  
**CROCKERY WARE,**

Consisting of Cups and Saucers, Dinner Plates, Glass-ware, and everything in that line to perfectly fit out a household.

**JEWELRY**—Consisting of Vest and Fob Chains, Finger Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Brooches, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens, and numerous other articles in that line.

**—HARDWARE,—**

Consisting of BRASS KETTLES, Sadlrons, Butts and Screws; Table Knives and Forks, of a superior quality; Tea and Table Spoons, Pocket Cutlery, Sheep Shears, Grass and Grain scythes, Cradles, Snathes, &c., &c.

**—GROCERIES,—**

A CHOICE LOT of Fine Teas, Dried Fruit, Raisins, Currants, Candied Citron and Lemon Peel, Candies, Canned Fruits, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, &c.

**DRUGS and MEDICINES, VARNISH, PERFUMERY, &c.**

A Choice lot of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

To which he would call the attention of the trade, as they will be sold out by the package or barrel only. Amongst them may be found London Jockey Club Gin, Catawba Wine Blenders, Scheldam Schnapps and Balm of 10,000 Flowers.

A LARGE LOT OF  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

To be sold VERY CHEAP.  
Ten Bales of BLANKETS, for sale at COST and Freight.

**HATS and CAPS** in great variety.

**BOOTS and SHOES** of every kind very low.

All kinds of grain and country produce will be taken in exchange; cash not refused, of course; but the invariable rule will be pay on delivery, and no credit.

Thankful to those who have hitherto extended their patronage to him, especially to those who have paid up, W. M. NIXON would still solicit a continuation of their favors, and will assure them that nothing shall be lacking on his part to accommodate and furnish them with a good article of every thing in his line, at a fair price.

East Temple St., G. S. L. City, May 5, 1860.

**W. M. NIXON,**  
WOULD also call the attention of his friends south to his well-selected STOCK of GENERAL GOODS  
**AT FAIRFIELD,**  
NEAR CAMP FLOYD,

Where, notwithstanding the movement of the Army, he still continues as usual to keep a full and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of every thing needed by the Farmer and the Public generally.

Small profits, quick returns, and pay down, will be his motto.

The best Remedy for Rheumatism—Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. 8-Cm.