Office, to be sealed up and put into the hands of the Treasurer. No more bank notes to be printed except on joint order of the Bank, Auditor, and Treasurer. Bonds to be stamped red on face when deposited, and declared not negotiable until the stamp be cancelled in presence of the Auditor, Treasurer, or Secretary of State.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad Company, at Cedar Rapids, the contract for the construction of the first seventy miles of the road, including depots, water tanks, side tracks, and everything else necessary to put in readiness for operation, was let to an association of contractors, incorporated under the name of the "Iowa Railroad Contracting Company." The contract was let at $15,000 per mile, payable in bonds and stock of the Company. The forty miles which the law requires to be completed by Dec. 1, 1861, has been sub-let in sections of ten miles each. The line adopted is that known as the Southern or Prairie Creek line, which passes about two miles south of Toledo, the county seat of Tama County.

The annexed information in regard to Copper stocks is from the Circular of Messrs. Dupee, Beck & Sayles:

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

The market for Mining shares closes without much activity, but prices generally are very firm. The following sales have been reported during the month of January:

	Paid in per share.	Shares sold.	Closing.
Central	$4 35	3,736	$6 75
Copper Falls	21 00	205	7 00
Franklin	6 50	180	24 00
Hancock	3 50	1,335	4 12
Isle Royale	16 10	6,863	7 75
Mesnard	2 50	3,160	3 00
Minnesota	3 30	162	57 50
National	5 50	311	31 00
North Cliff	2 50	25	1 50
Petherlich	1 50	4	2 00
Pewabic	3 75	806	36 00
Pittsburgh and B	5 55	50	49 75
Pontiac	2 00	4,903	2 75
Quincy	10 00	203	29 00
Rockland	5 00	248	19 75
Superior	4 00	720	2 75
South Side	1 00	1,090	1 37
Tolec	17 00	11,104	3 50

CORRECTIONS.—In our Circular of 31st December the shipments of the Quincy Mine should have been stated as 166 2-10 tons; those of the National as 727 8-10 tons. The aggregates stand thus: Keweenaw District, 1,910 8-10; Portage Lake, 3,064 8-10; Ontonagon, 3 358 7-10 tons; all others, 26 1-10 tons; total, 8,362 4-10 tons rough, or more than 6,000 tons refined Copper. Ingot Copper is held at 20½@21c., 4 mos.

Accounts from all the mining districts are generally satisfactory. In some instances light returns are made for December, as immediately after the close of navigation much time is devoted to preparing the mines for the operations of the ensuing season. From the Ontonagon district, the returns for December have not been received. At the Teltec, the new vein, said to be the "Minnesota," shows great improvement. Favorable statements are made of the progress of the new Knowlton Mine, the office of which is at Cleveland. From Portage Lake, the accounts from the Huron and Isle Royale are particularly gratifying. Owing to the reason above named, the Pewabic weighed off in December but 59 tons net, and the Franklin 484 tons net. The Quincy product was about 128 tons. From Keweenaw Point, advices are now received to-day from the Copper Falls, Petherlick and Phœnix Mines. The latter "has never shown so much copper as at present, nor has it ever been in so good working order." The product of the Pittsburgh and Boston for December was 96 tons, tones and barrel work, and 35 tons stamp work; total, 131 tons. The new stamps of the Central Company work quite satisfactorily.

The Portage Lake Gazette of Jan. 17 says:

In reference to the December yield of our mines, it is proper to observe, as regards the Pewabic, that in consequence of necessary repairs, the stamp-mill has been partially idle, and the hanking of copper to the surface has been a good deal interrupted by other requisite operations, which will account for the apparent deficiency. The prospects of this mine were never better, and the next month's yield will show very different figures.

On the Isle Royale they do not weigh up their copper during the Winter months—i. e., after the close of November—but their prospects are still improving. At the Quincy, Pewabic, and Franklin there will be little if any alteration in the force usually employed. Wherever there may be, will have reference to surface work, not to actual mining.

Operations have been suspended for some little time past in the Columbian, and now the Mesnard and Pontiac have also stopped for a time.

Below we give the product of the mines for December:

	Gross.	Net.
Pewabic	123,062	116,062
Franklin	137,193	130,553
Quincy	267,646	265,567

THE QUINCY STAMPS.—The washing department is undergoing thorough repairs and extensive alteration. Arrangements are in progress to provide for the separation of the rough or large particles of copper from the fine. The chief object in view, however, is to raise the washing floor to a greater elevation, so as to get rid of the sand with less inconvenience. These arrangements, it is expected, will be complete by the end of this month, when the mill will resume its working in full force, stamping 160 tons in 24 hours.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1861.

ASHES—The market is steady for both descriptions. Sales of Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5 12½.

COTTON—The market is dull and lower. Sales of 1,000 bales. We quote at 12c. for Middling Uplands, and 12½c. for do. Gulf.

COFFEE—The market has not changed; sales of 700 Rio at 11½@12½c.; 300 mats Java at 16½c., and 226 bags Santos on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour early in the day, was in limited request, and prices were in the buyers' favor, but ere the close of change a brisk inquiry prevailed for State brands, and the market closed firmly at Saturday's quotations. Trade brands are in limited demand, and prices are irregular. The sales comprise 16,300 bbls. at $5 15@$5 25 for Superfine State and Western; $5 30@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 40@$5 50 for choice do.; $5 30@$5 55 for low grades of Western Extra; $5 60@$5 75 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 80@$7 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in limited request and the low grades are plenty; sales of 346 bbls. at $5 35@$7 25 for extras. Southern Flour is lower and very quiet; the offerings are liberal; the sales are 637 bbls. at $5 50@$5 90 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, Alexandria, &c., and $6@$7 25 for extras. Rye Flour is lower and in better supply; sales of 200 bbls. at $3 35@$4 15. Corn Meal is quiet; sales of Jersey at $3 05@$3 10, and Brandywine at $3 90@$3 37. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $1 75@$2 06 ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat is very limited, buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and prices are somewhat nominal at $1 17@$1 21 for Chicago Spring; $1 24@$1 25 for Milwaukee Club; $1 30@$1 34 for Red Western; and $1 45@$1 60 for White; the only sales that could be authenticated are 600 bush. choice White California at $1 65, and 1,800 bush. mixed Canadian at $1 31. Barley is quiet at 66@69c. Barley Malt is in fair request; sales of 2,500 bush. at 85@90c., time. Oats are in fair demand, but are heavy at the close, with liberal arrivals; sales of Western and Canadian at 30@36c., and State at 30@37c. Rye is heavy and more plenty; sales of 1,800 bush. at 61c. for Jersey and 65c. for Western. Corn is lower and is freely offered; the arrivals are increasing of new; sales of 11,000 bush. at 65c. for new mixed Western, at the railroad depot, at 67½@68½c. for old do., in store and delivered; 70c. for choice new Yellow Southern, and 73c. for choice White do.

HIDES—We hear of sales of 1,000 wet-salted Cuba, and 600 dry salted Brazil, for Canada, on terms not made public.

HAY—The demand is limited for shipping, and the market is unchanged; sales of 1,200 bales at 85@90c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—The market continues quiet but steady; sales of 75 bales New at 25@30c. Old are inactive and nominal.

LIME—Nothing is doing in Rockland, and prices are entirely nominal.

MOLASSES is dull; we only hear of sales of 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c.

NAVAL STORES—We hear of very little business. Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 36c. for Southern, and 37c. for New-York bbls; sales trifling. Crude Turpentine is nominal at $2 75@$3 ⅌ 250 lb. in yard. Fine Rosins are quiet; sales of 300 bbls. good No. 2 at $1 45 ⅌ 310 lb. Common Rosin is dull at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ 310 lb. Tar is quiet at $2 12½@$2 25.

OILS—The market for all kinds has lacked energy. Linseed is quoted at 50@52c. Crude Sperm is quiet; sales at $1 50@$1 55. Crude Whale at 54@55c.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is very limited, and only of a retail character, but prices are without much change; sales of 100 bbls. at $17 75@$17 87 for extra Mess; $18 for do. Prime; $11 75 for old do. Beef is in steady request, and is unchanged; the arrivals are light; sales of 150 bbls. at $6 75@$9 75 for Repacked Mess, and $10@$10 75 for extra. Prime Mess is dull, and nominal at $16@$17. Beef Hams are inactive at $14@$15. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 7½c. for Western and 7½c. for City Dressed. Cut Meats are in limited demand; sales of 60 bbls. at 5@5¾@6½c. for Shoulders, and 8@8½c. for Hams. Lard is quiet, but steady; sales of 100 bbls. and tcs. at 9¾@10c. Smoked Meats are not plenty, and are in good demand at full prices. Dry Salted Meats are firm, and in good demand at 6½c. for Shoulders and 8½c. for Hams. Butter is in steady demand, and is plenty at 10@16c. for Ohio, 16@18c. for State, and fresh made at 19@21c. Cheese is in good supply and moderate demand at 8@10c. for Ohio and 9@10½c. for State.

RICE—We hear of sales of 110 tcs. at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb., as to quality.

SKINS—We hear of sales of 5,000 Tampico Goat on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at former prices; sales of 300 hhds. Cuba at 6c@6½c.; 32 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c., and 140 Cuba on private terms. Refined are quiet.

SPICES—We hear of a sale of 21,000 mats Cassia, ex Ocean Steed, afloat, at about 17c., cash.

SEEDS—A moderate demand for clover seed, and the market is heavy; sales of 130 bags at 7½@8½c. Rough Flax seed is quiet at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lb.

TALLOW—A firm market, the supply is not very large; sales of 10,000 lb. Prime at 8½c. Rough Fat is firm at 6c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is a shade firmer, and the demand is fair; sales of 500 bbls. at 19@19½c.

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad.
CARPENTER, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

For the week ending Monday, Feb. 4—75 cars Cattle, 30 cars Hogs, 12 cars Sheep, 1 car horses. Total stock, 168; add 476 cars of Express Freight, making total number of cars hauled by Stock Express Trains during the week, 576, showing an increase over last week of — cars of Live Stock. Total increase of all cars hauled by Stock Express, —.

A CONFLICT WITH A TIGER.—While Maccomo was going through his performance with the Bengal tigers at Mander's Menagerie yesterday, a tigress caught his hand in her mouth. Planting his knee in the small of the tigress' back, and pressing her against the bars of the cage, then seizing her lower jaw with the right hand, he held her powerless to do more than retain the left hand in her mouth. So cool was Maccomo in this trying position that lookers-on thought it part of his performance, but when Maccomo called to one of the keepers, "She has got my hand fast in her mouth; get a bar of hot iron," the truth of his dangerous position flashed through the minds of those present, and created the greatest excitement—one lady fainting away, others running from the painful sight. Four or five minutes elapsed before the iron was ready, during which time Maccomo stood as a piece of statuary, not a quiver of lip to show the pain he was enduring. When ready the hot iron was applied quickly and surely by one of the keepers to one of the large teeth in the upper jaw, and, as though she had been electrified, her mouth sprang open. Maccomo, quick as lightning drew his hand away, caught hold of a thick stick, struck the animal a terrific blow on the skull, brought her down, and forced her to finish her performance before he left the cage. When Maccomo came out of the cage, his bleeding hand testified to the frightful struggle which had been going on between man and beast.

[Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 12.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STUDENT LIFE. LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS FOR A YOUNG FRIEND. By SAMUEL OSGOOD. 12mo. pp. 164. James Miller.

In preparing this useful and attractive volume, Dr. Osgood had a practical purpose in view, and the able manner in which he has accomplished it will recommend his counsels and admonitions not only to students in the progress of their academic career, but to the lovers of good letters and the cause of education in general. Writing to the son of an intimate friend who had recently entered college, he presents in a familiar but impressive manner the results of his own experience as a collegiate student, regarded in the light of the mature experience of a subsequent active and honorable career of nearly thirty years.

The following judicious remarks occur soon after the commencement of the volume.

You go to college to get an education; and, of course, study is the main interest of the next four years. It is marvellous how much can be learned in that short period, with due diligence and economy of time. The first thing for you to do will be to make the best division possible of the hours of the day, so as to establish a good working method, that will harmonize the claims of different studies with each other, and all studies with proper rest and recreation. The college lessons settle the quantity to be learned each day, but the mode of learning will be left very much to you, and you will gain much in spirits and time by a due alternation of studies, such as following mathematics by language, or varying the posture of the mind by wise alternation between subjects that strain and concentrate the attention, and those that pleasantly move the fancy, or possess the memory. I have often found, for example, that after I have wearied myself over hard problems in calculus or geometry, it is almost play to read a chapter of a Latin historian or an English moralist or metaphysician. The mind, like the body, seems to have two legs, and is soon weary of standing wholly on one of them.

As to the relative importance of studies, you will have frequent decisions to make, not only in choosing voluntaries, but in the amount of time and attention to be given to the regular branches of the regular course. The most comprehensive division is between what may be called studies of *sequence*, or such as carry you a continuous thread of thought—such as mathematics, grammar, philosophy—and studies of *aggregation*, or such as merely add to the stock of learning—such as additional classic authors, or modern languages. To omit some of the latter may only lessen your stock of learning, while to neglect the former is to mutilate your whole education, break the line of study, and even impair your powers of thinking. Studies of sequence are like the bolts that fasten the train of cars to the engine, while studies of aggregation are like the baggage which is to be taken on board, and which, however important, is not absolutely essential to a safe passage.

After mastering the essential studies, you will have some time to spare for voluntary branches, and I advise you to give the modern languages the preference over *belles lettres*, because in youth we are more capable of learning languages, and the rudiments of grammar and accent if then acquired never leave us, while studies of taste, such as biography, poetry, reviews, essays, and even history, can be as well attended to afterwards, when the reflective powers are matured. Among modern languages, I regard French and German essential, and Italian and Spanish very desirable for you.

You will remember, however, that it is more important to learn *language* than languages; and the acquisition of various languages is chiefly important because it gives us such command of our own. Thus, the best exercise in English diction to a beginner is the exact and elegant translation of a foreign author. I used, beside learning my Latin lessons in a general way, to study a certain portion, say a page, very carefully, so as to give to each word and idiom the just, and, if possible, the elegant rendering. A page of Livy or Tacitus thus studied will teach you more and better English than a dozen themes on the hackneyed subjects of an abstract kind, such as usually vex the brain of beginners in composition. Study language in this way, and you will find then composition much easier; and when, moreover, you come to practice extemporaneous speaking, as you must soon do, you will find a choice vocabulary rising to your lips in a manner that will often surprise you.

With regard to the question of college honors on which so many extravagant things have been said on both sides, Dr. Osgood takes a middle ground, which he sustains by many weighty suggestions:

Let us understand what we mean by college rank, and try to make a due estimate of its importance as a motive. It means not in general, the rank which a student wins in college as a person of honor and efficiency among his companions and teachers, but that which he holds upon the scale of merit which is formed from the sum total of marks made by teachers in the recitation-room, and which is not usually modified by considerations of personal character, unless an aspirant's virtues are so positive as to quicken and exalt his intellect, or unless his faults are so strong as to show themselves in open indolence or vice. It is evident, then, that while this scale of merit decides much in a student's career, yet it does not decide all; and he may have much good or evil, wisdom or folly, in his mind and ways, which is not marked upon the list, so that some students from their average scholarship stand well on the books who stand ill with the class; and others, who from especial talents and pursuits or characteristics stand well with the class, stand ill on the books. In saying this, we are only saying that the college register is not infallible, and that the distribution of academic honors is not the act of the final and supreme Judge. The decision is very important as giving a generally important and reasonably approximate view of the use that students have made of their time and powers. It is the best *outward* criterion that can be appealed to, much safer than class opinion, since class popularity depends, especially at first, upon very uncertain qualities; and the dashing youth who is so full of generous impulses as to clur the self-denying virtues, and so strong in native talent or early training as to despise plodding industry, is most likely to be the favorite of the majority, especially of the numerous host of idlers and free-and-easy fellows, who like a brilliant companion and apologist in their own shortcomings.

I advise you to pay great respect to the scale of merit—not, indeed, as the supreme rule, or the highest good, but as a very valuable record of what you are doing, and a significant reminder of what you ought to do. I know that some persons profess to despise college rank as a mean consideration, and others to condemn it as demoralizing. But surely it is not mean to wish to know how we are pursuing our studies in comparison with others, nor is it demoralizing to try to do as well as we can in competition with them. The principle of emulation or rivalry, indeed, as the main motive to study, is a very imperfect and objectionable one; yet we must remember that if some persons are *above* the spirit of rivalry, others are *below* it; and it is far better that a youth should start bravely on his career under the spur of competition, than that he should not start at all, but should be found stagnating in laziness and ignorance, while his companions are pressing on in a race which wakes nobler powers and aspirations than were felt at the outset. Much as may be said against emulation, it is certain that it cannot wholly be dismissed, and that our social nature is such that it is very hard if not impossible to think only of absolute and ideal excellence, and even the most saintly characters who have risen above all petty rivalry, are vastly stimulated to new efforts by each other's virtues, like the Apostle, who would have his friends consider each other, and "provoke to love and good works."

Let me be distinctly understood as to the just use of the principle of emulation. It would certainly taint your affections at once, if you entered the field solely or mainly to distance your rival or rivals, for you thus subordinate the pursuit of knowledge and the discipline of the faculties to personal competition, and success itself becomes morally defeat, while defeat becomes doubly such, and wrecks pride and principle at once. Yet, if you say that you will never care how you stand in the general average, you deceive yourself, for you do care; and the very students who affect most to despise college rank, are very emulous for other things—emulous to be first on the list of dainty gentlemen, or renowning bullies, leaders of the roughs or the smooths, the hards or the softs, those lasting distinctions that divide the idlers of the class. The feeling against those who think mainly of winning a high rank is very strong, not only among the idlers, but the generous and manly portion of the class; yet it is directed not against those who wish to stand well, but against those who are aiming constantly to stand better than others, and who tend to carry rivalry to the extreme of envy, if not detraction. Erring as class opinion is apt to be, it has no stigma for those who are willing to have it fully understood that they came to college to study, and they wish to have a free field and fair play, with as much success ascribed to them as they win, and no more.

I advise you to act somewhat in this wise in respect to college honors. Make as fair an estimate as you can of your talents and acquisitions, to begin with. You will carry to college with you some definite opinion of what you are, and what you can do. As you, my dear fellow, entered, I am glad to hear, without any conditions, this fact proves that you have at least fair gifts, and that you ought to stand well in your class. It is ample proof that you can begin with good hope the studies of your course. Learn every lesson well, and as new branches task new faculties, and you come into competition with your classmates, you can form a somewhat positive estimate of what your just level is, or the place that you can win and keep by proper method and exertion. You may find yourself perhaps easily or decidedly at the head of your class the first term. If this is so, you ought not to lose your place by indolence or negligence, and while fidelity to all your opportunities is the highest rule of action, this rule will not be set aside, but may be strengthened by a fair statement of your progress, such as your teachers can give you. The scale of rank will then be, not your guiding motive, but your time-keeper—not, indeed, starting you on your journey, but advising you whether you have kept your way with due diligence. In some cases a youth who starts as the first scholar must inevitably resign his place to some competitor who surpasses him in the later studies, such as the higher mathematics, metaphysics, and original thinking and composition. In such case it becomes the disappointed one to measure his dignity by fidelity, not by victory, and zealously—nay, devotedly—beware of so setting his heart upon surpassing a rival as to measure the success of his career by a standard sadly embittering and demoralizing. The great aim should be to find our own orbit, and move in it faithfully, whatever it may be.

One of the most valuable letters in the volume treats at length of the important subject of personal habits, on which the author descants with earnestness and zeal, enforcing his didactics with apt and striking illustrations.

It has seemed to me, especially of late years, as I have observed more the ways of men, and tried to study better the nature of human power, that the philosophy of habit is very inadequately understood, and that we are too apt to ascribe to a merely mechanical routine the results that come from the recurrent play of vital forces. Three moments of chief importance are to be noted in the order of our habits: First, we note the beginning, which generally joins an idea to an action, as when a child begins to eat bread, and associates the right or idea of bread with the act of taking and masticating it. According to this view, a habit begins in the union of *sense* with *activity*. Secondly, we note the recurrence, which either by an external or internal cause repeats the union, and the idea of the thing sought renews the seeking of it, as when the child who has tasted bread is led to seek it again, so as to form a more or less regular custom of eating. Thirdly, we note the bearing of the several classes of habits upon each other, as when the child is trained to adjust the hours of eating to the hours of sleep, exercise, study, or play. We gain great light upon our own self-discipline, if we study our ways in this manner, and ask ourselves what practices we have begun, how often they tend to recur, and how they harmonize with one another, especially how effectually the higher tendencies master the lower, and the noblest habits regulate the more sensual and material.

Viewed in this light, what immense importance attaches to the years of student life, when a youth, no longer under the schoolmaster's eye, is left so much to himself, and away from the watch of home and family, is to form those methods of thought and action that are very likely to go with him through life! It is evident that the highest self-control or the lowest self-indulgence may be made the dominant custom, and thus become a second nature. It is never, indeed, too late for a man to repent; but surely he who carries from college into the world habits of indolence and dissipation, however bitterly he repents of his folly, must bear some of its fruits with him to his dying day. In youth, as we learn languages so easily, we also learn that higher art of articulation—the pronouncing of our senses and powers into distinct and expressive habits. Not only do the feet best learn to dance in youth, but the whole of our nature best learns to walk its chosen round, and mind, and heart, and will may keep step with the hours to the cheering music that is made by the pulse-beats of young and healthy blood.

A true system of habits has its foundation in the ordering of our bodily instincts and appetites, especially in duly adjusting or balancing the receptive and active functions. He is a healthy man who adjusts properly the thought and action that exhaust his strength with the food and sleep that restore it, and who in like manner keeps up the balance between his sensitive nerves and active muscles by relieving excitement of nerves by active exercise, and quickening muscular lability by nervous sensibility. The law of polarity, which pervades all creation, is eminently powerful in the human constitution; and all true life, whether of body or mind, comes from the harmony of forces that seem to be antagonists.

The most obvious polar diversity is that which contrasts our sleeping with our waking hours, and almost repeats the images of death and life. How long we ought to sleep I do not undertake to say with positive certainty, so widely do different persons vary, and so much do many people err from the truth by counting as sleep only their hours of being in bed, while they never seem to be fully awake even at noon day, and others who lounge half the time in bed are rarely found asleep. If I were to try to state the true rule for sleep, according to the best experience and observation, it would be eight hours, and surely never less than seven. A student needs, probably, more sleep than a laboring man, alike because his brain is more used (and the brain suffers more than the muscles from over-action), and because, moreover, the student is so apt to carry the thoughtfulness of study to his pillow as to find it hard to drop into slumber at once, as the tired workman generally does. I advise you to be very careful to secure regular and sufficient sleep; and in most cases when you are tempted by peculiar anxiety to sit up very late, and win study at the cost of an excited brain, it is better to think more of keeping the instrument sound than of forcing the work. I have suffered sometimes by continual late study, and have kept at my pen till morning. Now, I prefer a healthy brain to an elaborate manuscript, and am surer of success in such emergencies by speaking extempore from a clear and cool head, than by reading a discourse that has been written by the midnight lamp. I do not believe in the midnight lamp at all, and advise you to be on your pillow always at least an hour before that witching time. In Summer it is well for a student to go to bed at ten and rise at six, or half an hour before, and in Winter he may retire and rise an hour later. As to any considerable study before breakfast, I do not recommend it, and am inclined to think as poorly of morning candle-light as of the midnight lamp. I tried once to spend time for translating a work from the German by early morning study, and the symptoms of a nervous fever that appeared in the course of a few weeks led me never to repeat the experiment.

As to hours of study, they should never exceed those now made the limit of manual labor—ten hours—and I believe that six hours of close application will in the long run accomplish more good work than twelve hours. If a youth actually studies six hours, and adds to this the time spent in going to and from recitation, and in waiting for others to recite, he will find very little of the working part of the day left. If we add to six hours of actual work over books the time usually given by an earnest student to thought, and reading, and instructive conversation, it will be found that twelve out of the twenty-four hours are generally given to the culture of the mind. Stating my views in another way, I can say that there is wisdom in dividing the day into three parts of eight hours each—one part for sleep; one for such exertion of the mind as may be called study, whether learning lessons or turning the thoughts by solid reading or careful meditation; one part for recreation, or for all that refreshes soul and body by food, exercise, society, and all such intellectual occupations as belong more to the play rather than to the work of the mind. I do not, of course, mean to say that these three parts should be separated by a rigid line, and that recreation and study should occupy each eight consecutive hours. It is best for one not to give more than two consecutive hours to one object; and he is wise who goes from one study to another, or intersperses study with exercise or conversation, so as to secure constant freshness and life. The Jesuits, who are marvellously shrewd in their way, forbid their pupils from studying more than two hours without intermission; and Voltaire, who so hated the Jesuits copied their sagacity by keeping sometimes four desks in his library, with an unfinished work on each, and going, as he was moved, from one to the other, as poetry, history, criticism, or philosophy invited him. You will do well to study a judicious alternation in the division of your time and studies, being especially careful to sweeten hard and repulsive branches by such as are more pleasant, and in every way to change the posture of your mind, so as to refresh and relieve the more weary faculties. Thus you will really study, and not pretend to do so, as is the way with many who pore listlessly over the book hour after hour, and are about as much wiser at the end as the spaniel at their feet, or the bird in the window.

As to the things of the table—in our day we were not tempted as you may be. We boarded in commons, and paid, I think, but a dollar and ninety cents a week for board—a sum that did not furnish many alluring luxuries. The simplicity of this fare sometimes tempted us to make up for it by some little refection in our rooms, and not a few carried this practice to an injurious extent by excessive eating and drinking in the evening. It is best for a student to live simply, but plainly, and be content with what is set upon a good family-table. I consider all that is eaten after the regular meals as worse than useless; and many of our stout fellows owed the cause of their dyspepsia and "blues" to the frequent punch and mince-pies that made their evening entertainment. As to wine and ardent spirits, the less of them so much the better; and without reviving the Mohammedan doctrine that makes it a sin in itself to taste the juice of the grape, it is enough to say that the young fellow who has not enough of the wine of life in his heart to keep him merry and up to any genial sport, without stimulants, is a disgrace to youthful humanity. Most students who use wine repent of it most bitterly, and I never knew one who abstained from it to regret the self denial. Without taking any ascetic ground, or being wiser than the Gospel, I advise you to keep wholly out of college carousals, and to have no incentives to such indulgence in your room. I say the same of tobacco; and while your companions will do as they choose, I hope that you will let this potent weed alone, and will be free from its smell and its poison. They who use it never advise others to begin the practice. I can speak from the opposite experience; and never having used it in any form, attribute somewhat of my uniform health, in spite of a delicate constitution, to my abstinence. I think the habit unclean and pernicious, inviting frequent potations by artificial thirst, and stimulating the nervous system, and depraying the whole sensitive organism.

In addition to the letters which compose the staple of Dr. Osgood's work, he has introduced to advantage a considerable amount of miscellaneous matter illustrative of student life, which enhances the completeness and interest of his discussions. He writes, for the most part, in a smooth, flowing, and unambitious style, more remarkable for its sincerity and directness than for rhetorical elegance, and well adapted to impress the suggestions of the volume on the mind of its youthful readers. In some instances, we think, he has pushed his desire for familiar expression to an extreme, indulging it at the sacrifice of idiomatic purity, and even using more than once such an ill-placed colloquialism as "posted up," a shabby phrase which however useful in the market has no business in literature.

WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT. By A. B. CHILD, M. D. 12mo. pp. 221. Perry, Colby & Co.

The author of this volume ventilates the theory that one thing is as good as another, or that there is no such thing as evil in the world. His book itself is a proof to the contrary, for it is an unmitigated bore—one of the worst of evils.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Hinkley will appear as Rosina, in Rossini's popular opera of "The Barber of Seville." She will be assisted by Brignoli, Ferri, Susini, and Coletti.

BASE BALL MATCH ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING-POND.—There was a lively time on the skating-pond yesterday, and although the weather in the afternoon was mild and almost Springlike, the ice was solid and the skating good. The pond, which contains an area of several acres, lies between the Third and Fifth avenues, in the Eighth Ward, and can be reached by either the Fulton Ferry and Greenwood or the Atlantic-street and Greenwood cars. The embankments on either side are so high that a full, unobstructed view can be obtained. The approaches to the ice were, however, in so muddy a condition as to make the walk from the cars disagreeable, especially to the ladies, of whom there was a large number present, taking as much interest in the races as the men. The line of Fourth street runs through the pond, and being already partially filled in, divides that portion used by the Brooklyn Skating-Club from the other part, occupied by the public generally.

Third avenue was crowded with spectators, a large number of whom came in carriages and other vehicles. Fifth avenue presented a similar appearance, and the pond beneath was filled with thousands of persons, of both sexes and all ages, the greater proportion skaters. The match was between the Atlantic and Charter Oak Base Ball Clubs, and the novelty of playing a game upon the ice contributed greatly in swelling the throng. It is estimated that from eight thousand to ten thousand persons were present. The players appeared to experience very little difficulty, and notwithstanding the slippery surface, proceeded with as much spirit and animation as heretofore on their own playgrounds. The game continued from 1 o'clock till dark, and afforded much pleasure and amusement to all who witnessed it.

The contest between the Clubs resulted in the victory of the Atlantics. The latter made 36 runs, and the Charter Oaks, 27 runs. Subjoined is the score:

Atlantic.	O.	B.	Charter Oak.	O.	B.
Beeman, 1 b	4	5	Fleet, 1 b	3	4
Price, 1 b	1	3	Randolph, 2 b	3	5
Dixon, s. s	1	5	Murphy, 1 f	2	3
Smith, 2 b	1	3	Shields, 1 b	5	6
Lane, 3 b	4	3	Mack, r. f	3	3
M. O'Brien, p	2	3	Phillips, 3 b	2	4
Parker, 2 b	1	3	Jerome, p	2	3
Baughton, r. f	5	3	Johnson, c. f	3	3
Joe Oliver, l. f	2	4	Fish, s. s	2	3
P. O'Brien, c. f	2	4	Underwood, 2 b	3	2
Total	24		Total	27	

Scorer for Atlantic, G. W. Moore. Scorer for Charter Oak, J. A. Oswald. Umpire, Mr. Ellerbeck of Rochester, N. Y.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The twenty-third annual ball in aid of the Widow and Orphans' Fund of the Brooklyn Fire Department, took place at the Academy of Music last night. Independent of the attractions of the Academy, the decorations were unusually fine and well arranged. The stage was covered with a canopy representing the national colors, and in the rear the emblems of the department were prominently placed. Over the proscenium was a large painting, representing females in the act of giving relief. Engine No. 14, Hose No. 10, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, brightly burnished, occupied positions on either side of the stage; and, to add to the general effect, a number of cages containing singing canaries were hung about the theatre. The dancing floor presented the same appearance as on the occasion of the opening ball. The music was furnished by Dodworth's and the Brooklyn Bands. The company commenced to assemble about 8 o'clock, and in about an hour thereafter the dancing commenced. About six hundred tickets were sold, which, at $5 each, will add considerably to the fund.

ARRAIGNMENTS BEFORE THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by Judge Scrugham and Justices Stilwell and Hoyt, for the purpose of receiving the presentments of the Grand Jury, which body had been in session for fifteen days. The total number of indictments found was 136. Having completed their labors they were discharged, with the thanks of the Court. A number of prisoners were arraigned, among them the following: James Martin, indicted for murder in the first degree, in killing his infant child, Alice Frances Martin, by cutting its throat with a razor; he pleaded not guilty; the motive for committing the crime is said to have been jealousy. Lewis Hirsch indicted for murder in the first degree, in killing Joseph O'Neil, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a shoemaker's knife being pursued by deceased at the time, pleaded not guilty. Charles McCauley, indicted for murder in the first degree, in killing Patrick Kealy, by stabbing, while engaged in a fight, pot is a similar plea. Stephen Kicks, a colored man, who had been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of John Shibley, by beating him, was discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to find a bill against him. Another black man, still at large, is supposed to be the guilty person. Michael Gauley, arrested for robbery; Edward Sweeny, a small boy, arrested for robbing another small boy, and James Carr, for burglary, were all discharged, no bills having been found against them. The Court adjourned till Monday next.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION AND NEGLECT.—John McManus, aged 67 years, died at No. 25 Main street yesterday morning in consequence of destitution and neglect. Deceased was feeble in body, and for the past two weeks had not enough to sustain life, nor any person to look after him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.—Before Justice BARNARD.

BARRY SUCCESSFUL IN A LEGAL CONTEST—THE CHEEVER CHURCH CASE—DENTON OFFUTT AGT. JOHN S. BARRY.

The Judge this morning rendered a decision in the motion by the plaintiff to examine the defendant as a witness before issue joined, on the ground that defendant was about to leave the State. He denied the motion, with costs, on the ground that there could be no examination before joining of issue.

The Judge has decided in the Cheever Church case to appoint Mr. Henry Tod, Commissioner, to examine Dr. Cheever, now in Edinburgh, Scotland, in relation to the Cheever Church difficulties. Mr. Tod is "writer to the signet," and a resident of Edinburgh.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.—Before Justice BARNARD.

DECISIONS.

Charles R. Bingham agt. Alfred Disbrow.—Order settled.

Edward Munn agt. Edward Oliver.—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs.

Charles Herricksen agt. Theress Herricksen.—Divorce granted.

Stephen B. Bowles agt. Epes Sargent et al.—Motion granted, with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.—Before Judge HILTON.

DECISIONS.

Bruce agt. Benham.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Dickey agt. Drake.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

McGonigle agt. Schmitt.—Attachment allowed.

Williams agt. Williams.—Divorce granted.

Scanlin agt. Cowley.—Motion to open default and vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FEB. 4.—Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

IMPORTANT TO COMMON CARRIERS.

Abraham J. Van Winkle et al. agt. The United States Mail Steamship Co.

This was an action for damages for the loss of two large cases of books being 1,000 copies of New-Orleans City Directory, compiled by A. Mygatt & Co. of New-Orleans, and printed and published in this city under the direction of Wm. H. Boyd. The goods, it appeared on the trial, were carefully packed, and marked diamond B, directed to Wm. H. Boyd, care of Tobias Marcus, New-Orleans, La. Marcus is the confidential agent of Boyd. On Jan. 2, 1858, the said goods were duly shipped at New-York, and bills of lading received, one of which was forwarded to and received by said Marcus, in due season, at New-Orleans.

Marcus at the proper time and place presented the bill of lading to the office of the United States Mail Steamship Company at New-Orleans, who replied that the goods had safely arrived, but they had been forthwith surrendered under process against one Wm. H. Barney, a member of the firm of Mygatt & Co., issued out of a Justice's Court in the City of New-Orleans.

The officer of the Steamship Company took no bond of indemnity.

On the 25th of September, 1858, Boyd assigned to plaintiffs, for a good and valuable consideration, the bill of lading, contract and claim against the defendants.

The plaintiffs proved their case and rested. The defendants took formal exceptions to the evidence adduced, to prove delivery in New-York, and demand at New-Orleans, and set up as a defense the before-mentioned warrant, issued by the local Court at New-Orleans, claiming that the law, as settled on principle and established by precedent, justified the Steamship Company in delivering the goods to the Sheriff of New-Orleans.

The plaintiffs deny that this is any defense; and maintain that the Steamship Company, being a common carrier and bailee, cannot acknowledge the *jus tertii* or right of any other party to the possession of the goods than that of the bailor, or consignor, his agent or assignee, and maintain that if claim is made to the goods by course of law, it is the duty of the carrier to interplead the claimant and consignor, or to procure ample indemnity, or to replevy the goods; he being bound, by law, to act in behalf of the owner.

After an able charge, in which the Court sustained the views of the plaintiffs' couns