Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, :::::: OCTOBER 28, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. W. H. POLK, of Maury.
Hon. H. M. WATTERSON, of Warren.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. C. W. HAYT, of Hawkins.
2. W. E. B. JONES, Esq., of Overton.
3. G. W. BRIDGES, of McMinn.
4. L. H. CARDWELL, of Smith.
5. A. SEMPLE, of Cannon.
6. Wm. J. ANDREWS, of Dickson.
7. ALPHEUS CROSS, of McNairy.
8. J. H. MCCANN, of Davidson.
9. Wm. P. CARDWELL, of Weakley.
10. Hon. W. T. BROWN, of Shelby.

ELECTORAL TICKET OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. SAM'L MATHEWS, of DeSoto.
Hon. FRANKLIN SMITH, of Madison.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Hon. B. N. KENTON, of Tishomingo.
2. Col. R. W. FLOURNOY, of Pontotoc.
3. Col. E. DINKINS, of Kemper.
4. Hon. HENRY CALHOUN, of Jasper.
5. Dr. EDMUND MCALLISTER, of Claiborne.

ARKANSAS ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WILLIAM F. GRACE,
SOLOMON F. CLARK.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—D. D. CASON.
Second District—C. C. FARRELLY.

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law, in all cases where legislation is necessary to be enjoyed. The judicial authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. Abolitionists must be abolished, and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistance suppressed.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

☞ *While I shall give to Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Baltimore convention—gentlemen of tried patriotism and sound principle—a hearty and cordial support, I see no PROSPECT OF THEIR ELECTION, EITHER BY THE PEOPLE OR OTHERWISE.—Hon. James L. Orr.*

☞ If we only remain faithful to fundamental Democratic principles, leaving the people of each State and each Territory free to maintain their own domestic and internal institutions in their own way, without interference with those of their neighbors, there can be peace forever between the North and the South, the East and the West.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE GARIBALDIAN REVOLUTION.

The greatness of the Italian regenerator is amply attested by the interest with which the telegraphic columns containing the latest intelligence from Europe are daily scanned by the eye of the public. The story of his successes touches the American heart with a thrill of unaffected sympathy.

It was only a few months since that nine millions of Italians were chafing under the despotism of relentless tyranny. Sicily and Naples were pining away beneath the illiberal policy of the Bourbon dynasty. Mutterings of discontent were heard to go up from all parts of the distracted and enervated country. A people inspired with the love of freedom desired to taste of its sweets, yet looked in vain for some champion to light the torch of revolution, until the "soldier of fortune," inured to the vicissitudes of war, sprung forward in obedience to the call of his countrymen, and inaugurated a policy which promises to eventuate in a glorious consummation. It only remains with the "diamond pen of history" a chapter in the book of time which will be more glorious to his fame than a monument inscribed with the record of ten thousand victories of mere foreign conquest. As the Italian WASHINGTON, GARIBALDI has bid the masses arise in all their majesty, shake off the shackles of political servitude, and once more be *freemen* worthy of their Roman sires!

The latest advices we have are somewhat interesting. The most hotly contested, and, perhaps, one of the most important battles in the present campaign, has been fought in Naples. It is asserted that nothing to equal it has been witnessed in the whole progress of the revolution, either as regards the continued doubtfulness of success, or the number of killed and wounded on either side. The Neapolitans had three thousand killed, and lost five thousand prisoners. GARIBALDI is said, also, to have lost so severely that he has called on the king of Sardinia for an increase of his army by fourteen thousand men. The Sardinians are reported to have invaded the territory of Naples against the protest of three of the leading European powers. We look with interest for further intelligence.

It is pleasing to announce that the breach between Count CAVOUR and GARIBALDI, which originally threatened to retard their joint labors in behalf of liberty, has been most amicably adjusted. The former's response to the somewhat injurious and untimely manifesto of the latter, being statesmanlike, chivalrous, politic, and conciliatory in its tone, has averted any further growth of the unfortunate difference between them, and brought them once more into concert of action. CAVOUR says in effect, that while they painfully sympathize with the people of Rome and Venice, they can only help them by strengthening and consolidating what they have gained. That they must leave something to that necessity of event, which will bring about a harmonious result in process of time. Extending due courtesy toward GARIBALDI, he proceeds to show that the provisional and revolutionary state in Naples and Sicily, must be changed for a regular and stable government, before further operations can be conducted with the least hope of success. "In our present circumstances, to confront the French troops," says he, "would be not merely unheard of folly, but it would be grievous fault and guilt."

The whole reply of the Piedmontese minister reflects unusual credit upon him, and has doubtless been the means of giving a renewed impetus to the project which the insurgents have in view.

The Sardinian Parliament has assembled with the avowed intention to pass a bill by which the government will be authorized to accept the annexation of any provinces in Southern Italy, which may unanimously declare their desire to come under the dominion of VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Austria seems to keep on the qui vive as to what may be the contemplated designs of the regenerators. Fearing that they may carry out their attack against Venetia, preparations for levying one hundred thousand recruits have already been made, notwithstanding it is said that their finances are in a most embarrassing condition. NAPOLEON III, whose policy toward the revolutionists seems to have been most liberal, is reported to have remarked that if Austria should attack the Italians, because merely of their continued success in redeeming themselves from tyranny, he would not permit her to abuse her victory. The hero of Solferino and Magenta will never allow his ancient enemies to make conquest of a single foot of soil, unless his intervention can possibly in the nature of things intercept them.

With the present data of facts before us, touching the aspect of affairs in Italy, we can not fail to augur a brilliant future for the military patriot who leads on the van of the revolutionists.

☞ The Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky, addressed the citizens of New York city at the Cooper Institute, on the 24th instant, in behalf of the Union electoral ticket.

SECURE TICKETS IN TIME.

We would suggest to each of our friends as may be in the city from the adjoining counties, the propriety of supplying themselves with election tickets while they have an opportunity of doing so. We have several thousand already printed, which we will furnish at two dollars and fifty cents per thousand. It is important that tickets should be distributed in every neighborhood throughout the State.

POLITICAL.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, in commenting on the jubilation of the Breckites over the Democratic gains in the Congress of the United States in the late elections, says:

Something must possess the politicians. They certainly cannot be in their right minds, if they have say, for otherwise surely they would not rejoice over the increased strength of the anti-intervention party in the next Congress, when that increment is exclusively on the side of Douglas. If sanitier sovereignty is only a short cut to Abolitionism, as that profound statesman, the political Dr. Wise, of Virginia, asserts—and surely he knows everything and can write a rean upon every subject—one in our retired position cannot but feel uncommon astonishment that the election of six or eight additional gentlemen in the States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, committed to this unpopular heresy, should create so much exuberant delight in those quarters whence proceeds its most unqualified denunciation.

The *Eastern Illinoisian* says:

Major Griffith, a former citizen of this place, but of later years of Sullivan county, Indiana, says that when the Hon. Leonard Swett, elector at large on the Lincoln ticket of this State, was in Sullivan, he said the knowing Republicans had given up all hopes of carrying Illinois, and virtually abandoned the contest as far as attempting to carry the State was concerned. This has been our understanding of the State of Illinois politics for some time. Lincoln will never get an electoral vote from Illinois; that is certain.

NO FUSION IN INDIANA.—A meeting of the Indiana State central committee, the Democratic (Douglas) electors, and a number of prominent Democrats, was held at Indianapolis last Friday, at which, the subject of a fusion of the anti-Lincoln elements in support of our electoral ticket was discussed. It was finally resolved that no fusion was practicable or available, and all Union loving, national men were again invited to rally in support of the Douglas electoral ticket, as their only chance of defeating Lincoln in the State.—*Chicago Times.*

DOUGLAS IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter to the Mobile *Register* contains this paragraph:

There is a bet offered, and published in the Stockton *Daily Argus*, that Douglas carries this State; he offers the odds of two counties out of the forty-five in it; that Breckinridge will neither be elected President, nor a candidate before the United States House of Representatives, that Douglas beats Breckinridge in the number of electoral votes in the United States as well as the popular vote, and that our next legislature will not elect Gwin to the United States Senate. This has been standing in the columns of the above paper for over a month and finds no takers. "Further comment is unnecessary."

MOBILE COUNTY.—Another brilliant demonstration has been had in this county by the national Democracy. The Hon. Isaac Morse and Hon. John Forsyth addressed a crowd of thousands a night or two ago. The Breckinridge party are sneaking about in this city like whipped dogs. All honor to the gallant Forsyth.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says:

The journals, which, so far as our exchanges show have fought the battle for Douglas and the national Democracy, in the present canvass with the greatest boldness and ability, are the Louisville *Democrat*, the New Orleans *True Delta*, the Memphis *Appeal*, the Mobile *Register*, the Washington *States and Union*, the St. Louis *Republican*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Nashville *Democrat*, and the Chicago *Times*. The names of others, which have done good and indeed invaluable service in the cause, are legion.

Forney, in a late issue of the Philadelphia *Press*, speaks as follows regarding the withdrawal of the regular Douglas ticket:

We repeat our regrets at the action of the State committee, while making no complaints against the many good friends who took part in and favored this action. If a true Democratic party is ever to exist in this country, it must exist upon the unmistakable ground now occupied by Stephen A. Douglas. There is no safety for any party under the influences of the present organization in this State. There would be no confidence in that party if it were led by its present leaders. A treaty between the present real friends of Douglas and the present administrationists, would be a treaty to be broken. Success lies in the Detroit path of principle. The contest before us is one that can never be compromised. If the Union is in peril, the only way to save it is by adhering to the principle of non-interference with slavery in the Territories. This is denounced and opposed by Mr. Welsh and the custom-house; it is opposed by the fire-eaters of the South; and all these influences will insist upon controlling the Democratic organization hereafter. Submission to them, then, is utter defeat and disgrace. Hence the mistake committed by our friends in removing the straight Douglas electoral ticket from the field. We must have a rallying point. We have a flag to raise, and a place to plant it upon, and no matter how the future may deal with us, this rallying point, and this place, will be found. Mark the prophesy!

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

A proposition, fair, equitable, just and honorable to all, to each and to every one, has been made to harmonize the discordant elements of party strife, and unite the three great parties of Georgia upon one joint electoral ticket. If this fraternal proposition could meet the hearty assent of all, party feeling and party wrangling would cease. The friends of Messrs. Douglas and Bell, and the masses, generally, of the Breckinridge party, have readily agreed to the terms of fusion, the leaders, drum majors and high corporals of the Breckinridge party, oppose the proposition and denounce it as a "trick." It cannot be a "trick," for the reason that the agreement proposed is, that ALL the electoral votes shall be cast for that candidate, whether it be Breckinridge, Douglas or Bell, that can beat Lincoln. It is a proposition that no man can oppose, who, in his heart of hearts, really and honestly desires to preserve the Union of the States.

But the Breckinridge leaders in their opposition to this patriotic and equitable proposition have betrayed, (unfortunately for themselves,) that they care not for the beginning take not heed to elect John C. Breckinridge, but to defeat Douglas, thereby insuring the election of Lincoln. If this was not the object of the Breckinridge party, they would not oppose an honorable effort on the part of conservative southern men to prevent the election of a Black Republican to the presidency. The clown fox of discord, faction and treason has exhibited itself in all of its frightful proportions. It is so plain that the unerring people will see it, and can read it.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says:

With a face as hard as cast-iron, that sly humorist, our neighbor of the *Sun*, asks: "Wherein do Lincoln and Douglas differ?" We will answer our contemporary, "just for grandeur," for, of course, he knows wherein Douglas and Lincoln differ as well as we do. They differ in many things, but chiefly in this: That Douglas is a constitutional man, as all good Democrats ought to be, while Lincoln is a congressional interven ionist like our neighbor of the *Sun*. Douglas has been an affirmation Union all his life, while Lincoln has been a "freedom-shrieker" ever since he had anything to do with politics; Douglas is a brave, true, bold, national statesman, while Lincoln is a sneaking, cowardly, treacherous, cowardly, fanatical politician; Douglas is a statesman and a Democrat, while Lincoln is an out-and-out anti-slavery Republican; Douglas is the first of patriots, the greatest of statesmen and statesmen, the bravest of the brave, while Lincoln is a traitor, a sneak and Black-Republican, and a moral and political poltroon. In short, Douglas would make us a President who would *be President*, and would protect the rights of every section, and whose name alone would bind the Union together in bands as strong as hell which bound us twenty years ago; while Lincoln would be nothing more than a *figure head, liable to be knocked off in a few weeks by a single resolting Southern State!*

From Honduras.

A Truxillo correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the eighth inst, says:

Many Americans believe that the Hondureños are a barbarous, a cowardly, and a cruel people, and their belief has probably been confirmed by the execution of Walker. But I have lived among them a long time, and can assert the opposite to be the case. They are enthusiasts for liberty, and react spontaneously and eagerly when called upon to repel the invader from their soil. I have seen the men who were grievously injured by Walker's invasion on the 6th of August assisting with manly advice the helpless followers of the filibuster chief; and in private life there are no people in the world more cordial or kinder to strangers than these same Hondureños.

Col. Rodler has transmitted the following letter to the Commandants of Truxillo, Don Norbeto Martinez, through the English Consul:

"MY DEAR SIR: I cannot take my departure without first acknowledging to you my heartfelt thanks, for the friendship which you evinced for me during my confinement and trial. Your conduct in this instance is worthy of the highest praise both as a Christian and a gentleman. As the former, you have fully carried out the precepts of our holy church—to return good for evil. As the other you have shown that generous and high minded character which few men would have the fortitude to carry out in the trying ordeal which I have just passed.

"To you and lady I am also much indebted for the many comforts received at her hands, and now, through you, tender her my grateful thanks.

"I also wish to thank you the instrument in conveying my thanks to these gentlemen who have so generously befriended me. In doing this, you will add to the many obligations which I have already been indebted to you. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that my conduct shall be such as to prove to you, and all those who have befriended me, that I was not unworthy of it. May God's blessing be with you and yours is my earnest prayer.

"Your more than friend,
A. H. RUDLER."

"All the Americans in this quarter sincerely hope that filibustering enterprises are at an end; and, indeed, it is not likely that any attempt on the independence of Honduras will again be attempted by lawless bands of desperadoes."

☞ A Washington letter writer says: The questions put to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk were thrust at Senator Hunter, a few evenings since, at Petersburg, when he answered that he was opposed to a dissolution upon mere apprehension of danger. At the first speech of Mr. Pryor in his district, he denounced the idea that the mere election of a President was cause of dissolution. By the way, it is but sheer justice to state that this gentleman *did* try to bring his influence to the presidency. The clown fox of discord, faction and treason has exhibited itself in all of its frightful proportions. It is so plain that the unerring people will see it, and can read it.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, October 24.—It is understood that, as the only hope of getting Breckinridge into the House of Representatives as a presidential candidate, orders have gone out hence to the States of the Northwest, directing the Administration Democrats to vote for the Douglas electoral ticket. Probably the visit of Messrs. Cobb and Thompson to New York has reference to the raising of funds with a view to accomplish the superhuman effort of carrying Ohio and Indiana for Douglas.

The Breckinridge club passed resolutions denouncing the Douglas organ here as having decided abolition tendencies. It has also expelled two reporters of the *Star* from its political meetings. The *Constitution* now stands alone in the true faith. The disputable expedient of the above named club to revive the winter's dozing honorary officers and chief clerks honorary members of their fraternity, at the same time demanding five dollars as an equivalent for the honor conferred, does not meet with success in all cases.

I hear of the default of the postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and also of another in a leading town in Illinois—either in Alton or Quincy. As for delinquent mail postmasters, they are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

Scores are being decapitated from inability to meet the drafts of the Post Office Department. For the most part defaulters yielded to the temptation of converting the public money to their private use during the long term, when the Post Office Department could not legally compensate mail contractors in their usual manner of giving them drafts upon the small post offices along the mail routes. The Postmaster-General has given them no quarter; if the offender does not meet the draft, off goes his head. By the way, I learn that criminal proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Marks, the defaulting postmaster of New Orleans.

The President has issued his proclamation for the sale of about three and three-quarter millions of acres of public land in California in June next. These lands embrace some of the best agricultural lands in the State, lying in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and their tributaries, with ample supply of water and timber, and will capable of producing almost every variety of crops. Tobacco, hemp, rice, etc., flourish in the lateral valleys, while in the main valley the cereals produce most extraordinary crops. The grasses are luxurious and nutritious, and all, or nearly all, of the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone thrive well.

Among the many noticeable features of the new capital extension is the immense marble columns. Each pillar, consisting of a single stone, is twenty-five feet in length. The columns are intended for new portions of each wing of the extension, and have been quarried about twelve miles from this city, the only place in the United States where marble of such an immense size can be obtained. Captain Franklin had about despaired of getting them at all, when they were contracted for by a gentleman from Maryland. Thus far the contractor has been very successful in obtaining material requisite for his purpose.

I understand Mr. Thomas Clemson, of the patent office, is expected to return home to-day from Europe, where he has been for some time past collecting rare and choice seeds for distribution. They will be tried in the propagation garden of the capital before distribution to the public. I have no doubt that Mr. Clemson, from his well-known experience, has made selections which will be an immense source of benefit to the agricultural interests of our country.

Senator Hunter is said to be the man to whom will be tendered the first place of Mr. Cobb's cabinet, as a first step toward neutralizing the South. The rumor, though absurd, is very prevalent, but his friends asseverate that he can not accept the place on any condition. Even if there be any truth in the proposed tender, this may be counting chickens before they are hatched.

Judge Weet, Yancey's companion in arms, is here. He says there is no doubt of the secession of the Gulf States if Lincoln should succeed.

The New York *Herald* of to-day says that there were 27,000 men in the ranks of the great union procession in that city Tuesday night.

CLEVELAND.

THE RACE OF SNOBS.

One of the most amusing books we ever read, was the "History of Snobs," Thackeray, we think, by Thackeray, than whom no great'er snob ever lived. The snob is, originally, an English animal. He is to be found in all ranks, and in every part of the dominions of Mr. Bull. He thrives, however, more especially in London, the country and the snob belong, indeed, first cousins. The snob is to be found in all ranks of society, from the lowest situation up to the very foot of the throne, such envies, and apes, and worships the grade above him. The highest ambition of the English snob is to be connected with a lord, and so in the different grades of nobility, each one in the lower ranks strives to ape the upper. In the work to which we have referred, his struggles, his feelings, his disappointments and his ludicrous situations are very amusingly portrayed. Mr. Thackeray has thus immortalized the English snob, and we think it high time that some of the fraternity of quill drivers on this side of the water should do justice to the claims of the American species.

Whatever may be the opinion of physiologists as to other animals, we think it clear that the snob flourishes in the western hemisphere, and all he needs is a competent historian to do ample justice to his claims. Perhaps one of the most distinguished of their number who has traveled in China, and been on familiar terms with the representatives of our civilized and Christian government, will not deem the subject unworthy of his talents. The theory of our Government in common estimation, is, or rather was, for we seem to be falling rapidly from the faith, pretty much that of the Hibernian, viz: that "one man is as good as another, and a little better." But as we machine, much less the machine which goes to make up a ball team, it took up entirely to the theory of its construction, so with us, it was very soon found that officeholders and colonels were a little better than other people, while experience soon taught every snob in the land who could not get an office either was, or pretended to be a colonel. So that it became a by-word that there were colonels enough in America to supply all the regiments in Europe.

But it was the case with the French ambassador, as with American colonels. Their unlimited increase at last destroyed their value, and now even a snob if he can do better, would not be called a colonel. In short, that game was played out, except in the remote and where colonels are still at a small premium. In the Eastern States the snobs have had to resort to new methods of distinguishing themselves. In a martial age, a great sufferer from trade—for snobbery is not confined to any particular class—to be a captain of a Wide-Awake club, the chairman of a committee of reception of distinguished strangers, had, in short, any method by which fictitious importance can be gained without fair and honest exertion, is now the vogue. We all know how Dickens, many years ago, and Thackeray, more recently, were disgusted with the snobbery of Republican America. But the snobs in a commonwealth in this way, and has become a little part of literary work. The snobs have the last, of ridicule; they have suffered so often from the scorn of the returned author, that they rather avoid that kind of game. Japanese princes and little Tommies were found much more harmless. But the greatest God send to the race was the arrival of a few weeks, since, bold, national statesman, while Lincoln is a sneaking, cowardly, treacherous, cowardly, fanatical politician; Douglas is a statesman and a Democrat, while Lincoln is an out-and-out anti-slavery Republican; Douglas is the first of patriots, the greatest of statesmen and statesmen, the bravest of the brave, while Lincoln is a traitor, a sneak and Black-Republican, and a moral and political poltroon. In short, Douglas would make us a President who would *be President*, and would protect the rights of every section, and whose name alone would bind the Union together in bands as strong as hell which bound us twenty years ago; while Lincoln would be nothing more than a *figure head, liable to be knocked off in a few weeks by a single resolting Southern State!*

CONVERSATIONAL POWERS.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Times.

We have, in Chambers *Journal*, an interesting chapter on the conversational powers of great men in literature. The late William Hazlitt, a man gifted with great powers of observation and expression, was of opinion that actors and authors were not fitted, generally speaking, to shine in conversation. "Authors ought to be read and not heard," and as to actors they could not speak tragedies in the drawing room, and their wit was likely to be comedy and farce at a second-hand. The biography of men of letters, in a great measure, confirms this opinion. Some of the greatest names in English and French literature, men who have filled books with an eloquence and truth that defy oblivion, were mere nutes before their fellow-men. They had golden leaves, which, in the privacy of home, they could convert into coin bearing an impress that would insure universal currency; but they could not, on the spot of the moment, produce the farthings current in the market place. Descartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher, Lafontaine, celebrated for his witty fables, and Buffon, the great naturalist, were all singularly deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel, the novelist, was so dull in society that his friend, and of him, after an absence, "I must go and read his tales to recompense myself for the weariness of hearing him!"

As to Corneille, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet, importing that he never was intelligible but from the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be something widely different from that play of words in conversation, which, while it sparkles, dies; for Charles II, the wittiest monarch that ever sat on the English throne, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras," that he caused himself to be introduced to the character of a private gentleman to Butler, the author. The witty king found the author a very dull companion, and was of the opinion, with many others, that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison, whose classic elegance of style has long been considered the best model for young writers, was shy and absent in society, preserving, even before a single stranger, stiff and dignified silence. He was accustomed to say there could be no deep conversation but between two persons, friends; Steel, Swift, Pope and Congreve—men possessing it every and conversational powers of the highest order—allowed him to have been a delightful companion among intimates; and Young writes of him that "he was rather mute in society on some occasions, but when he began to be company he was full of vivacity, and went on in a noble strain of thought and language, so as to charm the attention of every one that was pleased to listen to him." Goldsmith, on the contrary, as described by his cotemporary writers, appeared in company to have no spark of that genius which shone forth so brightly in his works. His address was awkward, his manner uncouth, his language unpolished; he hesitated in speaking, and was always unhappy if the conversation did not turn upon himself. Dr. Johnson spoke of him as an inspired idiot; yet the great essayist, though delivering oracles to those around him in pompous phrases, which have been happily described as spoken in the Johnsonese tongue, was not entitled to be called a good conversor.

Never in every time, we have had many authors whose faculty told twice. Sheridan and Theodore Hook were fellows of infinite jest; they could "set a table in a roar," and all agree with Falstaff that "set aside a quality that it makes their survivors think they could have spared better man." Burns was famous for his colloquial powers, and Gifford, who was a cripple, and skilled in the story tellers of the East in fixing the attention of his auditors on his prolonged narrations. Coleridge was in the habit of pouring forth brilliant monologues of two or three hours' duration to listeners so enchanted that, like Adam, whose ears were filled with the eloquence of an angel, but could not, in return, tell the stars and moon, and their change;" but this was not conversation, and few might venture to emulate that "old man eloquent" with hopes of equal success. Wordsworth, in his "Excursion," has his given of his visit to Abbotsford, says of Sir Walter Scott that his conversation was frank, hearty, picturesque, and dramatic. He never talked for talk's sake, but from the lowest situation up to the very foot of the throne, such envies, and apes, and worships the grade above him. The highest ambition of the English snob is to be connected with a lord, and so in the different grades of nobility, each one in the lower ranks strives to ape the upper. In the work to which we have referred, his struggles, his feelings, his disappointments and his ludicrous situations are very amusingly portrayed. Mr. Thackeray has thus immortalized the English snob, and we think it high time that some of the fraternity of quill drivers on this side of the water should do justice to the claims of the American species.

Whatever may be the opinion of physiologists as to other animals, we think it clear that the snob flourishes in the western hemisphere, and all he needs is a competent historian to do ample justice to his claims. Perhaps one of the most distinguished of their number who has traveled in China, and been on familiar terms with the representatives of our civilized and Christian government, will not deem the subject unworthy of his talents. The theory of our Government in common estimation, is, or rather was, for we seem to be falling rapidly from the faith, pretty much that of the Hibernian, viz: that "one man is as good as another, and a little better." But as we machine, much less the machine which goes to make up a ball team, it took up entirely to the theory of its construction, so with us, it was very soon found that officeholders and colonels were a little better than other people, while experience soon taught every snob in the land who could not get an office either was, or pretended to be a colonel. So that it became a by-word that there were colonels enough in America to supply all the regiments in Europe.

But it was the case with the French ambassador, as with American colonels. Their unlimited increase at last destroyed their value, and now even a snob if he can do better, would not be called a colonel. In short, that game was played out, except in the remote and where colonels are still at a small premium. In the Eastern States the snobs have had to resort to new methods of distinguishing themselves. In a martial age, a great sufferer from trade—for snobbery is not confined to any particular class—to be a captain of a Wide-Awake club, the chairman of a committee of reception of distinguished strangers, had, in short, any method by which fictitious importance can be gained without fair and honest exertion, is now the vogue. We all know how Dickens, many years ago, and Thackeray, more recently, were disgusted with the snobbery of Republican America. But the snobs in a commonwealth in this way, and has become a little part of literary work. The snobs have the last of ridicule; they have suffered so often from the scorn of the returned author, that they rather avoid that kind of game. Japanese princes and little Tommies were found much more harmless. But the greatest God send to the race was the arrival of a few weeks, since, bold, national statesman, while Lincoln is a sneaking, cowardly, treacherous, cowardly, fanatical politician; Douglas is a statesman and a Democrat, while Lincoln is an out-and-out anti-slavery Republican; Douglas is the first of patriots, the greatest of statesmen and statesmen, the bravest of the brave, while Lincoln is a traitor, a sneak and Black-Republican, and a moral and political poltroon. In short, Douglas would make us a President who would *be President*, and would protect the rights of every section, and whose name alone would bind the Union together in bands as strong as hell which bound us twenty years ago; while Lincoln would be nothing more than a *figure head, liable to be knocked off in a few weeks by a single resolting Southern State!*

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

He that knows useful things, and not he that knows many things is truly wise.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we of our idle silence.

Poetry to generous minds is the germ and the aliment to emulation.

Worldly joy is a sunflower, which shuts when the gleam of prosperity is over.

Honor, innocence, happiness, time and money lost are never regained.

There are thirty newspapers published in the empire of Brazil, some of them of large circulation.

The wild duck and wild pigeon fly between four and five hundred miles in a day.

True worth, like the roses, will bloom at its own sweetness.

Beauty, unaccompanied by virtue, is a flower without perfume.

That's but an empty purse that is full of other persons' money.

One might as well be out of the world as be beloved by no one in it.

Gilded roofs and silver door-locks can not shut out sleepless nights.

The sponge gathering at Key West, Florida, last year, amounted to $72,000.

Beranger's poems and Gothe's *Faust* have recently been translated into Hungarian.

The finest emeralds come from veins of clay slate, in the valley of New Grenada.

Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip.

The billiard balls of commerce are exported in a single year from the island of Ceylon.

What did a blind wood sawyer take to restore his sight? He took his horse and saw.

It has been said that we can earn genuine manhood only by serving out steadily and faithfully the period of boyhood.

Capt. Robert Cannay, one of the defenders of Baltimore, in the war of 1812-14, recently died in that city.

The English literary journals are debating vigorously the relative merits of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries.

The 80,000,000 lire which Garibaldi recently found in the Bank of Naples, are worth in our currency $14,400,000.

The difference between a fool and a looking glass is, that one speaks without reflecting, and the other reflects without speaking.

Consoling—losing a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and all your friends wondering how you could be "such a fool."

Kossuth was expecting to meet his son, one aged nineteen and the other fifteen, at Turin, early this month. The young men were at Milan.

The American board of commissioners for foreign missions, which had been in session for several days in Boston, adjourned on the 6th, after fixing upon Cleveland, Ohio, as the next place of meeting.

A Mississippi editor the other day said that the negroes of Texas were dancing to the music of the cracking of the necks of the Yankee abolitionists.

The black tongue is prevailing among the cattle in Pike county, Indiana, and it is feared the disease will kill a large quarter of stock.

If you want to be admired for your attainments, do not exhibit the several steps of your progress. Fools have little respect for what they can measure.

Mr. Yancey plainly intimates that if he and his party fail in this election, he has lived long enough. Many persons will agree with him.

Tartary and Persia are presumed to have been the original country of wheat, rye and oats.

To married men we would strongly recommend one piece of thrift; let them get good quarters for their halves.

Gray hairs, like honest friends, are plucked out and cast aside for telling unpleasant truths.

Conscience, be it ever so little a worm while we live, grows suddenly to a serpent on our death-bed. Doubtful!

It is reported that Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, is about to go to Europe to organize a system of emigration to settle the lands belonging to the Illinois Central railroad.

The life and writings of Rufus Choate, in two large volumes, edited by Prof. Brown, of Dartmouth college, will be published shortly by a Boston firm.

Recruiting for the army is very brisk in New York. The average number of enlistments at that place is over 200 per month.

One of the largest boot manufacturers in Milford, Conn., has received a single order for fifty thousand cases of boots.

Fifteen thousand dollars were won by a Broadway tailor at the late Fashion races, by betting on the Lady Emma.

The papal fund in the diocese of Baltimore has now reached the sum of $14,011 60.

There are forty-two periodicals published in San Francisco—thirty-one in English, five in French, four in German, one in Spanish, and one in Italian.

A poultice of onions, tobacco and salt cured a carpenter in Petersburg, Va., of a bite from a rattlesnake. Such a poultice ought to kill any man.

A negro was recently arrested near Lafayette Springs, Miss., for visiting the person of a little girl, the daughter of his owner, John Bangle.

A young lady says the reason she carries a parasol is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand his ardent glances.

Every household has its pet names. Mr. Jones calls his helpmate by endearing terms, "his idol." Jones, however, privately spells it idle.

A billiard room for ladies has been opened in Louisville. No gentleman will be admitted unaccompanied by a lady.

A polite gentleman of this city begs his own pardon every time he tumbles down; and thanks himself politely ever time he gets up again.

Said a pretty little girl—"Fie too bad! You always send me to bed when I am not sleepy; and you always make me get up when I am sleepy?"

Wrapping up and seasonable care, if you are a man, that your children shall not have a fool for a mother, and, if you are a woman, that they shall not have an ass for a father.

Sherrard Clemens, Congressman from the Wheeling district, is still a great sufferer from the wound he received in his duel in the United States.

Well put Together.—At a printer's festival in Boston, a short time since, the following capital toast was drank:

The Editor—The man that is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; the man known to all the world, but actor, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates to office; to blow up everybody, and everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he lies at last!" in short he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his pen is his pen, his hatter is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, his driving wheel is his public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by the non payment of subscriptions.

Mr. Ramey and his Ponies.—The horse-tamer, Ramey, returned to London on Saturday, ala Finnerty pennies. Austrian authority may do at a pinch, but there is nothing like a sinuous pure scion of English royalty.

The low and vulgar adulation, the rude crowding and pushing around the young Prince of Wales, the impudent, impolite and selfish desire to attract his attention which has been displayed in some portion of the country since his arrival, and, more politely, in New York city, cannot but have been quite as conspicuous as the other sex—have been not only disgraceful to the country, but most have been highly distasteful to the young Prince himself. We dare not blame him, to receive a pressure from the royal hand, he is entitled by royal arms, earned, in the perverted imaginations of these female snobs, the highest happiness. One ambitious miss, online snob, at Cincinnati, we believe offered to say the whole expense of a ball, provided the head of the prince for the first dance could be insured to his daughter. In New York the dear creatures crowded round so thick and fast, that it was found almost impossible for the fortunate partner of the prince to enjoy the dance. And even from the very house of God, snobbery could not be excluded. Bishops, priests and deacons were alike infected, and more attention seemed to be paid to gives to the earthly prince than to the king of kings!

As American citizens, we should have been glad to see any attention paid to the young prince on his visit; but to have been respectful it should have been unobtrusive, and, we think, entirely official. His reception by the President of the United States was quite proper. The governors of the States through whose capitals he passed, should have received him. The mayors of the various cities, as far as it might have been agreeable, should have attended upon the visitors. For the rest, they should have been allowed to pass through the country as quietly and unobtrusively as they desired. It is known that it was the intention of the prince that his visit should be entirely a private one, and with this object he assumed the incognito of a duke of those belonging to him. He might, if such had been his desire, have traveled from one end of Europe to the other such a tour by stealth. But he and his advisers were utterly unacquainted with the intensity of American snobbery when they supposed they could do so in his country. No doubt he will now be thoroughly relieved when he quits our shores, and it is pretty certain that he will not again trust himself among us. Should he, however, be infatuated enough to try us again, we would advise him to disguise himself as some poor author, or some worthy man, no matter whom, so that he be very poor, and we think we may assure him that he will not be molested by the snobs. We sincerely