

THE DAILY PRESS
Is printed and published daily, (Sundays excepted), by
C. F. HALL,
At No. 14 West Fourth Street,
and delivered to subscribers in CINCINNATI, COV-
INGTON 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, 6 cts.; Three
Months, \$1.00; One Year, \$4.00.

The Daily Press.

VOL. I. NO. 102. CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Terms—Cash.
Advertisements not exceeding five lines (AGENTS)
One insertion..... 25
One week..... 1.50
Two..... 2.50
One month..... 7.50
Larger advertisements inserted at the following
rates, for squares of ten lines or less:
One insertion..... 50
One week..... 3.00
Two..... 5.00
One month..... 15.00

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater
CORNER SIXTH & VINE STS., CINCINNATI.
Grand Wood, Manager; John Estlin, Stage
Manager; P. B. Weston, Treasurer.
FRANCE OF AFRICA.—Dress Circle and Parquette,
50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balcony, 15
cents. Seats can be secured at the Box Office from 10 A.
M. until 4 P. M.
NOTICE.—Five Changes.—Doors open at 7 o'clock;
Performance will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
**GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
BENEFIT TO GEORGE WOOD.**
On which occasion Miss Eliza Logan, Mr. J. W. Col-
lier, Charles Hamilton, Mr. Edwin, Mr. J. D. Wallace
and the whole of the new Dramatic Company have
kindly volunteered their valuable services.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Monday Evening, June 20, will be presented
Shakespeare's great comedy, in five acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Reneville..... Mr. Jordan
Don Pedro..... Mr. Davenport
Dobberly..... Mr. Briggs
Borachio..... Mr. Smith
Don John..... Mr. Hamilton
Conrad..... Mr. Wallace
Sexton..... Mr. Edwin
Balthazar..... Miss Eliza Logan
Hero..... Mrs. Bernard
To conclude with the beautiful
SCARF DANCE.
By the Misses H. and A. Cole and Miss Jackson.
Tuesday Evening, Benefit of Mr. A. H. DAVEN-
PORT, and last night of the season.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER
D. A. SARRAS, Stage Manager; W. C. TAUB-
BOUR, Treasurer.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 22.
Farewell Benefit and last appearance of
MISS ELISE DE COURCY.
Prior to her departure for Europe! On which occasion
will be presented the grand historical play of the
J. E. VES.
Or, CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINE.
And Buckstone's thrilling drama of
GREEN BUSHES.
Or, THE BROTHERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WESTERN MUSEUM.
NEW AND INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANTI-
QUITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
N. E. Corner Sycamore and Third Sts.
CASINO.
DREAMS ON THE OCEAN,
GRAND WALTZ.
BY ORGUE.
WILL be played at the CASINO, oppo-
site Pike's Opera House every evening.
Also—The Avul Chorus, Wm. Tell, Propet, Fra
Diavolo.

**THE FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES**
—OF—
SLOAT & Co.
Give universal satisfaction, and the fact that no
ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR MACHINE has main-
tained either its PRICE or position since the gen-
eral introduction of these machines at
\$50 and \$60.
In sufficient acknowledgment of their possessing
superior merits. Their lightness, simplicity and
elegance of construction, unrivaled speed, perfection in
finish and operation, combined with their low price,
constitute them the Family Machine of the age.
Sew operators to go out by the day.
Cincinnati Office, 52 West Fourth st.

SALOONS, &c.
INDIAN QUEEN COFFEE SALOON
No. 59 East Pearl.
Keep constantly on hand, Hot Coffee, Tea, Chocolate
Beef Steak, Ham and Eggs, &c., &c.
RESIDUE & RICE. 106
**APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE,**
FOR JUNE.
For sale by E. MENDENHALL,
1615 3 College Hall, Walnut street.

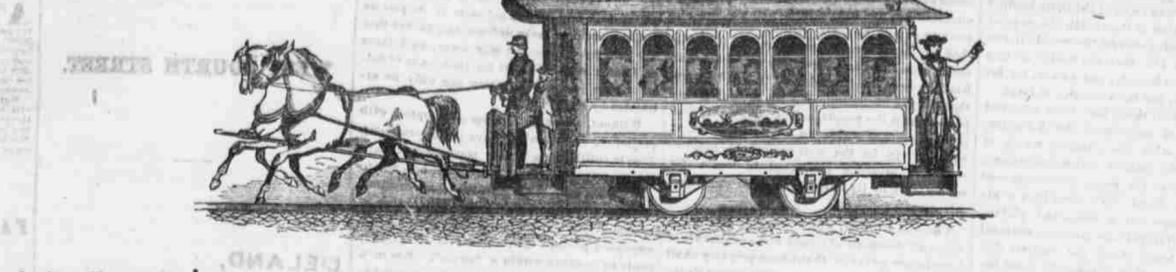
**1000 MEN WANTED
IMMEDIATELY!**
TO SELL
**A NEW WAR CHART,
CALLED
Seat of War
—IN—
EUROPE.**
Showing position of the Armies, Portraits of Gen-
erals, Emperors, &c., with complete and reliable
Maps of
ITALY, SARDINIA, &c., &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
MACK E. BARNITZ,
PUBLISHER,
Jetham* 35 and 40 West Fourth street, Cin. O.

**REDMAN & DURANDO
Merchant Tailors
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHERS,**
NO. 137 MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.
The best Cravats, French Collars, Squares and Yards,
sticks, for Tailors, constantly on hand, less than
can be bought East or West of the Mountains.
2021

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!
Burning and Lubricating Oil,
MANUFACTURED FROM
CANNEL COAL
BY THE
GREAT WESTERN COAL & OIL CO.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, and war-
ranted equal to any in the market. Orders may be
sent to the office of the Company, Newark, Ohio; or at their
Agency, No. 13 West Front St., Cincinnati.
2021

SPRING STYLE HATS.
Silk and Cassimere Dress Hats,
Soft Hats of all Styles,
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS
B. R. ALLEY,
Nashobate Hatter, 41 Broadway.

CITY RAILWAY CAR,



As it will appear, passing the "Daily Press" Office, 14 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in Ninety Days from Date.

Are Street Railroads Convenient?
We endeavored, a few days since, to show
the benefit to be derived from the construc-
tion of Street Railroads. We will now touch
upon their convenience, and in order to do so
more intelligibly, we will attempt a description
of the roads themselves, and of the carriages
used upon them. The track is formed by plac-
ing two flat strips of iron upon the level of
the boulders, in the center of the street; these
strips, or rails are about five inches in width,
and one side, to the width of an inch and
a half, is seven-eighths of an inch higher than
the other; this raised portion forms the rail
upon which the car wheels run, the remaining
inside flat part is for the use of carriages; the
rise in the rail is rounded at its edge, so as to
allow vehicles to pass off and upon it with
great facility. This can be more readily
understood, when it is remembered that the only
irregularity in the surface of the pavement is
but seven-eighths of an inch. The gauge of the
track, or distance between the inside of the
raised portion of the rails, is wisely fixed
by the ordinance now before Council, at
five feet two inches, which affords room for
ordinary street vehicles to run upon the
flat, smooth surface of the iron, which of course
is much easier to both horse and rider, than
jolting over the boulders. It has been found
in other cities that the streets upon which rails
were laid, were more used for ordinary travel
than others, and to so great an extent did this

prevail in Philadelphia that it was found nec-
essary to pass an ordinance giving the right
of track to these vehicles moving in the same
direction as the cars. The car, of which the
above is a correct representation, is about twenty
feet long, and seven feet wide, the wheels
running under it, all the width is inside, there-
by affording much more room to the passen-
gers than the omnibus, which, with its project-
ing hubs, occupies exactly the same space in
the street. The floor of the car is eighteen
inches from the ground, and is reached by one
step; there are platforms at each end, upon the
side of which the passenger enters, precisely as
into an ordinary railroad car, except that the
height is much less. The roof, or ceiling, is
seven feet high, so that even a new hat may be
worn without fear of destruction. In stop-
ping, the step of the platform is brought
directly over the flag stones of the crossing,
thereby avoiding the annoyance attendant
upon muddy streets. This we are sure will be
appreciated by the ladies. The driver's place
is as represented, upon the front platform; the
conductor occupies that in the rear, and both
look out for passengers. A bell over the head
of the driver is sounded by means of a strap
within reach of the conductor and of the pas-
sengers; and with this bell the signals are given
to stop and start the car, and the horses soon
becoming accustomed to its sound, obey it
readily. Stoppage is instantly effected, in
half the length of the car, by means of the

brake; in fact, the car can be stopped, the pas-
sengers seated, and the car again in motion, in
less time than is required to stop the omnibus.
Immediately the passenger is seated, the con-
ductor calls for the fare, so that all the delay,
so irksome to others, of stopping to make
change through a hole in the roof, is avoided.
This car will seat comfortably, twenty passen-
gers, though many more are sometimes carried.
The motion is easy and smooth, so much so,
that passengers may read, and even write, as
they slip along. Cars are run singly, and
not in trains, or couples, as many persons
erroneously supposed, and from the trips
being made in rapid succession, the annoy-
ance, so frequently experienced, of waiting
for the slow coming omnibus, is avoided.
Another great advantage to our mind is, the
total absence of noise, not only from the cars
themselves, but from other vehicles running
upon the tram-way; and when we call to
mind the thunder of the omnibus, over the
rough pavement, we sincerely pray for their
speedy abolition, and the adoption of a
quieter mode of conveyance. Again, the car
occupies the exact centre of the street, and is
therefore more easily avoided by other
drivers than the omnibus, which, like the
wheel, goeth where it listeth. The increased
speed at which cars can safely travel, of im-
portance to those to whom time is valuable;
and the regularity with which the trips can

be made, allows the adoption of an accurate
time-table, which is arranged at six miles an
hour, and the time is invariably made,
including stoppages, except, of course,
in cases of delay from accidental causes.
The omnibus average speed is but about
three miles an hour, as many who have
walked, to save time, can testify to their
sorrow. The objection has frequently
been made that the omnibus is taken off
the route early in the evening, or just at the
time when, fatigued by the day's labor, many
would gladly avail themselves of its accommo-
dation; this difficulty is obviated by the rail-
way, upon which the cars run until midnight;
and even ladies and children may, unaccom-
panied, go from one quarter of the city to an-
other without fear of annoyance. We have
been at some pains and expense to furnish our
readers with this opportunity of judging for
themselves of the advantages to be gained by
the introduction of this new and improved
description of public conveyance, and to con-
trast its convenience with that of the present
system, and we trust that the City Council will
lose no time in passing the Street Railroad
ordinance now before them with proper restric-
tions, and without excessive taxation, and in
apportioning the routes among any responsible
companies or individuals applying for them, so
that our citizens may, at the earliest possible
period, be placed in the enjoyment of what we
look upon as one of the greatest improvements
of the age. So mote it be.

THRILLING NARRATIVE

OF FOUR RUSSIAN SAILORS WHO SPENT SIX YEARS
ON THE ISLAND OF SPITZBERGEN, WHICH IS
WITHIN 10° OF THE NORTH POLE.

These men subsisted entirely upon the produce
of the chase, the animals being secured by the rule
and self-constructed weapons, (one bow and ar-
rows and two spears).
[CONTINUED.]
"I have before observed, that the hut, which
the sailors were so fortunate as to find, had
sustained some damage, and it was this: there
were cracks in many places between the boards
of the building, which freely admitted the air.
This inconvenience was, however, easily remedied,
as they had at hand an axe, and the board were
still found (for wood in those cold climates
continues through a length of years unimpaired
by worms or decay), so it was easy for them to
make the boards join again very tolerably;
besides, moss growing in great abundance all
over the island, there was more than sufficient
wood at hand. Repairs of this kind, however,
must always be liable to. Repairs of this kind,
cost the unhappy men the less trouble, as they
were Russians; for all Russian peasants are
known to be good carpenters; they build their
own houses, and are very expert in handling
the axe.
"The intense cold which makes those climes
habitable to so few species of animals,
renders them equally unfit for the production
of vegetables. No species of tree, or even
shrub, is found on any of the islands of Spitz-
bergen; a circumstance of the most alarming
nature to our sailors. Without fire, it was im-
possible to resist the rigor of the climate; and
without wood, how was that fire to be pro-
duced or supported? Providence, however,
had so ordered it, that in this particular, the
sea supplies the defects of the land. In wan-
dering along the beach, they collected plenty
of wood, which had been driven ashore by the
waves, and which at first consisted of the
wrecks of ships and afterwards of whole trees
with their roots, the produce of some more
hospitable, but to them unknown climate,
which the overflowing of rivers, or other ac-
cidents, had sent into the ocean. This will
not appear incredible to those who have per-
used the journals of the several navigators
who have been so fortunate as to visit in Spitz-
berga, or any other country in a still more north-
ern latitude.
"Nothing proved of more essential service to
these unfortunate men during the first year of
their exile than some boards they found upon
the beach, having a long iron hook, some miles
of about five or six inches long, and propor-
tionably thick, and other bits of old iron fixed
in them; the melancholy relics of some vessels
cast away in those remote parts. These were
thrown ashore by the waves at a time when
the want of powder gave our men reason to
apprehend that they must fall a prey to hun-
gers, as they had nearly consumed the rein-
deer they had killed. This lucky circum-
stance was attended with another, equally
fortunate; they found on the shore the root of
a fir-tree, which nearly approached to the
figure of a bow.
"As necessity has ever been the mother of
invention, so they soon fashioned this root to
a good bow by the help of a knife; but still
they wanted a string, and arrows. Not know-
ing how to procure these at present, they re-
solved upon making a couple of lances to de-
fend themselves against the white bears, by
far the most ferocious of their kind, whose at-
tacks they had great reason to dread.
"Finding they could neither make the heads
of their lances nor of their spears without the
help of a hammer, they contrived to form the
large iron hook, mentioned above, into one, by
heating it, and widening a hole it happened to
have about its middle with the help of one of
their largest nails. This received the handle,
and a button at one end of the hook
served for the face of the hammer. A large
couple of reindeer's horns made the tongs.
By the means of such tools, they made two
heads of spears; and after polishing and
sharpening them on stones, they tied them as
fast as possible with thongs made of reindeer-
skins to sticks about the thickness of a man's
arm, which they got from some branches of
trees that had been cast on shore.
"Thus equipped with spears, they resolved to
attack a white bear; and after a most dan-
gerous encounter, they killed the formidable
creature, and thereby made a new supply of
provisions. The flesh of the animal they eat
with exceeding joy, as they thought it much re-
sembled beef in taste and flavor. The tongs
they saw with much pleasure could, with little

or no trouble, be divided into filaments of
what fineness they thought fit. This, perhaps,
was the most fortunate discovery these men
could have made; for, besides other advan-
tages, which will be hereafter mentioned, they
were hereby furnished with strings for their
bows.
"The success of our unfortunate islanders
in making the spears, and the use these proved
of, encouraged them to proceed, and to forge
some pieces of iron into heads of arrows of the
same shape, though somewhat smaller in size
than the spears above mentioned. Having
found and sharpened these like the former,
they tied them with the sinews of the white
bears to pieces of fir, to which, by the help of
fine threads of the same, they fastened feathers
of sea-fowl, and thus became possessed of a
complete bow and arrows. Their ingenuity,
in this respect, was crowned with success far
beyond their expectation; for during the time
they remained upon the island, they made
these arrows they killed no less than two hun-
dred and fifty reindeer, besides a great number
of blue and white foxes. The flesh of these
animals served them also for food, and their
skins for clothing and other necessary preser-
vatives against the intense coldness of a cli-
mate so near the Pole.
"They killed, however, only ten white bears
in all, and that not without the utmost danger;
for these animals being prodigiously strong,
defended themselves with astonishing vigor
and fury. The first our men attacked desig-
nedly; the other nine they slew in defending
themselves from the others; for some of these
creatures, even venturing to enter the
outer room of the hut in order to devour them.
It is true, that all the bears did not show (if I
may be allowed the expression) equal intrepid-
ity, either owing to some being less pressed
by hunger, or to their being by nature less
carnivorous than the others; for some of these
which entered the hut immediately betook
themselves to flight on the first attempt of the
sailors to drive them away. A repetition,
however, of these ferocious attacks threw the
poor men into great terror and anxiety, as
they were almost in a perpetual danger of being
devoured. The three most voracious of these
animals above mentioned, viz., the reindeer,
the blue and white foxes, and the white bears,
were the only food these wretched mariners
tasted during their continuance in this dreary
abode.
"We do not at once see every resource. It
is generally necessary which quickens our in-
vention, opening by degrees our eyes, and
pointing out expedients which otherwise might
never have occurred to our thoughts. The
truth of this observation our four sailors experi-
enced in various instances. They were for
some time reduced to the necessity of eating
their meat almost raw, and without either bread
or salt; for they had quite destitute of both.
The intenseness of the cold, together with the
want of proper conveniences, prevented them
from cooking their victuals in a proper man-
ner. There was but one stove in the hut, and
that being set up agreeably to the Russian
fashion, was more like an oven, and consequently
not well adapted for boiling anything. Wood
also was so precious a commodity to be
wasted in keeping up two fires; and the one
they might have made out of their habitations
to dress their victuals would in no way have
served to warm them. Another reason against
their cooking in the open air was the continual
danger of an attack from the white bears.
And here I must observe, that suppose they
had made the attempt, it would still have been
practicable for only some part of the year; for
the cold, which in such a climate for some
months scarce ever abates, from the long ab-
sence of the sun, and the enlightening oppo-
site hemisphere, the incessant quantity of
snow which is continually falling through the
greatest part of the winter, together with the
almost incessant rains at certain seasons, all
these were insurmountable obstacles to that
expedient.
"To remedy, therefore, in some degree, the
hardship of eating their meat raw, they be-
thought themselves of drying some of their
provisions during the summer, in the open air,
and afterwards of hanging it up in the upper
part of the hut, which, as I mentioned before,
was continually filled with smoke, down to the
windows. It was thus dried thoroughly by the
help of that smoke. This meat, so prepared,
they used for bread, and it made them relish
their other flesh the better, as they could only
half dress it. Finding this experiment suc-
cessful in every respect their wishes, they con-
tinued to practise it during the whole time of
their confinement upon the island, and always
kept up by that means a sufficient stock of
provisions. Water they had in summer from
small rivulets that fell from the rocks, and in

winter, from the snow and ice thawed; this
was of course their only beverage, and their
small kettle was the only vessel they could
make use of for this and other purposes."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The French in Possession of Milan.

Milan, near which the great battle reported
in this morning's paper was fought, is a city of
Austrian Italy. It is the capital of the Lom-
bardo-Venetian Kingdom, and lies in a wide
fertile plain between the Olona and Savoca
rivers. A description, by a reliable author,
runs thus:
"Milan is one of the finest and most pleasing
cities of Europe. It stands in a sea of green
trees, as Venice, in a sea of green water. It
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference, and en-
tered by ten gates. It has six thousand houses
and seventy-nine churches. Chief objects of
interest are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic
structure of white marble, in a square near the
center of the city. It was begun in 1386, and
is still unfinished; it is adorned by upwards of
five thousand statues, and for the delicacy of
its carved work, is unrivaled in the world;
length 485 feet, breadth 252 feet, height of
some 150 feet. The church of St. Ambrogio,
in which the Emperors of green watery water
is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three
sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts,
nearly eight miles in circumference,