THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following synopsis of a pamphlet on the cattle disease, recently published in Genoa, in the Italian language. The work is said to be most complete, not only exposing fully and clearly the system of prevention, but giving in a concise report a summary of the evidence of all Europe is in favor:

The author distinguishes the disease in three stages—1st, at the commencement of the disease; 2nd, when the lungs are but just attainted—and 3rd, when the lungs are so far affected as to be in a state of inoculation. Suppose through a piece of the last portion of the lungs of a cow killed in the first or second stages of the disease; with the liquid thus procured, inoculate with lancet, needle, seton, or other instrument (an ordinary lancet is quite sufficient), the extremity of the tail, near the last vertebral joint. A simple incision that penetrates the epidermis is sufficient if there is time—that is, if the danger of infection is not imminent.

A few precautionary measures should be used for a few days prior to the inoculation, viz: a reduction of diet, one or two moderate bleedings, and a saline aperient, having for its object to reduce the inflamatory state of the system, and, not to give too great hold to the virus. The same measures are indicated after the operation, and the animals should be kept in a cool place, and as far as possible from flies. In from six to twenty days after the inoculation, the length of time depending upon the intensity of the virus, an egg-shaped and sized tumor begins to manifest itself at the point of incision, which becomes excessively hard and painful, so that it is often necessary to confine the tail, to prevent the cow thrashing it about.

The animal loses its appetite, the milk is reduced in quantity, the hairroses its luster, and the skin is hide-bound. There is sometimes a cough for two or three days—all the symptoms of the regular disease; in the meanwhile the tumor proceeds on its course, and at the end of ten or twelve days is dried up, leaving a reddish scab. The cow recovers its appetite, and becomes fat—the hide glossy—the cough ceases, and the milk returns as before. Note that the inoculation has little or no effect on calves, and but slight and doubtful effect on heifers. Great care must be taken from the virus taken from the lungs in the third stage, and as in the same lung the three stages are often met with, carefully put aside all portions where there is gangrene or commencement of mortification.—When this virus of third stage is used, the tumor shows itself in six or eight days—the swelling and inflammation extend the whole length of the tail, and sometimes spread over into the adjacent parts, attacking even the bag and milk vessels.

When it spreads beyond the tail, there is little hope of saving the animal; if confined to the tail, the beast generally escapes with the loss of a portion or the whole of that useful appendage; but in all those cases of inoculation, where they have gone badly, the lungs, notwithstanding the existance of cough, have remained intact—the beast dying from the intensity of disease in other parts. An recovery from the disease is most rare, it is better to kill at once a beast suspected of being attacked. As yet it is confined to the bovine race. Horses, though inoculated, have invariably refused to take it. As to the duration of the efficacy of the inoculation, since the period mentioned in the pamphlet (I forgot the date), the disease has ceased to exist in Lombardy, and therefore one operation may be considered sufficient guarantee for the life of each beast.

WHICH HAND IS.—The correspondent of the Boston Courier says:

A very important question has been definitely settled, which, for a time, agitated the tender sensibilities of the fair Canadians. Some rogue of a New York reporter wrote to his journal that the Prince only gave his left hand to ladies in the dance, which produced many awkward positions and incidents, albeit it was in strict accordance with etiquette. Well, the Canadian ladies who aspire to the honor of a cotillion with H. R. H., have been practising the left hand movement in private, so as to become perfect in it when the eventful hour arrives.—But there is no need of continuing the practice any longer. It hath been authoritatively announced that "the Prince of Wales gives his right hand in the dance and elsewhere, the same as any other gentleman." So the agony is over.

DEAFNESS.—"Can you draw, young man?" inquired Quilp of an applicant for a private tutorship. "Certainly," replied the candidate: "At ten I could draw cider; at twelve a picture; at fifteen, a landcard loaded with cabbages; at sixteen, an inference; at twenty, a bill of exchange. If I were an actor, I believe I could draw the largest kind of a house; but, being a teacher I am content to draw a salary—and the bigger the better." "You'll do!" said Quilp.

Quack Nostrums.

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK says:

The majority of Hair Washes, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Hair Oils, and the numberless preparations which, for the skin is hide-bound. There is sometimes a cough for two or three days—all the symptoms of the regular disease; in the meanwhile the tumor proceeds on its course, and at the end of ten or twelve days is dried up, leaving a reddish scab. The cow recovers its appetite, and becomes fat—the hide glossy—the cough ceases, and the milk returns as before. Note that the inoculation has little or no effect on calves, and but slight and doubtful effect on heifers. Great care must be taken from the virus taken from the lungs in the third stage, and as in the same lung the three stages are often met with, carefully put aside all portions where there is gangrene or commencement of mortification.—When this virus of third stage is used, the tumor shows itself in six or eight days—the swelling and inflammation extend the whole length of the tail, and sometimes spread over into the adjacent parts, attacking even the bag and milk vessels.

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For Sale & To Let.

PUBLIC SALE OF EXTENSIVE COAL WORKS.

WE will offer at Public Auction, upon the premises, on the

3d day of September, 1860, at 3 o'clock p. m.,

the entire Coal Property known as the Ohio & Monongahela Coal Works, situated on the third pool of the Monongahela river, about thirty miles above the city of Pittsburgh, embracing about 160 acres of land, 150 acres of it coal land. The coal is of a quality equal to any mined on the Monongahela river. The land is partially timbered, and affords a ready supply for mining, &c. Connected with the property is a Coal Boat Yard, where boats are built, and also a Blacksmith Shop, with tools, &c., for repairing boats, &c