SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mansion House, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Cocalamus Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, Penna.
Mount Holly Springs Hotel, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
Bloser House, Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.
Warm Springs, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, Doubling Gap, Pennsylvania.
Houston's United States Hotel, Cape May, N. J.
The Ashland House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Neptune House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Bolton's Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The Philadelphia House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
White House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The Mansion House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, Cape May, New Jersey.
Delaware House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
United States Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Long Branch, New Jersey.
The Ocean, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Brigantine House, Brigantine Beach, New Jersey.
Long Beach House, Tuckerton, New Jersey.
Trenton Falls, near Utica, New York.
Profile House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs, Delaware county, Ohio.

The Press

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859.

Type for Sale.

On the first of August next, the Brevier and Minion type now used in printing this paper will be for sale. It is in comparatively good condition; much better than that used on many country newspapers. It will be sold whole, or in quantities to suit purchasers.

First Page—Gossip about Tom Moore; New Publications; Letter from New York; General News. **Fourth Page**—List of Letters remaining in the Post Office up to Saturday last; Marine Intelligence.

The Decision of Judge Thompson.

The decision of Judge THOMPSON, in the case of JANDELLA, a driver of the Green and Coates-streets Railway, while it has gratified those who are opposed to passenger railway travel on Sunday, is regarded with much surprise by many of our citizens. The interpretation he has given of our laws, and the powers of the judiciary under them, is, to say the least of it, extremely novel. The decision of the Supreme Court, a few years ago, that driving an omnibus on Sunday was an offence punishable with a fine, under the act of 1794—a decision sustained by a bare majority of the bench, Judges Lewis and BLACK dissenting—was sufficiently singular and hostile to the spirit of that act. But Judge THOMPSON has decided not only that its penalties apply to the drivers on passenger railway cars which run on Sunday, but that they are also subject to prosecution for a breach of the peace. His reason for this opinion is a somewhat remarkable one. He says:

"These opinions, show as far as they go, the inclination of the minds of judges of learning and experience in regard to this question. I coincide with the doctrine that the law protects the right of enjoying the Sabbath as a day of rest, and of religious exercises, free and clear of all disturbance from merely unnecessary and unhallowed worldly employment. That where this law is contravened in such a manner as to disturb that enjoyment, by noise or disorder, assuming a tone of incivility, it may be treated as a breach of the peace. In this I do not mean the disturbance of conscience—constructive disturbance—but actual, occurring, as long and so frequently, and in such a place as to amount to a public disturbance. *For reason the law holds it to be such in that the current cannot be prevented otherwise than by treating it as such, and it is so treated to prevent violent remedies to redress a wrong.*"

It is very certain that no judge would think for one moment that the mere running of cars on week days could be considered *a breach of the peace*. The idea is absurd. Judge THOMPSON also states that the driving of private carriages through the streets on Sundays is not a breach of the peace. But he has decided to give the offence of which JANDELLA is accused that title, not *because it actually is a breach of the peace, but because, as he states, "the occurrence cannot be prevented otherwise than by treating it as such!"* In other words, as a judge he considers that a certain offence should be prevented, but that, as a strict construction of existing laws does not enable him to effectually prevent it, he is resolved by a sort of legal fiction to endow the offence with a character it does not in reality possess. If the penalties of the act of 1794 are insufficient to prevent such labors and employments on Sundays as public sentiment and the will of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania require the prohibition of, it is the business of the Legislature of the State to increase those penalties, if it sees proper to do so, and it is no part of the duty of a judge to give a new and unwarrantable name and character to an offence, merely because he has no other way of preventing it. If judges can exercise powers of this kind, their rule is as absolute as that of despotic monarchs.

The Judge proceeds to say:

"It was the duty of the conservators of the peace to prevent this offence. *The history of mankind shows that there is nothing about which they evince more zealously and fiercely struggle than against encroachments on rights of conscience or conscientious exercises.* * * * * *

"*Travelling or riding for recreation is not a breach of the Sabbath, and persons may not be arrested for riding along the streets for such purpose.* The disturbance occasioned by the vehicle would be but for an instant, and not too recurring. That is very unlike in the case of the carrying of passengers in a vehicle along the route every six minutes, as intended by the company on the day the arrest was made."

The last of these paragraphs is a striking instance of the difference which can sometimes be discovered between "twee dledum and tweedledee." And the first paragraph, while it is adduced on behalf of the prosecution in the case under consideration, might be appropriately applied, with ten-fold greater force, to the defence. It is certainly the right of all to worship their Creator, and to be protected from all serious disturbances on Sundays, but the attempt to confine and restrict the movements of an immense mass of the population of a city for the purpose of preventing the possibility of a slight noise on that day, is an attack upon the rights of the public, which places the worshippers, instead of the travellers, in the attitude of aggressors, and recalls a recollection of the fable of the wolf and the lamb.

☞ The appointment by Governor PACKER of the Hon. JAMES GAMBLE as president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Clinton, Centre, and Clearfield, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the lamented BURNSIDE, is, we are glad to see, heartily endorsed by a number of the most influential journals. Mr. GAMBLE is an experienced member of the bar, a man of great firmness of character and modesty of deportment, and of unquestionable integrity. He has filled several representative positions with much credit to himself. He was a member of the House in the Thirty-third Congress, and during his term secured the confidence and respect of his associates, and proved himself a most vigilant and upright legislator. He has always been popular with his own people, and we predict that he will make a most acceptable and impartial judge in the new sphere to which he has been called by the Governor.

SAMUEL LYNNS, Esq., of Bellefonte, is named as a candidate for judge in this district by the Opposition party at the October election. As he is also a man of very high character, the contest will no doubt be a most spirited one.

☞ Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON has purchased the magnificent estate of the illustrious ALBERT GALLATIN, known as "Friendship Hill," on the Monongahela, near the town of Brownsville, Fayette county, and in full view of Mason and Dixon's line. It contains four hundred acres, is beautifully located on the river, commanding a view of the lovely valleys of Dunkard and George's creeks, and the shelving ranges of the Alleghanies. Mr. GALLATIN, the original owner of this place, where he resided for many years before his death, was Secretary of the Treasury during the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, and for six years of the Administration of Mr. MADISON. JOHN RANDOLPH, in 1824, declared, in one of his speeches in the House of Representatives, that the credit of the Revolution of 1800 and the election of Mr. JEFFERSON were due to GALLATIN more than to any other man in the Confederacy. A place so rich in historic associations and so romantic in its natural surroundings cannot fail always to be an object of great interest.

A DELICATE REBUKE.—Mr. Webster wrote, after a certain provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs and especially to his not paying his debts. He said, "I owe no man a dollar, but I have not money enough to pay my debts, and I owe money enough to pay my debts, and I have not money enough to pay them. As a business of fact, I receive a letter from a friend, with a note for my payment. As a business of fact, I receive a letter with a note, made some thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

Important Intelligence from Europe—The Treaty of Peace.

By the arrival of the *North Briton* at Father Point, four days later news has been received from Europe, and the intelligence is of a very important character. The war in Italy has closed as suddenly as it commenced, and a treaty of peace has been concluded between NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria. Its character will excite universal surprise. Austria has surrendered Lombardy to France, and France in turn has transferred it to Piedmont. Venice is to remain in the possession of Austria, but is, notwithstanding, to be regarded as a sort of an independent kingdom, and to form, with all the other Italian States, an Italian Confederacy, of which the Pope is to be Honorary President. The Gordian knot of Italian politics has been cut in an entirely unexpected manner, and the difficulties in the path of NAPOLEON have been solved in a fashion peculiarly his own. To what extent the new arrangement will prove satisfactory, beneficial, or durable, the future alone can determine. There is no doubt that thousands of Italians will be greatly disappointed at the character of the treaty, and Austria may felicitate herself that, notwithstanding her many defeats, she still retains Venice, still holds her famous quadrilateral, and thus has a strong basis of operations from which she can extend her dominion in Italy at any propitious moment that the future may offer. But, on the other hand, NAPOLEON has certainly accomplished more than kings ordinarily achieve, even by protracted campaigns. He has placed Austria in the position of the dog in the fable, for in grasping at the shadow, Piedmont, she lost the substance, Lombardy. He has constructed a sort of Italian nationality, which, while though it may be distasteful to many of the Republicans of Italy, is perhaps more practicable, for the present, than any other scheme which could have been devised. Considering that his professions of disinterestedness, and of a determination to aim at no aggrandizement of his own family or of France, have been fulfilled, those who complain that he has not done more for the liberty of Italy may well be asked who else would have done so much. General regret will doubtless be felt in this country that nothing certain has been done for the benefit of Hungary. It is stated in the despatch that KOSSUTH will ask that she shall be made an independent kingdom; but as this condition apparently forms no part of the treaty of peace, his demand will scarcely be complied with.

Wanted—A French Master.

The *European Times*, a Liverpool journal to which we are occasionally indebted for well-considered paragraphs of foreign news, contemplates the probability of a General Congress, at an early day, to adjust the *quæstio vexata* of freedom or thraldom in Lombardy. At this solemn political gathering, the new Foreign Minister of England would doubtless attend. But the *European Times* says of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "He labors under one sad defect for an English Minister at the head of the Foreign Office—he can speak no living language but his own. To this defect his failure at Vienna four years back was mainly attributed, and linguistic acquirements are even more requisite on the present than on that occasion." It recommends him to take Mr. GLADSTONE with him, and adds, "It is a sad deficiency in a man of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's position, that he should labor under the defect we have named; it is still more unfortunate that, of all positions in the Government, he should fill the one at the present moment which makes this defect the most palpable."

Our English contemporary evidently has forgotten all Lord JOHN's antecedents. He is famous, as SMITH sharply told him, for undertaking what he is least qualified to execute. He failed, as diplomatist, at Vienna, during the Crimean War, and *therefore* insisted on having the charge of Great Britain's foreign relations. It is odd enough, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has translated the touching episode of Francesca of Rimini, from DANTE, into English verse, should not be familiar with the more cognate language of France? Perhaps the English is mistaken?

As we are upon this lingual subject, let us repeat an anecdote which is nearly as good as new. A Viennese lady remarked to the wife of an English ambassador, "How very badly you English speak French." The reply was, "Indeed we do—*we* have not had the advantage that you have had of having our capital twice in hostile occupation by a victorious French army!"

The Dead and Wounded at Solferino.

If there are any who have grown so intensely interested in the war in Italy, and so fond of the excitement of watching from their safe and distant points of view its striking developments, that they regard with a feeling of displeasure the armistice which has destroyed all prospects of new combats, for some time at least, the graphic descriptions of the sufferings of the thousands wounded at Solferino, which have been given by the correspondents of the *New York Times*, should fully reconcile them to the postponement of new, and perhaps equally sanguinary, struggles. War is the most terrible of human remedies for real or imaginary wrongs, and he who, in justice to a great cause, shortens its duration, and thus diminishes its inevitable cruelties, deserves more applause than the general who successfully conducts it.

The glory of the most brilliant victories, though they are won in behalf of a noble object, pales before the sad spectacle of human misery by which they are purchased. The official Austrian account of the battle of Solferino states the loss of the Austrian army to be 2,095 killed and 9,085 wounded, but this estimate is considered entirely too low. The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded is officially stated to be 18,245. Thus, nearly thirty thousand men were killed or maimed in that one great battle. The field of carnage was strewed with dead bodies from one end to the other. The wounded were as well cared for as circumstances permitted, but their sufferings, in thousands of cases, were of the most excruciating character. They were hauled from the battle-field to the towns some miles distant in Lombardy in the rough wagons of the country, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to joltings which made every nerve quiver with pain. Many of them died on their way to the temporary hospitals fitted up for their reception. The wounds were of every imaginable character, and the life-blood of many a gallant fellow is even now oozing away. Of Solferino it may indeed be said:

"It was a shocking sight
After the field was won,
For many thousand bodies there
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory."

If the proposal of NAPOLEON for an armistice is followed up by negotiations through which the great objects of the war can be peacefully accomplished, and the repetition of such terrible scenes prevented, an incalculable amount of human misery will be avoided.

Plain Talk.

The old organ of the Ohio Democracy—the Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer*—speaks as follows to the Southern Democracy. It says it might as well be understood at once—as it certainly will be understood at the Charleston Convention—"that there is no difference between the position of Mr. Douglas, and that of the entire sound Northern Democracy on this question"—the question of slavery in the Territories. "He entertains no opinion on this question not held by the entire body of the conservative Democracy of the North. Pugh has expressed the same views on the floor of the Senate. No Senator from the North dissented from them. No Northern statesman, who values his political life or reputation, dares gainsay them—not a township in the free States can be carried after their discardal." The *Enquirer* warns the Democracy of the South of "the rock they are drifting on—of the dangers that will result from an interpolation of the Cincinnati platform," and adds:

"The Northern Democracy cannot think this question; they cannot slur it over. It is one that concerns their manhood, their respectability, their honor. They made a solemn engagement with their Southern brethren—as solemn and as just a covenant as ever before was made. They cannot permit this compact to be overridden and disregarded; they cannot allow their public men, who simply stand up and defend it, to be stigmatized as traitors, and read out of the Democratic party, without a complete sacrifice of their independence as men and their respectability as gentlemen. In one word, personal degradation. To suppose them capable of permitting one of their statesmen, who does no more than fearlessly announce their own opinions, to be cut down in their eyesight, presupposes a servility and an unspeakable cowardice that sinks them beneath contempt and to a level with tame rabbits and whipped spaniels."

A LETTER has been received from Baron Carrey, the Emperor Louis Napoleon's engineer, in which he states that his horse was killed by a bullet, which, had it not been intercepted, would probably have struck the Emperor.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1859.

Advices from California state that such was the congregation of officials at the Administration Convention which nominated Milton S. Latham for Governor, that the most unmistakable evidences of popular disapprobation were apparent. Some two hundred of these men are named, and charged with having directly interposed to elect the delegates to that body, and to manipulate it to suit themselves. If the Administration had not precisely such a set of jackasses in Pennsylvania, it would have about as much chance to elect delegates to control a Democratic convention in Illinois as in Pennsylvania. You remember, of course, when in 1855-56 the friends of General Pierce attempted to elect delegates to your Democratic State Convention, and that the gentlemen in office under that President answered to the expectations of their chief by making every honest effort to serve him. Mr. Buchanan was then the choice of the Democratic masses. He had no offices and no power outside of the people, and yet, when the time came, and they—the official influence—claimed to have carried the Convention, the delegates were overawed by the popular feeling, and the State went for the man preferred by the Democratic masses. General Pierce was an extremely popular person, and yet his friends failed to secure for him any representation from your State in the Cincinnati Convention. At that time no man raved so much against the interference of the officers of the Federal Government in the primary elections of the Democratic party as James Buchanan. He at once, on his inauguration, laid his heavy hand upon almost every man who held place under the last Administration and was charged with electioneering for General Pierce. When Mr. Hoover (late United States marshal of the District of Columbia) went to Cincinnati, with thousands, to witness the grand tournament between the different aspirants and their friends, and by no means to take part against Mr. Buchanan, (whose supporter he had been for years before,) he prepared his own doom; and although having great claims upon the powers that are, he was removed on this pretext alone. The President saved Col. Charles G. Green, naval officer of Boston, and Isaac Fowler, postmaster of New York, who were similarly accused, only after the most herculean efforts had been made in their behalf. To everybody to whom he spoke at that time, J. B. declared that if he were elected President, he would scorn himself if he should employ the power of his Administration to defeat or ignore the popular will. What do we now see in Pennsylvania and other States? After having made his Administration and himself odious to the whole country, after having succeeded in breaking up and breaking down the Democratic party by his persistence in wrong, he issues his orders, commanding his place-men to control the primary elections, and to ignore and defraud the popular sentiment in the Democratic party, wherever and whenever they can do so. That nine *out of ten* of the rank and file of that party prefer Judge Douglas to all other candidates for President it would be folly to doubt; and yet, with this clearly and everywhere admitted fact before his eyes, Mr. Buchanan is resolved, by means of the people's money and the patronage temporarily in his hands, to obtain another verdict, even if in so doing he should forever destroy the Democratic party. The question is, Will your people stand it?

I perceive that it is denied by certain Washington correspondents that Judge Douglas is preparing a still more elaborate argument on the subject of popular sovereignty in the Territories. As I was the first to make this statement, I now repeat it. Judge Douglas has almost completed a paper on this great question, which will soon be published.

Much interest is felt in the result of the elections to be decided on the 1st of August in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The contest is exceedingly animated in both.

The Maryland Democrats determined in their late Convention to postpone the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention until the second Thursday of March, 1860. This is wise. The practice of choosing delegates to such bodies so long in advance is of very doubtful utility. The very latest expression of the people should rule in the choice, and be embodied in the action of their representatives. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Bedford Springs.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 23, 1859.

Gradually the Springs are filling up, and in a short time all the rooms will be occupied.

The President is as gay as a lark, and even condescends to dance occasionally in the great saloon in which the nightly "hops" take place. The cares of office seem to sit lightly upon him, although, when he does talk politics, he exhibits much bitterness to those who are opposing his Administration. There is very little disposition to molest him on the part of the company assembled. Every one seems to act upon the advice of the Washington *Constitution*, which begged most earnestly, prior to his departure from the Federal city, that Mr. Buchanan should not be annoyed by politicians. "The men in his confidence no doubt talk politics to him freely, but the "outsiders," who constitute the majority, seem to have no desire to inflict themselves upon him.

As an evidence of the way the Administration organs and backers treat Gov. Packer, let me relate a circumstance which took place a short time since in this vicinity. Nearly all the leaders of the Democratic party here, headed by Job Mann, (former member of Congress from this district), recommended an old-line Whig to Governor Packer for the office of notary public. No other name having been presented to him, anxious to oblige his old friend, Mann, (and unwilling to follow the example of Mr. Buchanan, who refuses to recognize any man as a Democrat who does not support his Administration), Governor Packer promptly appointed the person recommended, notwithstanding those who signed the petition were mainly Lecompton Democrats. With the knowledge of these facts, the last number of the Bedford *Gazette* (General Bowman's old paper) comes out in a sneering article in regard to the selection referred to, and objects to the appointment on the ground that the person receiving it had only once voted the Democratic ticket. This proceeding has excited intense disgust here. I mention it to show how steadily the suicidal policy of Mr. Buchanan is endorsed by his followers.

Anybody who doubts whether Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for re-election has only to observe his maneuvres since his arrival at the Springs. The article of the Pittsburg *Post* gave him undissembled satisfaction, while it is undoubted that all the attacks upon Breckinridge, Douglas, Wise, and Hunter, were fully approved, if not distinctly authorised by him, in order that these men may be got out of the way. If he can, by means of his patronage, elect enough delegates from the North to the National Convention, who, by uniting themselves to a solid Southern delegation, might force his selection at that body, he will have no hope of an election by the people, but may, should it go to the House, by means of his patronage, buy up a State or two, and thus manage to prolong his power four years more. James Buchanan is a candidate for re-election, and those who doubt it will be convinced in full time.

NOT OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

For one week only, as their announcements tell us, those favorite performers, Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels, will appear at the Arch-street Theatre, commencing this evening. The *troupe* includes many popular performers, among whom are Frank Brower, Fred Wilson, Ambrose A. Thayer, R. M. Carroll, Master Rentz, and several others. Dancing, music, singing, burlesque acting, and a variety of other entertainments, "too numerous to mention," will constitute the leading features of this excellent company's performances. We feel bound to add that the managers of this *troupe* are honorable and honest gentlemen, who discharge all their pecuniary obligations—advertising included—with undeviating promptitude.

Mr. John E. McDonough, proprietor of the Gaieties, (Race street, below Third,) closes his popular establishment on Wednesday evening, with his own benefit, at which, in addition to his own excellent company, much "outside" talent will assist. This evening and to-morrow, Hernandez, James Wambold, (the banjoist and dancer) and others will play. The Gaieties reopen on the 21st of August, and, during the recess, considerable alterations, improvements, and extensions will be made in the stage and auditorium. Mr McDonough is another of the managers who pay their advertising bills, and stand in marked contrast with some concert givers, benefit-takers, and "great" operatic and other performers, who pay only when their speculations pay themselves—and not always then.

The Dred Scott Case.

Did the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, decide that Territorial Legislatures cannot legislate on the subject of slavery? To such as still entertain the opinion that the Court did decide that Territorial Legislatures cannot legislate on the negro question, we commend the following extract from the opinion of Judge Campbell, given in the same case.

It may be found on page 514 of the United States Supreme Court Reports for 1850:

"I admit that to mark the bounds for the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States within the Territory, and of its power in respect to persons and things within the municipal subdivisions it has created, is a work of delicacy and difficulty, and, in a great measure, is beyond the cognizance of the judiciary department of that Government. *How much municipal power may be exercised by the people of the Territory, before their admission to the Union, the courts of justice cannot decide. This must depend, for the most part, on political considerations, which cannot enter into a determination of a case of law or equity.* I do not feel called upon to define the jurisdiction of Congress. *It is sufficient for the decision of this case to ascertain whether the residuary of sovereignty of the States or people has been invaded by the 8th section of the act of 6th March, 1820. I have cited so far as it concerns the capacity and status of persons in the condition and circumstances of the plaintiff and his family.*"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PEACE!

Most Important News from Europe.

THE NORTH BRITON AT FATHER POINT.

TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED.

An Italian Confederation under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope.

LOMBARDY CONCEDED TO FRANCE.

NAPOLEON GRANTS IT TO SARDINIA.

AUSTRIA RETAINS VENICE.

Effect of the News at London and Paris.

Napoleon's Course Strongly Censured by the London Press.

"ITALY DECEIVED."

Attempted Revolt Among the Soldiers of Naples.

KOSSUTH'S HUNGARIAN MOVEMENT.

COTTON FIRM.—CONSOLS 96.

FATHER POINT, below Quebec, July 24.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., is a passenger by the North Briton. He has accomplished the object of his visit, relating to another attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The steamship New York left Southampton, for New York, on the 12th instant.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The advices by the North Briton are four days later than those furnished by the steamer Africa, and are of a highly important character, both in a political and a financial point of view.

A TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE AND SARDINIA HAS ALREADY BEEN CONCLUDED.

The provisions of this treaty are, briefly, as follows:

An Italian Confederation is to be formed, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome.

Austria concedes Lombardy to France.

Napoleon, in turn, grants these possessions to Sardinia.

Austria retains her right of rule over Venice.

The steamer left Liverpool before the effect of this news had time to be developed.

The Paris *Moniteur* explains the circumstances attending the armistice. It says the great neutral Powers had exchanged communications with the belligerent Powers, offering plans for a mediation, but were unsuccessful in their efforts, until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict before Verona was imminent. When Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, the armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview on the 11th inst. at Villa France.

THE ARMISTICE.

A despatch from Turin says Napoleon had issued a bulletin from Vallegio announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant.

The London *Times* claims that England brought about the armistice.

Other authorities give the credit to Prussia. A Verona telegram says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she had asked for.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is the explanation given by the Paris *Moniteur* of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral Powers exchanged communication, with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerent Powers, whose first act was to be an armistice; but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago: when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was agreed duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities, which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria, having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded."

At the interview between the two Emperors, at Villa France, the Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess and Dramme, Kellner, Kellenoten, Roming, Schlitter, and others of his staff.

TURIN, July 11, 1859.—An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known, it is stated the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railway to Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua, may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to those fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days. The armistice and definitive peace, are to remain in their present state.

The convention is signed by Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martin Frey, Della Rocco, Hess, and Murdorf.

The Emperor Napoleon had issued the following order of the day:

"VALENZA, July 10, 1859.—SOLDIERS! An armistice was concluded on the 8 inst., between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution.

I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have been struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers. Napoleon."

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice, that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks' armistice.

Count Cavour had again left Turin for the headquarters of the Allied armies.

The gunboat destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on the Lake de Garda.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were attacked with it in the Austrian army.

It was said that Napoleon's plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrian war steamer Curlatone, backed by the garrison of the fortress, attempted a successful contest on the 7th in the channel of the Zara, with the French frigate Impetueuse.

The French squadron was sailing, on the 8th, towards Pola.

TRIESTE, July 11, 1859.—Fourteen war-steamers were at Lussino yesterday.

DESPATCH FROM NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, announcing that peace had been concluded upon:

"VALLEGIO July 11.

"A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis:

"The Italian Confederacy is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation. NAPOLEON."

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

The despatch of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace was bulletined in Paris on the 12th, when the French funds immediately rose two and a half per cent.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT LONDON

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour of consols; sales of which were made afterwards at 96¾—the rise during the day being seven-eighths. All other securities closed buoyant.

The London *Daily News* says: "The first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. History will call Napoleon to strict account for having made war on false pretences, and signed a mock and selfish peace, that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and compels the cession of Nice to the patronage of the Pope. The closer we examine this pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears!"

The *Daily News'* city article of Tuesday evening says that the funds, on Tuesday, opened quiet, and business remained stagnant, until about two o'clock, when Consols were quoted ¼ per cent. lower than on Monday. Influential buyers, who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward, and, by three o'clock, a rise of ¾ per cent. had taken place; between three and four, and at a still later hour, increased buoyancy prevailed, owing to the telegrams from Paris announcing an official declaration of peace, and an advance of 2 per cent in the routes. Consols finally left off at ¾ per cent. higher than on Monday, and ½ per cent. above the lowest point of the day. The other classes of security responded in the afternoon to the buoyancy of the funds. In the discount market, on Tuesday, the supply of money was plentiful, and the best bills were taken at 2½ per cent. The peace is expected to stimulate commercial enterprise, and lead to a higher value of money.

The tendency of the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, in some instances was rather adverse. Bills on Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly lower. The principal demand, however, was for paper on St Petersburg and Austria, for which quotations considerably less favorable for this country were established. There was no alteration of importance in the produce market, but as regards sugar and some other articles, firmness prevailed. The silk market was strong, it being anticipated that the numerous buyers, who have been deterred from operations by the war, will now come forward.

The *Times'* city article says several large purchases took place, and Consols speedily improved nearly one per cent., the tendency in that direction being greatly stimulated by the fact that nearly all the speculations operating had been for a fall, and that there was consequently a rush to buy back on any terms. There were no bullion operations at the bank on Tuesday. The supply of money increases with the payment of the dividends, and the impression that the bank minimum may be reduced on Thursday assisted the funds in their upward movement.

The *Morning Post* contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon is the nationality guaranteed under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be king of Venetia, solely as a member of the confederation, he will rule less than the million Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The *Times* says that "Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are life as they were, with a master somewhat greater than before; he is Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, and General Goyon holds the sword at his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new Power.

"England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned at imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated on their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten. Yet, in the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling, and fifty thousand men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one."

The *Morning Post* contends that the Pope is derived of his substance, but keeps a shadow of supremacy.

GREAT BRITAIN

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, the Government guarantee to the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated on a motion to postpone the confirmation of the guarantee. It was generally conceded that it was too late to cancel the contract, and the motion to postpone was rejected, and the action of the House of Lords in the matter was agreed to.

Mr Disraeli inquired whether the Government had received information on the subject of the armistice: whether it was a mere military intervention, or whether it involved any prospect of negotiations for peace.

Lord John Russell said nothing appeared on the face of the armistice to indicate that it applied to anything but military purposes. It was, however, for five weeks, and he trusted that during that interval the belligerent Powers would be ready to propose terms by which hostilities will be ended. The Government had no exclusive information, but expected hostilities soon.

General Peel announced that the entire military force in the country on the first of June was 100,000 including the embodied militia.

In the 12th Lord Wadehouse, in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell, in the Commons, read Napoleon's despatch announcing peace. The latter added that, although there was no idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of the war, he had made no demand, and desired no addition to France. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

The Commons agreed to the Lord's amendment to the Atlantic telegraph bill.

Mr Laing, having explained the conditions of the Government guarantee, as already known, Lord John Russell stated that the Government had come to no determination in respect to the acceptance of the Paris money.

The select committee to inquire into the packet and telegraph contracts was appointed.

The last general review and sham fight of the season had taken place at Aldershot, in the presence of the Queen and the royal family, who remained at the camp for several days.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the contract for the Australian mail contract has been given to Mr. Lever, of the Galway line. Efforts were making to get Milford Haven made a port of arrival and departure for these mails.

The following is the committee appointed to advise the people most desirous of placing their own cable: Mr. Robert Stevenson, Mr Brunel, Mr. E. Clark Mr. Bidder, Professor Wheatstone, Dr. W. A. Miller, and Mr Langridge. Mr. Lalimore Clark is new engineer of the company.

The announcement of the conclusion of peace between the belligerent Powers was read in the House of Lords and the Commons on the 12 h, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

PRUSSIA

It was rumored at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would soon arrive there, to attend the family conference touching the disposal of the crown after the abdication of the king.

It is to be decided by this conference whether the Crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent or on his son, Prince Frederick William, after the abdication of the King.

NAPLES.

An unsuccessful attempt, on the 7th inst., at a revolt among the soldiers, was met by a discharge of artillery from those who remained faithful. About forty were killed.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals generally regard the armistice as indicative of peace.

The Paris flour and wheat market was dull and lower. The provision market was also declining.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected a President of the Swiss Confederation for 1860, in the person of Councillor Tregherosse. M Kuchele was chosen vice president, and M. Zeigler was re-elected Chief of the Military General Staff.

The following are the particulars of the revolt: Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss, revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Carnish for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt, in which they failed. On arriving at the Champ de Mars, all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful, met them with a discharge of artillery, and forty insurgents were killed and disabled.

It was stated that Pilangiere had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

TURKEY.

The Turkish steamers Silistria and Kars are reported lost. The former had 350 passengers for Constantinople, 77 of whom perished. The Turkish crew assassinated and plundered the Christians during the salvage. The Kars had 300 passengers from Constantinople, and had not been heard of.

The Persians were actively preparing in anticipation of war with Turkey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of June 31 and Hong Kong of May 21st had reached England.

The Indian Government is said to have decided to permit all European troops who might desire it to receive their discharge and free passage to Great Britain, thus removing all grounds of complaint. It was expected that thousands would avail themselves of the offer.

The rebel force was gradually diminishing.

Produce had improved at Calcutta, but was dull. Exchange 2s 3½d. Freights active and firm to London; to other ports unchanged. Imports dull.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says that "Mr. Ward, the new American minister, has left here for Shanghae in the steamer Powhatan, where he will be joined by Mr Bruce, who, with Admiral Hope, proceeded to Peking shortly. Nothing is yet known as to the intentions of the French minister, who is at Macao. It is understood that the English and American ministers will proceed to Pekin, and it is hoped their reception will be a friendly one.

"The Americans have chartered a light draught English steamer to carry their flag up the Peiho. The gunboat expedition has started for Macao."

Exchanges had slightly advanced, and the imports had been more active. Tea was firm, but quiet prevailed in all the markets.

The American steamers Mississippi, Powhatan, and the Towsen were at Shanghae.

The question of the Panama and Australian mail contract will be one of the first laid before the committee on contracts now about to assemble. The Australian mail is now nine days overdue.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE STEAMER NORTH BRITON.]

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Messrs Olare & Co.'s circular reports that the Cotton market continues firm, the advance noted in the circulars of Friday having been fully sustained.

The sales during the past three days amount to 32 000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales for export.

The quotations for New Orleans middling are 7 1-16@7½ d and for Upland middling 6