THE PENNY PRESS,
is printed and published daily, (Sundays excepted,) by
FRANCISCO & CALDWELL,
At No. 14 West Fourth Street,
and delivered to subscribers in CINCINNATI, COVINGTON and NEWPORT, and in surrounding cities, villages and towns, at
SIX CENTS A WEEK,
payable to the carrier.
PRICE OF MAILING.
Single Copies, 2 cts.; One Month, 40 cts.; Three Months, $1 00; One Year, $4 00.

The Penny Press.

VOL. 2. NO. 2. • CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Terms—Cash.

Advertisements not exceeding five lines (Agate.)

One insertion	$0 25
One week	1 00
Two "	1 50
One month	2 50

Larger advertisements inserted at the following rates, for square of ten lines or less:

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AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater
CORNER SIXTH & VINE STS., CINCINNATI.
JOHN A. ELLSLER, JR.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

Grand Opening Night of the Season!

The Manager begs to announce that this favorite place of amusement—during a vacation of six weeks—has undergone a thorough renovation in every part of the building, having been painted, frescoed, ornamented, &c., in the most elegant style, making it one of the most comfortable and home-like places of entertainment and resort in the country.

For the opening of this beautiful Temple of Amusement, Mr. Ellsler has effected an engagement

FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY,

With the celebrated

PARODI ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE,

Consisting of sixty performers—twelve principal Artists, and a full and efficient chorus and orchestra. The costumes and appointments are of the most magnificent style, and made

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION.

In fact, every Opera will be placed upon the stage in the most complete and substantial manner, regardless of expense or labor.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, the following recognized and brilliant artists will appear in Verdi's masterpiece, in four acts,

LA TRAVIATA:

SIGNE. CAROLINA ALAIMO,
The celebrated Prima Donna;
SIG. G. SBRIGLIA,
The eminent Tenor;
SIG. F. GNONE,
The famous Baritone;
SIG. N. BARILI,
In the Principal Characters.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Violetta Valery.....Signa. Alaimo.
Figra Borvoix, friend of Violetta.....Sig. Zapucci.
Alfredo Germont, lover of Violetta.....Sig. Sbriglia.
Giorgio Germont, his father.....Sig. Gnone.
Doctor Grenville, a physician.....Sig. Barili.
Annia, confidante of Violetta.....Sig. Valdri.
Gastone, Viscount de Loteries.....Sig. Nedloni.
Baron Duphol, rival of Alfred.....Sig. Locatelli.
Marquis d'Aubigny.....Sig. Billaguer.
Joseph, servant of Violetta.....Sig. Ferni.
Guests, Friends, Gipsies, Matadores, Servants, &c.

MANAGER.....A. BRAVI.
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. ANGELO TORRIANA.
STAGE MANAGER.....G. RONZONE.

Seats and tickets can be procured on Monday, August 22, at the Box Office, or at W. C. Peters & Sons' Music Store.

The Manager of the Parodi Italian Opera Troupe, respectfully informs the public generally that, in accordance with the desire and to facilitate the wish of many, the prices of admission will be—

To Dress Circle and Parquette only.....$1
Gallery.....50 cents.
And no extra charge for reserved seats.

CINCINNATI PARK.

Thursday, August 25.

GREAT TROTTING RACE—OPENING Day of the Cincinnati Park Trotting. Sweepstakes for $100. Two-mile Heats to Wagons.

OWNERS.	ENTRIES.	DRIVERS.
A. Mason	b.m. Fanny Hope	Mr. Dodge.
Col. McGill	br gr. Wagner	Mr. Rocky.
Dunham & Higdon	s.m. Jenny	Dimmock.
Mr. Lishawa	bl.g. Mohawk	Owner.

Race to Commence at Four O'clock.

The Proprietor of the CINCINNATI TROTTING PARK, in endeavoring to supply to our sport-loving citizens what they have so long felt the necessity of, and so often expressed an ardent desire for a pleasant place of resort, and an agreeable drive on OUR OWN SIDE OF THE RIVER, having enlisted in an enterprise involving a heavy pecuniary outlay, he confidently relies on the patronage and assistance of the public to aid him in carrying the enterprise to a successful termination. As a beginning he has succeeded in getting four nags, well matched, and owned by well-known citizens, and, from their previous performances, and the opinions generally expressed, the Proprietor feels well assured that the Race will prove worthy of an opening day and of public patronage.

T. J. STEPHENS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Omnibuses will leave from the Galt House, corner Sixth and Main-streets, at two o'clock P. M., carrying Passengers to and from the Park.

Admission to all parts of the Course, $1. au22

PALACE GARDEN LYRICS.

Have you seen the Palace Garden Troupe,
In their Comic Pantomime,
Full of grand and lofty tumbling,
Bringing back the olden time,

When weird forms, of passing horror,
Scampered through the midnight air,
Through floors, and clocks and ceiling,
Through the table, and the chair.

If not, at Palace Garden,
You can hear "MENTER" until nine;
From that time until midnight,
Song, Dance and Pantomime.

Admission to Concert and Promenade, Only Ten Cents.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY FOR $30.

FROM NEW YORK.

Glasgow, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
Edinburgh, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, "
Glasgow, Thomson..... " July 6, "
Edinburgh, Cumming.. " July 27, "

FROM GLASGOW.

Edinburgh, Cumming...Saturday, May 7.
Glasgow, Thomson...Wednesday, July 27.
Edinburgh, Cumming... " July 2.

Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage, found with an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. No charge for medicines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ap27 ROBERT CRAIG, 17 Broadway.

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LIGHTNING FLY KILLER!!!

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Sale for Storage, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM it may concern—That a Box containing miscellaneous Books, marked J H. Bancroft, New Madrid, Mo., now in possession of the subscribers, will be sold at Auction, to pay a portion of the purchase-money, storage and other charges, if not redeemed within thirty days from this date.

A. McARTHUR & SON,
an9-dtaw* No. 162 Vine street.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
326 Main street, East side, near Eighth,
CAMPBELL & BIRD, PROPRIETORS.

The proprietors respectfully beg to inform their friends and the public, that the above house is newly renovated, and fitted up in a superior style for the accommodation of guests. Boarders will find every attention paid to their comfort and charges moderate. jy28-am*

FOR STENCIL MARKING PLATES
GO TO
E. M. POWERS,
126 Walnut st., bet. Third and Fourth sts.,
(Next door to the Masonic Temple.)
au8-am†

J. J. BUTLER'S
Excelsior Fluid Inks.
Manufactory, 39 Vine St. 54

News and Gossip.

The water in the Hudson River continues very low. Boats can hardly reach Albany.

General Samuel Veazie, the richest man in Maine, is the presiding officer of the Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Veazie.

Duncan King, of Bladen County, N. C., was killed a few days ago, by a fall from his buggy.

The Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick, an ex-member of Congress from New Jersey, died suddenly at Saratoga, N. Y., on Monday.

Dr. F. B. Bower, the owner of the field on which the surrender of Cornwallis took place, has granted its use for a military encampment.

The Providence *Journal* of the 16th inst. says that fifty-five bushels of clams and nine hundred pounds of fish were baked in one heap, at Rocky Point, yesterday, for the Baptist excursion from Boston.

Hearing a physician remark that a small blow will break the nose, a rustic exclaimed, "Well, I dunno, 'bout that. I've blowed my nose a great many times, and I've never broke it yet."

KOSSUTH.—A Paris letter says: "All that we learn of Kossuth is, that he has sold in Genoa the pair of English thorough-bred horses he brought with him to help him out of the campaign he professed a wish to enter upon."

MAKING PREPARATIONS.—An eccentric old gentleman named McEwen, in Chittenden County, Vt., has lately prepared his grave under his own supervision, thus literally complying with the injunction, "while in life prepare for death."

A CHANCE FOR GIRLS.—The agricultural society which holds its fair at Dundee, Michigan, in October, offers a premium of five dollars to the young lady "who will pare a peck of potatoes in the shortest time and do it the best."

The first American woman that ever landed in Japan was Mrs. Bailey, of Philadelphia, master of the ship Mary Ellis. She was surrounded and followed by a large crowd of Japanese, but all their movements were perfectly respectful.

STATUE SHIPPED.—The statue of Washington in Masonic regalia, ordered from Powers by the Masonic Lodge in Fredericksburg, Va., was shipped at Leghorn on the 22d ult., in the ship *Linda*, bound for New York, where it will arrive next week.

A Berlin letter states that Field-Marshal Wrangle is to proceed to Stockholm with a large military suite, to be present at the coronation of King Charles XV. The Queen of Sweden, daughter of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, is niece of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

THE WISCONSIN WHEAT CROP.—The Milwaukie *Wisconsin* has no doubt that the crop of spring wheat now harvested in that State is larger than in any former year. It estimates the amount at 14,000,000 bushels, and allowing 4,000,000 for consumption, there will be 10,000,000 bushels for export.

A WELL-DESERVED SENTENCE.—Orlando B. Merrill, who was convicted in Boston for an assault with intent to commit an outrage on his daughter, Susan Jane Merrill, was on Wednesday sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for twenty years, the first five days to be in solitary confinement.

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips that pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

SNAKES.—Snakes are said to be more abundant in the mountains this season than for many years. The last Uniontown (Penn.) *Standard* reports several cases of persons being bitten by copperhead and rattle snakes—among the number, the editor himself, who was struck in the back by a copperhead, while out fishing. He sustained no injury, however.

A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—Governor Wisner, of Michigan, recently pardoned a convict named Bridget Murray, on condition that she would abstain from intemperance, a vice to which she appears to have been addicted, and the source of her troubles. She, however, failed to make good her promise, and has been returned to prison.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been heard from as late as July 20, when he was still in Switzerland, and when his distressing cough had nearly disappeared, though a slight cold caught during a journey upon the lake had retarded his recovery. His friends are encouraged to believe that he will ultimately return to this country a well man.

LARGE TUNNEL.—The "big tunnel" on the Covington and Ohio Railroad, in Greenbrier County, Va., is 4,700 feet long, and 700 feet below the surface of the earth. It is 300 feet longer than the Blue Ridge tunnel. The width is twenty-seven feet, to accommodate a double track, and the hight is twenty-three feet.

PUTTING SOLDIERS TO A GOOD USE.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced by many of the agriculturists in Kent, England, in obtaining a sufficient number of hands for reaping operations, orders have been forwarded giving permission for a large number of the troops belonging to the three battallions of infantry to be placed at the disposal of those farmers who may require their services.

EXPATRIATION IN BADEN, GERMANY.—The Baden government has recently made some declarations regarding the expatriation question. It is declared that the government of Baden does not require American naturalized citizens, who have been subjects in Baden, to perform duty there in case they return, even if they have emigrated without consent—that is, if they return merely for a visit. It is presumed that the expatriation controversy here, and the last letter of General Cass, has had a wholesome influence abroad.

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—The Hudson River Railroad Company has added six more coal-burning locomotives to the road during the last four months. The whole number now in use on this road is thirty-one. The burning of coal reduces the current expenses of a locomotive forty-five per cent. This is the reason why the per centage of working expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are less than those of competing lines. Nearly all the locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are coal-burning.

FORTRESS MONROE.—This fortress, in Virginia, mounts 285 guns, which throw at one discharge 13,417 pounds of iron. It has also 10 mortars and 5 siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when completed, mount 108 eight-inch columbiads and 54 forty-two-pound guns, all casemated, and 8 ten-inch columbiads, and 46 nine-inch do., all *embarbette*. These guns are of the heaviest class, and capable of throwing an enormous weight of shot.

SELLING INDIAN SQUAWS.—Horace Greeley writes from Big Sandy, Oregon, July 6, that "white men with two or three squaws each are quite common throughout this region, and young and relatively comely Indian girls are bought from their fathers by white men as regularly and openly as Circassians at Constantinople. The usual range of prices is from forty to eighty dollars—about that of Indian horses. I hear it stated that, though all other trade may be dull, that in young squaws is always brisk on Green River and the North Platte."

[Special Correspondence of the Penny Press.]

LETTERS OF A NOMAD.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., Aug. 20.

It is related of John Randolph that, at one time, having occasion to visit a lady of Virginia in a neighborhood that had recently been agitated on the subject of missions to Greece, he found her sewing garments, as she told him, "for the poor Greeks." As he left the house he found the yard alive with half-clad negroes, and rushing back, he exclaimed, "Madam, the Greeks are at your door!" This is an old story, but I intend to give it a novel application. Why should people who have at their doors such places as Walnut Hills and Yellow Springs, rush off to Saratoga, Bedford, or the Virginia Springs?—or even, unless health demands salt-serf bathing, to Newport or Rye Beach? The next time I see folks preparing elaborately for a summer retreat to those fashionable summer resorts, I shall be sure to cry, "Miss! Madam! Saratoga and Newport are at your door!" Any and every place of resort in New England may be safely challenged to produce spots of such rural beauty and healthful coolness as those around Neff's Hotel, or of such wild attractions as Clifton and the grounds about the Water Cure House. Every interest is presented—geological, antiquarian, æsthetic. And the time must come when the citizens of our Queen City will take refuge from a thermometer ranging (or raging) from ninety-eight to one hundred and ten degrees, and infected water, in these pure airs and beautiful shades.

On Thursday we went over to Neff's to see the grand *fete champetre*, which drew together four or five thousand of the fun-seeking youth of the adjacent towns and cities; and really it was a scene which, as my friend Grandiflora would say, "united Eastern splendor with Oriental magnificence." Gay circles of dancers, and of those luxuriating in the newly-revived antique game called "Copenhagen," the interest of which turns on kissing your girl, if you can catch her, foot-racers, and those disposed to cut up what Mr. Swinton respectfully calls the "ancient Henry," made the park alive, and restored the age of fauns, nymphs and satyrs. The hospitable trees looked benignantly down on the gambols of the children, (whether of six or sixty years,) and the day passed off to the satisfaction of all.

The speculation and caucusing affecting the selection of a successor to Horace Mann, as President of Antioch College, seems to be as rife in its sphere as that in the country at large, where so many self-sacrificing patriots are so willing to surrender themselves for four or eight years to their country's good. The Trustees were to have met last Wednesday, but the wires had not been sufficiently pulled, and the meeting has been postponed to September 7. Of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with this important Chair, I have heard of three—Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, of Boston; Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston. Dr. Bellows was, we believe, addressed on the subject, in accordance with the wish expressed by Horace Mann on his death-bed, that he should be called to the post—but he has, to my knowledge, positively and decidedly declined to be considered in connection with it.

This seems to me much to be regretted. The Doctor has just the qualities which would make a fine college president. He has fine manners, and a cheerful, elastic spirit, which always makes him popular with the young; he has the eloquence to subdue and elevate them; he knows how to reform the discipline of an institution where any error may have crept in; he knows more of the history, difficulties, needs and importance of Antioch than any man living; taking all of which into consideration, it is a pity he has refused. The only one of the three others named, who could possibly fill the place with honor to the college and himself, is James Freeman Clarke. Mr. Clarke has long been known and loved in the West; in Louisville, the scene of his earliest labors, in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, in Chicago, in Milwaukie, he could go tomorrow and find a large church of loving hearts around him. His friends are not of any sect—they are Christians, Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, Unitarians. He has not given to any religious party what was meant for mankind. He has long been associated with a band of earnest worshipers and workers in Boston, known as the "Disciples," who have incorporated with their observances some of the practices of Medodists, Quakers, &c.

Though he is an earnest believer in supernaturalism, the rationalists love to listen to him. He has a mind stored with varied and rich learning, much eloquence, and, I suppose, never spoke a word of nonsense in his life. His printed works, his sermons, works on Europe and on Prayer, are widely known and appreciated. He would be a God-send to the West!

Dr. Peabody, the editor of the *North American Review*, and author of several controversal works in favor of the Unitarian Theology, is a writer of some stiffness but much ability; a man of wide reading but not exactly a scholar; of earnestness but with no address; he would be a valuable assistant to the more serious and elderly students of the college. With the large mass, however, of lively harum-scarum young men, we can scarcely imagine that his influence could be strong, any more than we can imagine that to the aforesaid young men, for literary enjoyment, could be the old files of the *North American Review*. Dr. Peabody has also a lack of attractiveness in the pulpit, which unless the young folk of Antioch are such as, like Mr. Choate, "go to their pews as they go to their beds, for repose," would prove a dreary defect.

Of the other personage spoken of, the less said the better. NOMAD.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A CAT.—The Troy *Times* mentions a singular fact regarding young Thoan, who was mentioned yesterday as having been drowned near Waterford. Four or five years ago, the deceased and his brother were bitten by a cat, which exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and was killed. At a later period the brother was seized with the horrible mania, and died. Ever since, the young man has been subject to convulsive fits, during which he suffered terrible agony, and lost all control of his body for some time. While fishing on the bank of the Hudson last Wednesday, he was attacked with one of these fits, fell into the water, and was drowned.

EFFECT OF SPIRITUALISM.—An interesting topic of conversation at Newburyport, Mass., at present is the recent development of free love principles in spiritualistic circles there. "They say" that two couples have already separated, and, if rumor be true, there are others in a fair way to become so. One pair who have dissolved partnership have been united but a few months, and the gentleman is well-known in that vicinity as the former husband of a distingutshed literary lady, whose writings are familiar to those acquainted with the current literature of the day. Who is he?

BOYS.—The boy, said a philosopher, is the least understood of any thing in the animal kingdom. Not long ago the mother of a juvenile acquaintance of ours had occasion to empty the pockets of the youngster, while he was asleep. The following is an invoice of the contents: A broken jack-knife, three nails, two pieces of brick, an orange peel, one spool, one marked postage-stamp, several marbles, three or four buttons, ditto fishing-hooks, an old steel pen, a piece of China ware, and two cigar stumps. With such a fortune, the hope of the house did'nt care who was President of the United States.

The best way to humble a proud fool is to take no notice of him.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE PENNY PRESS.

Additional News by the Hungarian.

QUEBEC, August 21.—The following details of the *Hungarian's* advices are furnished:

The Conference was fully constituted, as follows:

Austria—Count Coloredo, and Baron Merpenberg.

France—Baron Bourgueney, and Marquis Bourrville.

Sardinia—Chevalier de Sambers and Chevalier Iococau.

The government of Zurich had welcomed the Embassadors, and were to give them a public reception on the 11th instant.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian Representatives assisted.

The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 8th, the affairs of Italy were debated in both houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normandy inquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace, transmitted to Austria before the Treaty of Villa Franca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided, and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Woodhouse, in reply, reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents, in the present state of the negotiations.

Earl Granville acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons, Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen, declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling the details of peace, the preliminaries of which had already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria. Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late government, and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. Kinglare moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place at any hour.

Mr. Gladstone said that the elector's motion was not relative to the present position of affairs. The government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of peace on the basis of the Villa Franca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled, would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Fitzgerald said that the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament sought not to sanction the Government joining in the Congress without being informed of what the Great Powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Sidney Herbert argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Messrs. Horsman and Whiteside spoke in favor of the policy of the Government.

Lord John Russell again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into a European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villa Franca; nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering in the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been arrived at. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

M. D'Israeli warned the Government of the dangers to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped that Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a decision.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in defense of the course, and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord Elcho said that he was satisfied with the administration made by the Government, and the result of the debates, and would not press his motion.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the subject of the National Defenses was referred to.

Lord Kingsdown contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Government had the power of compulsory service. The Earl of Pipon thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory power, and pledged every effort of the Government to make defense secure.

In the House of Commons, the East India Loan Bill was finally passed.

The completion of the steamship *Great Eastern* was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament, and a number of most distinguished engineers and scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond expectation.

Lord Stanley proposed the toast of, "Success to the *Great Eastern*," and painted in glowing terms the marvels her success will accomplish. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, and Mr. Scott, the builder, were toasted, but the owner was absent from ill-health. The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The city article of the *Times* says in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister McLane and Juarez, at Vera Cruz; that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds that the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world, but thinks the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized, are anxious questions. The American Government is urged at every step to protect the interests of foreign stockholders.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, traveling under the private name of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead in the frigate *Sweetland*, and took up his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade has assumed formidable dimensions. The estimates of the men unemployed range from twenty thousand to forty thousand men. The master-builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said that he did not see how he could interfere.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, August 10.—In the money market the demand for money at the commencement of the week sensibly abated, but the market was again active at the close.

The funds had been firm, and Consols closed at a slight advance. Railroad and other securities had participated in the upward tendency.

Messrs. De Meirico & Sons, Greek merchants, mostly in the grain trade, had suspended, with considerable liabilities.

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour (Liberal) was yesterday elected a member of Parliament for Davenport.

The *Daily News* city article of Tuesday says: "The funds to-day were slightly prejudiced by the news of a partial reaction in the Paris Bourse, combined with the dullness of business. Consols finally closed about ¼ per cent. lower than on Monday before operations. Speculators apparently wish to see the result of the pending conference on the Italian Question."

The most of other departments of the stock exchange, prices were quoted rather low. There was a renewed demand for money to-day at the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to three per cent. will be made by the bank on Thursday.

There was no bullion operation at the bank to-day. Continental exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement.

R. S. Cole, East India merchant, London, suspended to-day, but it is thought his liabilities are not over £10,000.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Sydney Herbert's new bill, providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enrollment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. The force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great order, and give a majority to the men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday evening, says: "The English funds experienced fluctuations to-day to the extent of ½ per cent., but were chiefly consequent upon the mometary supply or scarcity of stock, and not upon the foreign news, or new features in the money market. There was renewed activity on demand for discounts to-day, and the general rate was fully equal to the bank's minimum."

The *Times*, and several other journals, this morning, publish an article on Italian affairs, under the title of the "European Coup d'Etat," from the pen of Mazzini.

Prince Albert visited the Grand Duke Constantine at Ryde, yesterday.

The Government had decided on disbanding the Medical Corps which was raised during the Crimean War, and constituting an entire new branch of service, to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon went on the 7th to Chalons, to remain there several days.

It was asserted that Prince Richard Metternich would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

To Paris correspondent of the London *Star* gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation. The *Moniteur* publishes a long official report by Vice-Admiral Romain De Fosses, regarding the operations in the Adriatic. He shows that the fleet, consisting of forty-five vessels of all classes, anchored before Venice in sight of the domes of St. Mark, and was prepared to open fire when peace was proclaimed.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a document, clearing Marshal Canrobert from any reflection which Gen. Niel's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

The advices from the cotton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were in more active demand and prices had an advancing tendency. The flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat was quiet. The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandies were firmer.

The number of troops from Italy, to march through Paris on the 14th, is 70,000. The procession will last seven hours.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced, confirmatory of the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a general impetus to commercial affairs. One of them, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the roads are to be accelerated and industrial works in general are to be encouraged.

A sham fight is to be executed by 40,000 men at the Camp of Chalons. The Emperor orders illustrations of the episodes at Solferino. The Emperor returns to the Camp, in September, to take command of the maneuvers.

It was reported that General Fleury is to be raised to a General of Division.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who, foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

The Paris Bourse had been very buoyant, and rentes at one time were at 70f. 35c., but on the 9th the market drooped and closed at 69f. 90c.

There was a better feeling at the close.

ITALY.—Early on Monday morning, the 7th, the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his Ministers, members of Parliament, and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through Corso on horseback amid enthusiastic acclamation. A *Te Deum* was performed, at which the King was present. He afterward received the authorities of the city. In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the *fete* was imposing.

The Sardinian Government has recalled the Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Piacenza.

PRUSSIA.—The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation on the Rhine, had produced a very favorable effect in Berlin, and Prussia would at once countermand the concentrating of troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send two vessels-of-war to Japan, to open commercial communication.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in September.

The elections for the National Assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All the Ministers who were elected are friends of independent Tuscany.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that 50,000 French troops will remain in Italy provisionally, owing to the dangerous state of some of the provinces.

The Sardinian Commissioner at Parma in notifying the municipality of the departure said that he left his secretary charged with the sovereign powers in the name of the people. This produced a bad effect.

GERMANY.—The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States, which were already looking toward France for protection.

The King of Bavaria apologized for the passage of troops through his territory.

RUSSIA.—The construction of a railroad, of the length of seven hundred verats, between Moscow and Saratowa, has been authorized. The capital of the company will be 45,000,000 roubles, with a government guarantee for eighty years at 4½ per cent.

TURKEY.—The Sultan arrived at Salowitz on the 26th of July.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mails of July 2, and Hong Kong of June 20, reached Trieste, and will arrive in London on the 11th instant.

A considerable reduction of native troops had been ordered in India.

The imports of Calcutta were dull, and exports flat. Freights were firmer. Exchange 1s.11¾d.@2s.7½d.

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