

First Registration Report, 1857.

The above volume has been received by us. This is the first statistical report of the kind which has been published by our state. It embraces a vast variety of facts, very skillfully classified. The value of statistics is universally acknowledged. The high appreciation in which they are held constitutes one of the marked features of our time.

From the summary of facts and the conclusions drawn from them, we call a few items which will be of interest to our readers. The population in this state is 34,68 persons on an average to each square mile. This is nearly equal in point of density to New Hampshire, which is 34.26, while it is much less than Massachusetts, which averages 127.49 to the square mile.

According to the tables of Births, Vermont shows a larger ratio of increase than Massachusetts, France or England. One birth occurs annually to every thirty persons, while in Massachusetts and France it is one to every thirty-five persons, and still less in England.

The number of marriages is proportionately very much less in Vermont than in Massachusetts. While in the latter state one marriage is contracted annually among every 100 persons, in our state there is only one marriage for every 162 inhabitants. In view of such facts we ask, ought there not to be a law against the bachelors? Our parsons, like the "Vicar of Wakefield," ought to preach a course of sermons upon the obligation and delights of matrimony.

The least number of marriages occurs in the month of August, and the greatest in December. During the summer, while the farm work is most pressing, there is not time to spare for getting married. But when the harvests are gathered and the income of the summer is realised, then time and money afford the opportunity and the means.

The ratio of mortality is less in Vermont than in any other state of the Union. Consumption sweeps off more than any other disease. Consumption sweeps off more than any other disease. October shows the greatest number of deaths, and February the least.

Such is a sample of the facts presented by this report. To a mind which has a taste for such investigations, it is of great interest.

Orleans County Bible Society.

This body held its annual meeting in the Congregational Church, in this village, on Tuesday of the present week. The attendance, although larger than what has convened in several instances, at the anniversary of this society, was yet a much smaller number than should have met in annual assembly. While thankful for the number present, we may be permitted to say there should have been a larger representation of the Christian community in this county. Had it been a political convention, how much larger would have been the gathering.

The election of officers, the adoption of the reports, and other items of business were duly attended. From the Treasurer's Report, we observe the amount of contributions for the year was \$234.81. Some of the towns in our county have done nobly, especially Derby with its contribution of \$73.75—Brownington \$23.50; Craftsbury \$39.85. The proceeds of sales for the year were \$53.22. In the afternoon, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. D. S. Dexter of Barton—a most impressive discourse, founded upon the words of the Saviour: John 5: 39—"Search the Scriptures."

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to the Hon. Homer E. Royce for valuable public documents.

Lyceums.

The long evenings, with their hours of leisure and opportunities for mental improvement, are again returning to us. The use which is made of these, will have a most important bearing upon personal enjoyment and advancement in life. A faithful, persevering application of the leisure hours of the fall and winter evenings, is all that has raised many from ignorance to knowledge, from obscurity to fame. There were no external or circumstantial influences which impelled them onward in their career. It was in their own irrepressible thirst for knowledge, and the iron strength of their resolve, that lay the secret of their success. The path which has thus been trod by multitudes, and along which they marched to distinction, may be successfully prosecuted by others. With more courage and hope may we pursue this path, since so many have shown and led the way. The various means of self culture must be obvious to every mind ambitious of attainment. To dwell upon these is not our present aim. We seek now to direct attention simply to one of the most attractive and effective of these, the Lyceum or Debating Society. Such associations, rightly conducted, lead the most powerful stimulus and furnish the most valuable aid to the acquisition of practical learning, the gift of public speech.—The lyceum is rightly conducted, when the subjects of debate are wisely chosen, and when the discussions are conducted with intelligence and dignity, each disputant cultivating a bearing of manly self respect, and manifesting to each associate member all due courtesy. In order that the lyceum may fully subserve its appropriate aim, the topics of discussion should be the subject of diligent research and earnest thought. He who with honesty and care studies out the theme of each successive evening's debate, will find before the winter closes, that he has amassed a vast measure of useful knowledge, which will make him a happier man, and a more useful and honored citizen. With his increase of information he will at the same time gain the ability to use it to his own credit and the good of others. It is only by such training that a man can be rendered a prompt, accomplished and an effective speaker.

From the notice in last week's issue, our readers would observe that the Irasburgh Lyceum resumes its meetings this week. We hope that our young men in large numbers will hasten to avail themselves of its benefits and contribute to its prosperity and strength, and that our citizens will generally tend to their countenance and cordial sympathies.

Here might we be allowed in a word to make a suggestion to our young men, for they are everywhere the portion of the community that have the largest measure of public spirit. Could they not get up for us a course of public lectures on some subjects of history, literature and science? By so doing, they would render a service to themselves and a signal benefit to society. It would make our winter evenings pass very pleasantly away. We shall see.

Butter Tub Story.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir,—Your incredulity with regard to the statement made by Mr. Moulton, is quite pardonable, since it is so generally understood that editors of political papers, (democrats in particular) have very tender consciences in regard to publishing anything not true. Now I do not know that you are a convincible man, but justice to Mr. Moulton requires that I should state that he did make 25 butter tubs of the largest size, taking the timber as he stated, in 11 hours 35 minutes, there being staves and hoops enough left to more than balance the five minutes more than he stated. They were made in my shop, and I will swear to the fact, and if my testimony can be impeached before a jury of editors, or any other jury, I will forfeit a copy of the Standard for one year to which I am entitled by your statement. W. G. Dow. Coventry, Sept. 20, 1859.

We succumb. Mr. Dow shall have a copy of the Standard the coming year free, for any man who has a sufficient amount of gullibility to swallow, without choking, such a whopper as he professes to, needs the Standard a whole generation to dispel the fog from his mind.—We believe that you believe the story, and are convinced that you are "given over to hardness of heart," and blindness of mind "to believe a lie, that you may"—get the Standard for nothing.—We wish also here to say, "before it is everlastingly too late," that we withdraw our offer, for we don't know how far the contagion may have spread; and furthermore, that if Mr. Dow thinks he is abused, he should recollect that it is all the pay we are to get for our paper.

PANORAMA OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—The grand scenic Panorama of "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at the Congregational Church in this village on Friday evening of next week, the 30th inst. The canvas upon which it is painted is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and weighs half a ton. The figures are of life size. To all those who have read Bunyan's book of "Pilgrim's Progress," this panorama will prove of extra interest. We have never seen it ourselves, but it is highly recommended by the press and the clergy.

A LARGE LOAD OF LIVE FREIGHT.

On Monday of last week the cattle train south on the Conn. & Pass. R. R., when it left Barton, numbered twenty cars, filled with cattle and sheep. This is the largest train of live freight that has left Orleans County since the road has been extended to Barton.

FIRE IN DERRY.—We learn that on Sunday evening last, the dwelling-house, shed, and barn, of the Rev. C. S. Roberts of Derby, was destroyed by fire.—Furniture mostly saved. Loss nearly covered by insurance. This is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the St. Johnsbury Academy of Music, on our advertising page. Excellent advantages are offered at this institution to those who would acquire a good musical education.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Advertiser of yesterday morning says: "We have returns from two hundred and five towns, and the footings are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Morrill, 36,877; Smith, 28,076. Morrill's majority, 8,801. In the same towns last year the vote was as follows:—Morrill, 41,455; Smith, 34,743. Morrill's majority, 6,712. Morrill's net gain thus far is 2,089.

In several of the towns included in the returns of this year majorities only are given. It thus happens that while the relative strength of the two parties is fairly presented, the aggregate vote is not made to appear sufficiently large and the deductions made as to the general result are not so entirely reliable as they would otherwise be. It is safe to assert, however, that the vote will reach very nearly one hundred thousand, and that Governor Morrill's majority will exceed eleven thousand, and may possibly reach twelve thousand."

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald furnishes pen portraits of some of the Democratic celebrities at the Syracuse Convention. Here is one of "Fernando Wood," as his Irish compatriots call him: "Fernando Wood is the Mephistopheles of politicians. He is the mildest mannered man that ever packed a caucus or got up a row. He is what boarding school misses would call 'a love of a man.' His form is slender, but faultlessly proportioned, his tread elastic to any degree, and his carriage graceful to the last degree. His forehead is broad without being massive, and his features regular, yet strongly marked. The general expression of his face is that of eternal placidity. He might have sat for the portrait of 'Oily Gammon,' in 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and were it not for that pitiless eye and those closely compressed lips, you might mistake him for a moral reformer or a Home Missionary Society's agent. The face of Louis Napoleon is not more sphynx-like in its expression. Without the apparent dullness of the latter, it has all its inscrutability. We watched it narrowly during that terrible row at Syracuse, and except that it was a shade paler, you could not have known that a human passion had ever stirred it. He has, in an eminent degree, the elements of a successful modern politician. He is cool, intrepid, shrewd, unscrupulous; a man who, if his character were equal to his brains, would stand head and shoulders above his Democratic rivals in the State."

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.—I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, the Talmud and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. God never wrought miracles to convince Atheists, because His ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to Atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them, and go so far; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.

GREAT INCREASE IN IMPORTATIONS. New York, Sept. 15. A dispatch from Washington to the Times says, according to official data, the importations for the present fiscal year will greatly exceed those of the year 1857, and will reach in amount at least \$300,000,000, which at the average duty of 16 per cent. will yield a revenue of \$62,400,000, or \$6,400,000 more than was estimated for by Secretary Cobb in his last annual report to Congress.

The New York Herald classifies the Charleston delegates from that State as follows:—Dickinson, 26; Douglas, 21; Seymour, 8; Guthrie, 9; Wise, 4; Hunter, 4; Cobb, 1; Holt, 1; Buchanan, 2; Orr, 1.

It is related of "Old Bullion" that he once said, "Douglas can never be President, sir! His coat tail is too near the ground, sir! too near the ground, sir!"

From the Vermont Watchman.

Vermont Election. The following returns show that the election this year has resulted, substantially, as did that of 1858. The Representative returns thus far show 203 Republicans, 90 Democrats, and 1 independent. The result for Governor in 202 towns indicates a small increase in the total vote and in the majority for Governor Hall. Total vote, 1859, 41,321, against 39,805 in 1858. Hall's majority now, 14,993—in 1858, 14,545: Hall's gain, 454.

THE SENATE.

- COUNTIES. SENATORS. RESIDENCE. Addison, Sam'l P. Nash, New Haven. A. G. Allen, Granville. Ben'gton, B. F. Olin, Shaftsbury. L. B. Armstrong, Dorset. Caledonia, Bliss N. Davis, Danville. A. G. Chadwick, St. Johnsbury. Chittenden, L. E. Chittenden, Burlington. E. D. Mason, Richmond. Josiah Tuttle, Essex. Essex, M. S. Chandler, Lunenburg. Franklin, John G. Smith, St. Albans. Wm. C. Wilson, Bakersfield. Alonzo Green, Franklin. Grand Isle, Orange Phelps, South Hero. Lamolle, George Wilkins, Stowe. Orange, B. W. Bartholomew, Wash. R. M. Bill, West Topsham. Orleans, Geo. A. Hinman, Holland. Rutland, C. S. Rumsey, Hubbardton. D. E. Nicholson, Wallingford. M. G. Everts, Rutland. Washington, Joseph Poland, Montpelier. E. D. Putnam, Cabot. Windham, W. F. Clarke, Brattleboro'. Wm. Harris, Jr., Windham. Sam'l L. Hunt, Vernon. Windsor, W. C. French, Woodstock. John Wilder, Weston. Daniel Needham, Hartford. J. M. Aldrich, Wethersfield.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- ADDISON COUNTY. Addison, S. W. Smith. Bridport, E. W. Olmsted. Bristol, A. U. Stewart. Lincoln, Charles Clark. Panton, Jacob Tappan. Shoreham, M. F. C. Wright. Waltham, W. W. Pierce. Cornwall, S. L. Rockwell. Granville, Joseph Lamb. Hancock, Moses Ingalls. Middlebury, E. Hammond. Bristol, A. Stewart. Ferrisburgh, C. C. Martin. Goshen, Shubael R. Stickney. Leicester, C. H. Kellogg. Monkton, Lucius E. Smith. New Haven, Loyal W. Stow. Orwell, Joshua W. Boynton. Ripton, Charles W. Linsley. Salisbury, J. M. Dyer. Starsburg, C. M. H. Ferguson. Weybridge, Samuel O. Wright. Whiting, Harrison White. Vergennes, G. W. Grandey.

- BENNINGTON COUNTY. Glensbury, Wm. Stockwell, d. Landgrove, James Abbott, Peru, D. Bachelder, Readsboro, Preserved Amidon, d. Winhall, B. S. Kendall, Bennington, D. Hubbell, d. Manchester, C. Green, Shaftsbury, Henry A. Cole, Arlington, S. M. West, Dorset, Charles Field, Pownal, E. N. S. Morgan, d. Rupert, Thomas L. Sheldon, Sandgate, Burr Harri, Stamford, Dexter A. Blood, Sunderland, G. B. Bacon, Searsburgh, Sherman Robinson, Woodford, A. Aldrich, d.

- CALEDONIA COUNTY. Barnet, J. D. Abbott, Burke, H. M. Hall, Danville, W. Trussell, Groton, Hosea Welch, Larkwick, A. Goodrich, Kirby, E. W. Church, Lyndon, W. H. McGaffey, Newark, Lauren M. Sleeper, Peacham, Lyman Watts, Ryegate, Brock Darling, St. Johnsbury, Barron Moulton, Sutton, Edward Flint, Walden, James D. Bell, Waterford, Thomas A. Cutler, Sheffield, C. L. Ingalls, Wheelock, Wm. Jones.

- CHITTENDEN COUNTY. Bolton, Truman T. Church, Lincoln, H. O. Gibb, Burlington, Geo. F. Edmunds, Colchester, Lemuel B. Platt, Essex, Wesley Hazeltin, Huntington, Arson, J. Crane, Milton, Jedd P. Clark, Richmond, Truman Fay, Williston, A. C. Welch, Charlotte, Daniel C. Lake, Hinesburgh, Clark E. Ferrin, Jericho, — Gibbs, Shelburne, C. P. Williams, St. George, Henry Lawrence, Underhill, Newell Clark, Westford, Harnimus Halbert.

ESSEX COUNTY.

- Brighton, G. G. Waterhouse, d. Bloomfield, John S. Staples, d. Brunswick, C. H. Fitts, d. Canaan, Geo. W. Hartshorn, Concord, David Hibbard, East Haven, Horace L. Walter, Guildhall, Wm. H. Hartsborn, Lemington, T. Holbrook, Jr., d. Lunenburg, Daniel Snow, Maidstone, P. R. Follansby, d. Victory, — Harrington.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

- Fairfax, Lucius Kingsbury, Highgate, Warren Robinson, St. Albans, Albert G. Soule, d. Swanton, George M. Hall, d. Bakersfield, Seth Oaks, Berkshire, L. B. Marvin, Enosburgh, A. Woodworth, Fairfield, J. Sherwood, d. Fletcher, Royal T. Bingham, Franklin, J. K. Whitney, Georgia, C. M. Post, Montgomery, Wm. H. Styles, Richmond, Charles S. Royce, Sheldon, R. J. Saxe.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

- Alburgh, Charles H. Clark, Isle La Motte, D. V. Goodsell, North Hero, J. Hutchinson, d. Grand Isle, Edwin Adams, South Hero, W. E. Fletcher.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

- Belvidere, R. D. Whittemore, d. Cambridge, Giles A. Barber, Eden, William C. Atwell, Elmora, Abel Camp, Hydepark, John A. Child, Johnson, Samuel Merriam, Morristown, Thomas Glead, Stowe, Hiram Perkins, Waterville, Elias Wiley, Wolcott, D. K. Andrus.

ORANGE COUNTY.

- Bradford, George Prichard, Braintree, none, Brookfield, Julius B. Lyman, Chelsea, Wm. Hebard, Corinth, C. C. Smith, d. Fairlee, Benjamin Cuddey, Newbury, Henry W. Bailey, Orange, Jacob Cutler, Randolph, Ziba Sprague, Stratford, Charles Barrett, Thetford, Jesse McLary, Topsham, E. C. Swift, Tansbridge, William Putnam, Vershire, James Natheus, d. Washington, none, West Fairlee, Thomas Bond, d. Williamstown, Calvin Ainsworth.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

- Albany, M. C. Chamberlain, Barton, S. A. Willard, Brownington, A. H. Gross, Charleston, J. E. Dickerman, Coventry, R. W. Peabody, Craftsbury, J. Scott, Derby, Sumner Frost, Glover, A. P. Bean, Greensboro, D. Putnam, Holland, J. G. Beedle, Irasburgh, E. P. Colton, Jay, — Chase, Lowell, A. J. Dodge, Morgan, John C. Moore, Newport, John A. Prouty, Salem, David Hopkinsin, Troy, Clark Rogers, Westfield, Henry Richardson, Westmore.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

- Brandon, H. Campbell, Hubbardton, Reuben St. John, Tinnmouth, George M. Noble, Wells, James Cox, Chittenden, H. F. Baird, Castleton, Isaac T. Wright, Clarendon, L. Rounds, Danby, J. V. Vail, Mendon, L. Wilkins, Pittsfield, Marcus Holt, Rutland, H. Allen, Sherburne, S. W. Adams, d. Sudbury, E. Hall, d. Benson, Loyal C. Kellogg, Fairhaven, S. Wood, Ira, Carlton Giddings, Middletown, C. P. Coy, Mount Holly, L. Derby, Mount Tabor, — Congdon, Pawlet, James Locke, Pittsford, Jeffrey A. Randall, Poulney, J. Winchell, Shrewsbury, D. Johnson, Wallingford, N. Rounds, West Haven, R. C. Abell.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

- Barre, none, Berlin, Danl. Chandler, Jr., Cabot, Roswell Farry, Calais, H. K. Slayton, Duxbury, Gilbert Huntley, East Montpelier, P. P. Pitkin, Fayston, Willard B. Porter, Marshfield, Andrew English, Middlesex, Leander Warren, Montpelier, Geo. W. Collammer, Moretown, Curtis Haskins, d. Northfield, J. H. Orcutt, Waitsfield, Parson Bushnell, Plainfield, Dennis Lane, Roxbury, O. W. Orcutt, Warren, Jairus Eaton,

Waterbury, James M. Henry, Woodbury, Orson Putnam, Worcester, Horatio Templeton.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

- Brattleboro', Geo. B. Kellogg, Guilford, Levi Boyden, Jamaica, Robert Myers' Marlboro', Wm. W. Lynde, Newfane, Otis Warren, d. Putney, Aaron Hitchcock, Rockingham, Franklin Severance, Stratton, M. A. Knowlton, Tomshend, Abishai Stoddard, Vernon, J. E. Franklin, Wardsboro', A. J. Dexter, Westminster, G. Phillips, Wilmington, B. L. Barnard, Athens, Samuel B. Wells, Brookline, John B. Stebbins, Dover, Martin Perry, Dumfries, no choice. Grafton, Francis Daniels, Halifax, Stephen Niles, Londonderry, E. E. Fuller, Somerset, Hazleton Rice, Jr., Whitingham, Alfred Fuller, Windham, Hollis G. Stowell.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

- Sharon, Colcord Quimby, d. Weston, James Bryant, Barnard, Paul D. Dean, d. Bethel, A. P. Hutton, Bridgewater, W. C. Dodge, d. Cavendish, Geo. F. Davis, Hartford, Sprague, Hartland, John Colby, Norwich, Joseph T. Loveland, Pomfret, Otis Chamberlin, d. Reading, W. Keyes, r. g. Rochester, J. L. Morse, Royalton, Minot Wheeler, Springfield, Henry Safford, Stockbridge, Merriek Gay, Wethersfield, Walter Newell, Windsor, Hiram Harlow, Woodstock, Geo. R. Chapman, Andover, Geo. W. Stickney, Baltimore, Zenas H. Graves, Chester, A. Howard, Ludlow, M. Pollard, Plymouth, C. Colridge, W. Windsor, D. F. Hemmenway.

HOW BUTTER IS MADE.

The following is an illustration of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," by a city gent, and shows that awkward things occur in the country, sometimes, when an intelligent "pusson" attempts to find out something new, as well as when some one from the "rural districts," on an exploring expedition to the city. A correspondent of the New York Times, who is stopping in the country, and has been partially initiated into the mysteries of "butter making," thus explains the result of his efforts: It always used to bother us where butter came from. Our idea was that it must have come from a salt mi.e, mixed up in some inscrutable way with tubs. But it appears that butter is made by women. We happened one day to be out in what is called the "woodhouse," when a very singular occurrence took place. A woman who was there put on an apron, and then proceeded towards a singular looking institution with a stick in it. Taking hold of this stick she began working it up and down as if her very life depended upon the operation. "What in the name of wonder are you doing there?" said we. "Making butter, you fool." Being in the pursuit of knowledge, we disregarded the superfluous appellation, and mildly asked her the rationale of the process, when, to our astonishment she wheeled upon us and delivered herself of the following remarkable sentiment: "Now, look a here, Mister, I don't want none o' your gas. You've been following me around and around ever since you've been here, and I won't stand it no longer. Neow go." We went; but we know one thing—butter is made by women, in some way or other.

BREVITY IN CORRESPONDENCE.—There is a story told of a gallant who wrote to a noted general the following brief epistle: "To General Simpson.—Sally has accepted me. Can I have her? Yours, PATTERSON." To which the general replied: "Go ahead. Yours, SIMPSON."

To Dyspeptics.—Soda, Magnesia, and all Alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The Oxygenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia, and stomach difficulties.

WALTON'S DAILY LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

For the Session of 1859, will embrace full reports, including abstracts of the debates on topics of interest as in the Daily of last year. It will be sent free of postage, for any number less than five, at \$1 per copy; five copies for \$4; and for any number above five at 75 cts. per copy.

WATCHMAN & STATE JOURNAL (WEEKLY).

During the Session, containing proceedings and debates, 25 cents. For three months, containing proceedings, debates and laws, 50 cts. The Watchman is the only weekly paper in the State which publishes the proceedings and debates in full. E. P. WALTON, Publisher.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.—The Builders' News for the 3d says negotiations are pending between builders and operatives, which, it hopes will terminate in an amicable settlement.—The contributions from the country, up to last night, in aid of men on strike, amounted to £350.

The Liverpool Times of the same date says: "The strike among the building operatives has not yet terminated; on the contrary, both sides appear to be waxing more resolute in their determination to obtain the victory. This is to be regretted, as injury to both must be the inevitable result. From a seeming diminution in the funds required to support the turn-outs, an opinion begins to prevail that the strike is now drawing to a close; and that, after subjecting themselves and their families to severe privations, the operatives will be compelled to give in without having effected the object which they had in view."

The subjoined announcement of the Great Ship Company appears in the London papers of the 2d inst. It will be observed that the date of departure from Portland, England, for her transatlantic trip has been definitely fixed for Thursday, September 29: "The Great Eastern is intended to leave her moorings on Thursday, the 6th inst., and will stay at the Nore to adjust compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of visitors from the 9th to the 15th; she will then start on her trial trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, returning to Holyhead. She will remain there for the reception of visitors from Tuesday, the 20th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive.

Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th inst.

Passengers, parcels and letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead on Tuesday, the 27th and Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The Great Eastern will sail for England from Portland, United States, on the 1st November.

The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given.

Upon the trial trip, none but first class passengers would be received, the fares to range from £6 to £10, according to cabin. The fares for the American voyage outward remain as previously published. Return tickets are sold for "a fare and a half."

FRANCE.

According to the Monitor de l'Arme, the French army of Italy, under Marshal Vaillant, consists of 42,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 1600 artillery, and 96 guns, besides the military train and sappers and miners.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says the rumored "interesting situation" of the Empress Eugenie is without foundation.

It is stated in a Paris letter that the Prince Napoleon is much annoyed at the ruin of all the hopes which he had formed for the freedom of Italy. He declines to hold any converse with his cousin, and is about to leave Paris. It has been observed that the Prince has removed the Imperial arms from the panels of his carriages. His servants no longer appear in the Imperial liveries.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Liverpool Times, an unusually well informed journal, says in its issue of the 3d: "Still nothing definite of the Zurich Conference. Nothing, indeed, at all—except the rumor that it is likely to come to abrupt conclusion, without, probably, having done anything whatever to the point. The *questio vexata* is, it is understood, the Italian Duchies' question. It is not so much whether King Victor Emmanuel will accept the proffered sovereignty of Tuscany and Modena, as what will Austria do, in case of such acceptance. Will Francis Joseph regard it as a renewed *casus belli*; and in such an event, will Louis Napoleon support his Sardinian cousin with his arms? These, we have reason to believe, if not the real questions at issue, are the most serious ones. And it cannot be wondered at, that, under such circumstances, that there should have arisen new cause of uneasiness as to the peace of Europe."

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna, September 2, says: "No measures announced in the ministerial programme have yet been carried out. It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to a few will be influenced by local circumstances; the principal privilege will be the right of acquisition of house property in larger towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the public domains."