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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 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.

Auction Sales This Day.

R. G. Lemmon, Blanks & Co., at Hotchuiss, at No. 66 Chartres street, Congress boots, shoes, brogans, shirts, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 9 o'clock, P. M., at No. 180 St. Charles street, the lease and fixtures of the Pontchartrain House, and at half-past 4, on the premises, the leasehold interest of the house on the corner of Esplanade and Rampart streets.

ANOTHER REBUKE.

In a recent article we alluded to the cramming system as constituting one of the most serious defects in our prevailing plan of popular education, and pointed out the baneful consequences too frequently resulting, first to the mind in overloading it with a thin layer of superficial learning, and next to the body by impairing the healthful and free development of it. This, however, is not the only material objection to the system usually pursued. There is another fundamental and equally baneful error arising out of a false conception of the very term education. Unsatisfied the persons about to consider education as limited exclusively to the imparting of knowledge, or to the cultivation of the influence and understanding; and such an impression is abundantly justified by the system in vogue. In most seminaries, public as well as private, the teachers appear to imagine they have nothing earthly to do with any other faculty of the youthful mind than with the capacity of imbibing dry and bloodless information. With the pupil becomes a willing recipient and absorbent of so much Greek and Latin and mathematics, so much of the modern languages and of geography, history and philosophy, it is commonly conceived that the work of instruction is accomplished, and that the neophyte has been an adept, and may be sent into the world fitted and armed for resistance to all its perilous but fascinating allurements. This is not our idea of education, nor that of any man who has at heart the welfare and rational improvement of his fellow-creatures.

We regard all systems of education as fundamentally imperfect which fail to provide for the formation of character fully as much as for the inculcation of knowledge. Mere learning in itself—even if acquired for more profoundly than can be done in a school or college—is the most inane of acquisitions, if it is not rendered the parent of true wisdom. What avails it that a man should speak as many tongues as MEZZOFANTI, be as great a master of mathematics as LAPLACE, and discuss metaphysics with the stupendous incomprehensibility of EMMANUEL KANT, if at the same time he be at heart unprincipled, haughty, covetous, envious, a hater of his kind, self-willed, and an infidel? His knowledge under such circumstances becomes the idiot of vanities, and is used merely to minister to the pride of self-derived intelligence, not to advance the temporal or eternal interests of himself or his fellow-men. The knowledge that is worthy of the name is made tributary to true wisdom, and hence it should be imparted simultaneously with the lessons of more importance, intended to give stability of character, to teach high and unswerving principle, invincible adherence to duty, and the exalted and paramount sway of conscience. Without these controlling motives, knowledge is at best a tawdry ornament, and may become an instrument of intense depravity. A man of brains without principle is a demoralized more dangerous member of society than a fool. It is your well educated rogues who are ever guilty of the most complicated and extraordinary acts of villainy.

We are not by any means disposed to devolve upon the teacher that responsibility which more properly belongs to the influences of the domestic circle. We are quite willing to admit that parents are required to contribute their full share towards the moral training of their children—nor that they should consider this the great business of their lives. The lessons taught at home are more lasting than any others. They blend themselves, so to speak, with the very being of childhood, and silently affect and modify his future life. Far from denying their power, or seeking to curtail their usefulness, we hold that it is next to impossible for young persons to grow up in goodness and virtue, when entirely destitute of those inestimable advantages. But what we insist upon is that in our academies and schools some attention should be paid to the moral training of children; that preceptors should not remain satisfied simply with their intellectual progress; that the single fact of a boy running his tasks readily and reciting them perfectly should not prove the only passport to scholastic distinction. Thousands of opportunities are afforded in our schools for teaching children to be good and true. The lesson of self-government—one of the hardest in the world, because most opposed to the whole tenor of our unregenerate nature—may be illustrated and enforced daily. Boys and girls may alike be admonished of the absolute necessity of controlling temper and passion, of practicing kindness, benevolence and self-denial; of paying ready obedience to the wholesome laws of discipline, and of habitually carrying into effect the golden rule of doing to others as we would have them do unto us. A conscientious teacher whose mind rises above the dead level of a mechanical pedagogue, will enjoy many precious opportunities of bettering the hearts while enlightening the minds of his pupils. He may co-operate with the teachings of Home, and will reflect with delight that he has labored diligently in his vocation, not only to make his pupils clever, intelligent and well informed, but to implant that genuine wisdom which exhibits itself in after years in a well spent life.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editors for the July number of this valuable periodical.

Our thanks are due, also, to Mr. McKeever, of Adams's Express, for papers in advance of the mail.

The itinerant sells at auction to-day, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the unexpired term of the lease of the house situate at the corner of Royal and Esplanade streets, Second District; and at 5 o'clock, P. M., the unexpired term of the lease and fixtures of the Proctor House, No. 105 St. Charles street, First District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots and Shoes, clothing, White shirts, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lemmon, Blanks & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Texas papers to the 6th instant.

A company has been organized in Northeastern Texas to open navigation round the Red River Raft.

The Breckinridge and Lane ticket was ratified at Austin. It is acceptable to a majority of the papers in the State.

The Harrison *Flag* has a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the K. G. C. organization, saying that the enterprise is not yet abandoned, and the members belonging to the order will assemble in September. In this enterprise Texas will play an important part.

Work commenced on the railroad from Lavaca to Victoria, which it is expected will be completed during the month of October.

Col. Barrow's majority for Senator in the parishes of Pointe Coupée, West Baton Rouge and West Feliciana, is 118.

VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI.—Three Hungarians, lately resident in this country, sailed on Saturday in the City of Washington for Europe, for the purpose of joining Garibaldi's forces, with Colonel Turr and others of their country-men, who are now fighting in Sicily. *L'Eco d'Italia* gives their names as Carlo Kelle, major in the Hungarian war and ex-officer of the Austrian army; Giovanni Backies, captain of artillery under the national Government of Hungary, and another who graduated at the Military Academy at Vienna. These three men, at their own expense, now visit Sicily, and going by the way of London, expect that some of their countrymen in that city will join them. *L'Eco* also states that there is now preparing in New York an American legion, intended to assist Garibaldi, and that already more than a hundred American volunteers have joined the corps, which will be commanded by a Captain T——, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war in 1846.

The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* has the following:

Mr. Abijah Hunnicutt places on our table the stalk of a rattlesnake killed recently on Bayou Rouge, which measures thirty-seven inches. Allowing three years before the full dentition on the tail of a rattlesnake is formed, it would give the snake an age of forty years. In length he measured fifteen feet in circumference, with the exception of the rattles, and the diameter of the stalk, which he says he has, has come to our hands and see the rattle. This is no snake story. If there be any who doubt, a longer inspection will be afforded him by either Messrs. Hunnicutt or Mr. Brown.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—To have delightful hard butter in summer, without ice, we recommend a method by which Providence has supplied the *Shanghai* chickens and a few of our good cows. Put a brick, or any clean flat thing, into the churn, so it does not rest on the bottom; put in the cream; put the churn in the shade; churn slowly for a few minutes, and in a quarter fewer put beside down over the brick, so that its edge shall be within the cream and not on the bottom of the hole or upon the brick; churn with the brick, then wash the brick well with water, set it in cool place until morning, and there will be brought to the surface a delightful hard butter. How many of our housekeeping school girls, who have been taught practically, mathematics, science and languages, can claim an explanation of this valuable secret?

Office, 78 Chartres street.

To those of our contemporaries who are so cruelly exercised at our exposition of the liberality of the views on slavery entertained by Senator DOUGLAS and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, we would suggest in all kindness more logic and less temper. It is with no insidious purpose that we have pointed out the fact. On the contrary, we think both the candidates have enunciated sound doctrine. Of course we don't endorse but that Judge DOUGLAS is more inclined to favor the Southern Democratic opposition. At least here is a passage from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Lexington speech, delivered June 9th, 1856, which smacks as strongly of Squatter Sovereignty as any thing ever uttered by DOUGLAS:

"Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery (their position being that Congress should not interfere), the democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not intervene upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia; that the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without the right to hold slaves, according to the decision of a majority of the actual bona fide settlers of the Territory, to be ascertained by a census or election, as they may prefer; equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

And here are two others from his Tippecanoe speech, delivered during the last Presidential campaign, which do not appear particularly devoted to Southern interests:

"I AM CONNECTED WITH NO PARTY THAT HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE EXTENSION OR SLAVERY! nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence with them for themselves!

I happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, and gave it my votes and on the question being put, when it did, viz., I acknowledged THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY TO SETTLE THIS QUESTION FOR THEMSELVES!" and not because I supposed, what I do not now believe, that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party.

Political Items.

The famous Tenth Legion of Virginia, which usually gives from five to ten thousand Democratic majority, has declared for DOUGLAS. Both the Democratic organs published in Rockingham county fly the name of Stephen A. Douglas at their mastheads.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following gossip from the federal capital:

After the President had decided to remove Mr. Heart, the Superintendent of Public Printing, in order to prevent the purchase of the office by Democrats, the Republicans who support the Administration with the Joint Committees on Public Printing in the Senate and House, it is discovered that the law had been improperly prepared as to defeat any such purpose. So Mr. Glossbrenner, of York, Penn., will have to wait. The law makes the appointment of Superintendent of Public Printing absolute for two years, unless in the meantime that officer should be detected of malfeasance in the discharge of his duties—an accusation that can not be raised against John S. Heart, of South Carolina.

The Bell and Everett men are organizing with very considerable enthusiasm in the free States, in defiance of the Democratic organization by their friends in the Southern States. These latter write to their Northern allies that if they are unsupported they will be enabled, through the divisions of the Democracy, to capture Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, and probably Virginia; and that they can go so far as to say that they may give the State of Louisiana to Bell and Everett. The answer to this appeal has been to pretty thorough organization of the American, Bell and Everett Whig element, all through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. Do not be surprised if the "old gentleman's ticket," as the Democracy calls it, should play an important, if not a decisive, part in this Presidential campaign.

The appointment of Mr. Belmont as chairman of the National Democratic Douglas Committee is significant. Mr. Belmont is the brother in-law of Mr. Secretary Slidell, who is the most active opponent of DOUGLAS in the South, and in the South Mr. Belmont and Mr. Slidell are both men of immense fortunes. It is stated that the former is worth from eight to ten millions, and the annual income of the latter is variously estimated, but is very large. A notice on the Douglas Central Committee the name of Mr. George W. Riggs, the late partner of W. Corcoran, of this city, the opulent banker, so that you see the moneyed men on both sides, in the Democratic party, have taken the field.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* figures out the election of Douglas by the people—on paper.

The *Americola* (La.) *Patriot* raises the flag of Bell and Everett.

It is stated that Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, after deliberating between Douglas and Breckinridge, has concluded *not to support either of them*; both tickets are sectional, and unworthy the support of a sound national Democrat.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The Democratic State Convention met yesterday, and organized with Gen. W. McCook, president. T. J. S. Smith, for Supreme Judge; D. W. Stambaugh, for Attorney General, and Abner L. Backus, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, were nominated by acclamation. Resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson were adopted.

About fifty Breckinridge men have withdrew from the Convention and met at the Nail House. The State Central Committee appointed also a committee to prepare an address to the Ohio Democracy. A State Convention was called to meet in Columbus on the second Tuesday of August, to nominate State electoral tickets.

The Democracy of the Twelfth District met here yesterday and renominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress unanimously.

Resolutions in favor of Douglas and denouncing the seceders were adopted.

OREGON ELECTION.—Per overland we learn that the official and reported returns from Lane county, Douglas county, Umpqua, Lane, Benton, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Chickawas, Washington and Barnhill counties, in Oregon, give the Democratic candidate for Congress 1682 votes, and the Republican candidate 1033 votes.

The contest yet to be heard from are Wasco, Polk, Curry Coos, Columbia, Clasop and Sillamook, which last year cast 732 Democratic and 604 Republican votes. Material changes have taken place this year in counties heard from, some showing Republican gains on last year, and others material Republican losses, consequently both parties claim the election of Delazon Smith, his elected four members to the Legislature hostile to Lane and Smith. Douglas county gave the Democratic Congressional candidate 136 majority, but elected two Republican Representatives to the Legislature.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 5.—The telegraph line was completed to this place yesterday.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to June 15th, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. The following are the names of the through passengers: S. B. Hutchinson, J. G. Kittle, W. Tallach and C. Callanan. This the largest mail ever brought overland.

The San Francisco *Herald* in regard to the gold discoveries on the Membres continues: Many had left Tucson for the mines, and more preparing to start. Provisions had risen in price, and was told that the printer had cleaned out to the diggings. All the members of the Provisional Government had left, and only a little minor was on duty—Judge Lovell. On the road I talked with a number of persons who had been to the diggings, and heard various reports. Some were leaving, pronouncing the whole thing a humbug. Others said they intended to go back after the rains had set in. But one man had a gold quill about five inches, and about four ounces, which he had taken in trade. He anticipated doing a good trade there, and was very sanguine of the yield of the mines so soon as water could be had. At last accounts there were but a few pools sufficient to pan out in, and even drinking water was very scarce. The entire section of country in the three mines are said to exist is a desert, producing nothing upon which man or beast can exist.

The above was handed to the operator by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the through passengers. The following summary is received:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—A special election is to be held in the city and county of San Francisco on the 3d of July, to decide whether $300,000 in bonds shall be issued towards building the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company are commencing operations at Los Angeles, so as to connect the line via Stockton southeasterly from Visalia, on the Butterfield route. The company state that a continuous line from San Francisco to Los Angeles—four hundred and fifty miles—will be in operation by the middle of July.

Reliable mileage have been held in the principal towns throughout the State since the nominations of the Chicago Convention were announced. The harvest of grain has commenced in the southern districts. All accounts represent the yield favorable. The wheat and barley product will be unprecedently large, and probably one-third will require exporting for want of room.

British Columbia dates of the 9th have little news of importance. The ship Lawson had arrived at Victoria, from China, with seventy Chinese passengers. The Leonidas and Daniel Elliott were overdue, with six hundred more of the same kind of passengers. The Elliott property in Victoria is estimated at $1,500,000.

Fraser river mining news is encouraging, and the mining population rather increasing, without exciting the rush of Cariboo.

Washoe mining matters since the apparent cessation of the Indian war are wearing an improved aspect, with considerable emigration in that direction. Despatches from Lake Bonson, Lane, Marson, Multnomah, Chickawas, Washington and Barnhill counties, in Oregon, give the Democratic candidate for Congress 1682 votes, and the Republican candidate 1033 votes.

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EUROPE.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris, from Liverpool, at New York, and the Panama and Aspa at St. Johns, bring advices from Europe to the 27th ult.

Turin, 22d.—Despatches from Genoa to the 22d state that Rosalia, the Austrian Government compelled a Sardinian merchant vessel to hoist the Postal flag.

At Palermo, the harbor master refused the steamer Ravenna the papers necessary for departure because it had hoisted the tri-color flag.

PARIS, 22d.—The *Patrie* of to-day states that Garibaldi held a council of war on the evening of the 21st, at which it was unanimously decided that the insurrectional army, after having collected all the necessary military forces, should march on Messina.

The volunteers brought by Col. Medici had been chosen with great care—amongst them were officers and engineers.

It was believed that the march would commence on the 22th inst.

There had been no movements in Sicily.

The Neapolitans were fortifying Messina, and concentrating 80,000 troops there and considerable ammunition.

The evacuation of Palermo is completed. The Neapolitan frigates had left port. Garibaldi was forming twenty regiments for operation on the mainland.

The Neapolitans were in great force in Calabria.

All the communes in Sicily had presented addresses requesting annexation to Piedmont.

The American vessel seized by the Neapolitans was the Charles and Jane, of Baltimore.

The American minister at Naples had demanded passports for his son and two others to visit the vessel at Gaeta.

It was asserted that a final conference at Baden between the Prince of Prussia and the German sovereigns resulted in a decisive agreement on the questions relative to Germany and foreign governments.

The sovereigns tendered their good offices to bring about an understanding between Prussia and Austria.

It was reported that Garibaldi had held a council, at which it was determined to march on Messina as soon as the plans were fully organized. It was thought the march would commence on the 20th of June.

It was said that the Neapolitan Government determined to restore the two captured American vessels, but the American Minister demanded reparation for the insult to the American flag.

The King of Naples was ill.

It was announced that the Neapolitan Council had resolved to grant a constitution, a general amnesty, a total change of ministry, and a free press.

It was reported that the Russian and Spanish legations had threatened to withdraw unless Sardinia stopped the expeditions to Sicily.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The House of Lords had debated the slave trade question, and adopted a resolution in favor of the reappointment of a consulate at Mozambique as a check to the slave trade.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, it was reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, had determined to resign on account of the taxes not being adopted by the Committee of the Commons on the Lord's rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty.

One hundred more dead bodies had been discovered in the ruins of the houses in Palermo which were destroyed by the bombardment.

The damage occasioned by the bombardment was estimated by the journals of that place at £10,000,000 sterling.

The 27th's correspondent writes that information had arrived confirming the departure of a band of brigands to assassinate Garibaldi. The information comes from sources that it is impossible to doubt the truth of it.

ROME.—Gen. Lamoriciere is said to have issued an order of the day, announcing that the moment for marching against the enemy is approaching. A pamphlet with the title of "McMahon, King of Ireland," had made its appearance in Paris.

TURKEY.—Sanguinary disturbances had taken place in Albina. The Dragomans of the Austrian Consulate had been assassinated at Scutari. The army was exasperated at not having received its arrears of pay, and a military revolt was apprehended. Fifteen hundred houses had been burnt in the Turkish quarter of Constantinople.

The Britannia cotton mill at Moselly, near Manchester, had been burnt. Loss £120,000.

FRANCE—Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead.

The Emperor Napoleon visits Savoy in July. Since the Emperor's return from Baden, the troops concentrated on the Eastern frontier of France have been withdrawn. It is reported that the new French loan will be £20,000,000 or £30,000,000 sterling. The Bourse was depressed. Rentes closed at 69f. 45 centimes.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians were making vast military preparations in the Venetian.

RUSSIA.—Mendl, Baring Brothers had introduced the new Russian loan of £8,000,000 sterling in London. It bears interest at 4½ per cent. and was quoted at 92.

CHINA.—The China mail had been telegraphed.

The steamer Malabar, having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, was wrecked in the harbor of Gaii. No lives were lost. Both Admirals endorse lost their credentials and all their papers, and would be delayed at Gaii until the 6th of June.

Advices from Canton are to May 9th. The reply from the Chinese to the last communication of the Allies was to the effect that the Chinese are preparing to resist.

The allies had occupied Chusan. Trade was improving at Canton.

Elegant Amusements in Washington.

Washington is proverbially dull. Outside the Halls of Congress there are no public amusements worth mentioning. There is a theatre about as large as Queen Mab's chariot. It is seldom filled with spectators. Horse races are unknown, and concert rooms are few. During a part of the winter these are occupied by negro minstrels. The opera cannot remain in Washington more than three nights at the farthest. The great singers who visit the federal metropolis make very little money, and stay no longer than they can help. In lieu of the amusements which obtain in other cities, there are, as before said, the rows in Congress, the President's levees, the parties of the heads of Departments and the foreign Ministers, and lastly, but not to be left out, the faro banks. Still Washington is a dull place. People are now more easily bored there than in the Great Desert of Sahara itself. Wild men who come from the remotest districts, bullies who spend the summer in the seclusion at home in the country, youths fresh from the restraints of the University of Virginia, all vote Washington a bore. Even the lectures at the Smithsonian Institute do not suffice to relieve the dreariness of the city.

The reason why amusements of the common order do not succeed in Washington is plain—the place is filled with great men who require extraordinary exhibitions and excitements. Great men, like small ones, need relaxation of body and mind. But great men differ from their views of relaxation. Napoleon amused himself by smearing molasses over his son's face. Cæsar gave big dinners and dressed like a dandy. Alexander the Great drank to excess. Fox gambled like a mad man. Burke wrote furious books against the French revolutionists. General Jackson indulged himself with race horses. Chief Justice Marshall pitched quoits. Mr. Buchanan asks people if they like to look at the Smithsonian Institute. Judge Black writes articles against Judge Douglas. Secretary Toucey is playful over lumps of coal and likes to live oak. It is not known what Mr. Cass does to amuse himself, nor do we get any thing on this point from Mr. Dallas, Mr. Holt or Mr. Black. We have something very fresh, however, touching the pastimes of the immaculate Floyd and the Vice-President. A reliable sporting friend informs us that "a certain class of the Washington populace takes a great deal of interest in a *cock-fight* that is to take place on the 10th inst." The stakes are $500 and $1000! The combatants on the occasion will be no others than "Gen. Concha," a red cock of the Spanish breed, belonging to the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and "Gen. Ortega," a Spanish cock belonging to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President elect. Floyd is said to be a tot-worthy sporting paper, "that this cock-fight will draw the largest concourse of ladies and gentlemen that ever *assisted* in a pastime of this sort in the District."

We quote this interesting intelligence simply and solely for the purpose of placing the seal of our unqualified reprobation upon the barbarity of the combat. Is there any thing ignoble in the fighting of cocks? Santa Anna fought cocks. The cock is a noble bird. He fights until he is dead, which is more than Hessian or Savoy did. Compare a cock with a wood-louse. How infinitely superior is the fowl to the insect. And yet it is a well attested fact that an English nobleman lost many thousands of pounds sterling on a match of wood-lice. And what is an American Secretary of War or an American Vice-President to an English lord, who trusses his lineage to William the Conqueror, and has it on parchment in 1200 in treasury notes to a thousand pounds on the Bank of England.

The manner in which the distinguished Washington cock fighters ought to be viewed, which will not be likely to strike the oppiments of such amusements. It is this: Those amusements and those characters which are fitted to rule mankind whose spirits partake of the nature of war. Thus the hunting of the boar, the lion, the lion, the bear, have always been esteemed praiseworthy pastimes. And what is more like war than a cock fight *a la outrance*? What American's bosom does not beat high at the thought of seeing that Hon. John B. Floyd tow-ering like an army-contractor, got on one side of the cock-pit, and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge "drinking delight of battle with his peers" on the other side of the cock-pit? Who does not thrill at the idea? Who refuses to grish over the fancied struggle? And who does not feel that the bright day will fasten when the distinguished cock-warriors, released from the mortal duties of the battle, and the Senate may fly to their homes, there, in a mighty cockpit, to pursue their embolding sport without interruption till cocks shall be no more?—*Bell, Americus.*

Several confirmations of the names of Lincoln and Hamlin for President and Vice President, but we have not seen the fact stated that they may be arranged so prettily as to read the name from left to right and from top to bottom, as follows:

Ham—lin.
Lin—coln.

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASING, at the same time invigorating, of those fragrant and delightful stimulants, calculated to restore a healthful condition of the stomach and liver is Dr. Hostetter's Bitters. It not only removes the disease from the system, but by giving tone to the organs of digestion, prevents a return of the complaint. The public extend it acknowledge its excellence and superiority, and therefore commend it to the sufferer. Dr. Hostetter's Bitters as a remedy is too well known to need praise. It is universally pronounced the best ever used in the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c. Let no man think about attention to this preparation, which is certainly unequaled by any before the public, satisfied as we are that its extraordinary curative powers will soon make it the favorite with all of the sensitive on a visit and sanity for the distress of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

LANDING on ship Fanny Ealer, from Bordeaux, 118 cases Claret, landing