for the purpose of proceeding to the United States of America, their present condition under the Russian Government being insupportable. [Jewish Chronicle.

Preparations in Poland.

A great Russian arsenal has been established at Lokzow containing immense quantities of powder and ball. The whole corps of Russian Grenadiers is in the kingdom of Poland, and detachments of the Imperial Guard have arrived. A bridge has been cast across the Vistula, near Zawichost, not far from the frontier of Gallicia; the City of Kielce is also fortified. These dispositions of defense, as well as the fortifications of Podgorze, seem to indicate a determination to be prepared for all possible eventualities.

GERMANY.

Things in Prussia.

An official announcement in the *Staats Anzeiger* declares the raising the state of siege of Berlin on the 28th ult.—General Wrangel is instructed to see the decree put into execution. The elections for nine members to represent Berlin took place on the 17th. The city was divided for this purpose into four electoral districts, the most numerous of which had to elect three, the remainder two deputies each. The number of direct electors not exceeding 1,250, which gives little more than 300 for each polling district, the business was soon expedited. The result was, that all the members returned were ultra-royalists or moderate conservatives. The same had been the case in the provinces, so far as the result of the elections is yet known. The official journal has published two bills, preceded by a ministerial report for the abolition of private and privileged courts of justice hitherto existing in certain districts, and for the regulation of judicial proceedings in all cases which formerly came within the jurisdiction of these privileged tribunals.

Prussia against Hungary.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that Prussia has offered to assist Austria and Russia against the Hungarians.

SWITZERLAND.

Military Movements.

Letters from Berne announce that the Swiss Confederation have ordered a levy of 22,000 men to be placed under the command of Gen. Dufour, in consequence of the violation by a number of Hessian troops, of the territory near Schaffhausen, for which satisfaction was refused, and in consequence of a considerable body of Prussian troops being assembled on the German line in the direction of Switzerland.

Switzerland, which has been almost completely forgotten of late in the more stirring political events of the rest of the European Continent, is once more emerging to notice. The Swiss cantons, more especially Basle and the northern cantons, swarm with political refugees of every shade of opinion. Numbers of the insurgents implicated in the recent Baden insurrection have sought a refuge on the Swiss territory, and their extradition has been demanded by the Prussian generals. The consequence is, that the Swiss Diet has ordered an army of 40,000 men to be placed in marching order, and something like a hostile attitude has been assumed by the two parties.

ITALY.

Order at Rome.

Letters from Rome state that M. de Corcelles had gone to Gaeta, and that the Austrian General Wimpfen had arrived in Rome. The Pope has issued a proclamation, declaring that a commission will be appointed to regulate the government of the state. This commission is expected to consist of Cardinals d'Angelis, Marini, and Vannicelli; Monsignore Martel, Andrea, and Roberti; and Princes Rospigliosi, Barberini, and Orsini. An amnesty is also talked of, from which, however, are expected to be excluded the members of the triumvirate, the deputies, commissioners, chief of sections, clergymen, and the deposited of 1846. The Pontifical authority has been established at Albano, and a solemn *Te Deum* sung in the cathedral, at which the French garrison, and the civil, municipal, and religious authorities assisted.

The following ordonnance, published in the *Giornale di Roma* of the 19th ult. is very significant and suggestive: "During the night numerous assemblages of people have been observed to parade the town, notwithstanding the laws in vigour. Considering that such assemblages cannot be qualified otherwise than as criminal and reprehensible in their object, it is ordered: Art. 1. Every crowd of persons consisting of more than five during the night is expressly prohibited. 2. Transgressors shall be immediately arrested and punished according to the rigor of the laws. 3. The armed force is directed to enforce the execution of this decree. Everybody is informed that particular instructions have been given to the armed force on this subject." The real truth seems to be that the citizens decline to associate with the French, or to have dealings with them in any way.

The Pope to the People.

The Pope has issued the following address to the inhabitants of the Roman territories:

"*Pius IX to his Beloved Subjects:* God hath raised his arm, and hath confounded the temperaturous counsels of wicked impiety to stop. He hath guided the Catholic armies to support the rights of humanity, which had been trampled upon—of faith, which had been attacked—and of the Holy See and our sovereignty. O eternal Goodness, which gave to the nobles of Thy wrath dreadful and fearful! Behold the wounds of the wicked arts of these horrible events our heart has been saturated with bitterness, on reflecting upon so many evils which the church, religion, and you have suffered. It has been none of their affection with which it has ever loved you, and never you still. We trust in Thee, O God, that Thy will shall be again among you; and when the day shall have come, we shall return with the fervent desire of bending consolation unto you, and with the determination to devote all our energy to your real advantage, by applying efficacious remedies to great evils, and pouring those salutary balsams which may assist mankind in healing their wounds, which, alas! we wish to see the freedom and independence of the Pontifical Sovereignty, as necessary to the tranquillity of the Catholic world, guaranteed. Meanwhile, in order to recognize public affairs, we shall absolutely remove a Commission, which, revested in our name, and designated by a Minister, will assist the Government of the State. We implore today, with increased fervor, the blessing of the Lord, which we have never implored, save at a distance from you; we implore that it may be also during that opportunity, that we may be able to do good to you, and therefore its blessings on our work; in the time when we have made themselves unfit to gather its fruits by their errors, may render themselves worthy of it by a sincere and constant return to righteousness.

"*Given at Gaeta, July 17* PIUS IX.

A Proclamation from Mazzini.

A spirit-stirring proclamation has been addressed to the Romans by Mazzini, in which he recommends them to endure, with constancy and firmness, the calamity of foreign intervention which smites them at present, and not to give way to discouragement. He calls upon the municipalities to repent, with firmness, that they adhere voluntarily to the Republican form and to the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, and that they consider every Government illegal which has not been freely approved by the people, and he reminds them that it is impossible to imprison a whole nation.

[We shall publish this proclamation to-morrow.

Ed. Tri.]

Judgment on Patriots.

On the 24th the Court of Appeal of Genoa delivered judgment on the 11 individuals charged with rebellion, who were excluded from the amnesty of the 8th of April. Colonel Joseph Avezzana; Councillors David Morchio, Lazzoli, Pallegrini, and Frederic Campanello; Messrs. Constantino, Reter, Nicolo Accame Borzini, and J. B. Albertini, and the Marquis J. B. Combiaso, were sentenced to death, and the jewelers Weber to hard labor for life. The Marquis of Combiaso was beside condemned to a fine of 20,000 livre, Councilor Lazzoi to 2,000, and the others to 1,000 each, and to the costs.

By a decree of the 21st the Austrian Governor of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza had dissolved the Provisional Junta of Government, and declared the definitive organization of the State.

Position of Garibaldi.

The Tuscan *Monitore* says that the bands of Garibaldi infested the country situate between Montepulciano, Cetona, and Tojano. The main body was believed to occupy Montepulciano, and to consist of about 4,000 men. Heavy contributions were levied by them on that town and several others. At Cetona, they carried off as hostages a number of friars. The same journal adds, that a corps of Austrians, belonging to the brigade of Lichtenstein, and coming from Umbria, entered Cetona on the 20th. Port-to San Stephano and Orbetello were occupied by a strong Austrian and Tuscan force. Baron d'Aspre had previously ordered a general disarmament of the inhabitants of that country, and the dissolution of the National Guards. A corps of 2,500 Austrians, with a field battery, was stationed at Sienna.

PORTUGAL.

Death of the Ex-king Charles Albert.

By the arrival of the mail-packet Montrose, with advices from Lisbon to the 20th of July, we learn that the ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, died, after intense suffering, on the 28th of July. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa. On his death becoming known, the church-bells of Oporto were tolled, minute-guns were fired, and the public offices were ordered to be closed for three days. A general mourning was likewise directed, to last for eight days, as an additional mark of respect to the deceased.

DENMARK AND HOLSTIEN.

The Prospect of Peace.

The march of the German and Schleswig troops from Jutland commenced on the 23d ult. and the greater part, if not the whole of them, will by this time have arrived south of the line of demarkation in Schleswig. On the 25th ult. the Schleswig Assembly adjourned its sittings to the 8th of August.

A Frankfort paper says that there is a secret article in the armistice between Prussia and Denmark, by which Prussia engages to execute the armistice, notwithstanding the opposition of the Duchies, and therefore its observance of the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by force of arms, if necessary.

INDIA.

Things in General.

The express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, reached London on the 29th ult. By it we have advices from Bombay to the 23th June, and Calcutta to the 18th.

India continued to enjoy the most perfect tranquility, and the monsoon was almost the only topic on which the Indian newspapers could descant. This year the rains have been later than usual in their arrival, but they had fallen so plentiful as to more than compensate for any delay in their recurrence.

The expected collision between Sir C. Napier and Sir Wm. Gomm had come to pass. Sir W. Gomm arrived in Calcutta from the Mauritius in the full belief that he was to succeed Lord Gough as commander-in-chief, and then only learned that the commission he had anxiously expected was recalled, and that his place had been taken by Sir Charles Napier at least a month before. In the mean time Sir C. Napier had not only been sworn in, but had assumed all the duties of his station, and had set off for Simlah, to take command of the army in the Punjaub. At Meerut the breaches in the discipline during the siege had been completely repaired under the able superintendence of Major Scott; but very few of the native merchants had returned, and a large proportion of the houses were unoccupied.

In Peshawur a very different spirit prevailed. The people had poured in from the country districts in such numbers, that it was said the population had doubled since the occupation. The great boats had set in, but although the troops were still indifferently provided with quarters, they were generally in good health.

The utmost care was taken throughout the Punjaub to protect the inhabitants against any exactions on the part of the troops, and to establish the most complete relations between the civil and military power.

The sparks of bastard rebellion set on foot by the refined Appa Sahib seems to have been all but forgotten.—The skirmish in which Major Olaslow so unfortunately lost his life seems to have entirely disconcerted the conspirators of the absurd enterprise.

The Latest.

Telegraphed for The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 4.

There is not much foreign intelligence of importance this week.

From Paris we are informed that the President returned to that city on Thursday, from a tour in the departments.

M. Dufaure has given permission to the Peace Congress to hold a sitting in Paris this week.

Rome is tranquil, but nothing is known, as yet, of the Pope's intentions; no ministry or Council of Government have yet been appointed.

The Roman refugees, who were refused admission at Rome, have been sent by the French Admiral to Corsica.

Rumors of another insurrection at Vienna were afloat.

The surrender of Temeswar was confirmed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Per steamer Hibernia: LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, Aug. 3.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There has been a fair business in many of the State Securities, but the Stocks of the Federal Government are of heavy sale. We annex our general quotations: U. S. Five per Cents, 92 a 93; ditto 6s, 1862, 104 a 105; do. do. 1867-8, 104½; do. Bonds of $1,000, 102½ a 103; Alabama Bonds Dollar, 60; do Sterling, 84 a 85; Florida, 27; Massachusetts Sterling, 104½ a 105; Maryland Sterling, old Bonds, 93½ a 94; do. guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. 89 a 90; Mississippi Planters' Bank Bonds, 50 a 56; do Union Bank Fives, 20; Michigan, 5s a 55; New-York State Fives, 95 a 96; do Sixes, 105 a 106; do. City Fives, 94; Ohio Sixes, 1850, 99 a 100; do. 1860, 101a 102; Pennsylvania Fives, 86 a 87½; Kentucky Sixes, 97 a 99, nominal; Virginia, 98, nominal; Upper Canada Fives, 85; N. Y. Farmers' Loan and Trust Debentures, 55; United States Bank Debentures, Denison's, 55; do. Rotchild's, 45 per cent.

There has been a week of comparative inactivity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, and in several articles, where sales have been pressed, rather lower prices have had to be submitted to, though in most instances holders have not felt disposed to make any concession. The weather has continued most favorable to the crops, and the harvest which has already commenced is the most forward districts will most likely become pretty general.

ASHES.—There has been some demand for export, and about 600 bbls have been sold at six per cwt for both sorts, and Montreal now ask 32s for Pot and 33s for Pearl.

COTTON.—No sales reported. Present stock 5,100 bags Pernambuco and 2,400 bags Foreign, against 6,160 and 5,900 at the same period in 1848.

COFFEE.—The sales comprise 450 bags, chiefly Honduras sifter, from 8s a 8s 6d, with back from 3s 7d a 8s 6d, and a few Mocha grain at 2s 6d a 3s 6d for sifter, and 3s 2d a 3s 6d for plank. Our stock consists of 9,600 bags against 8,710 bags for August last year.

COTTON.—Only 160 cases Turk's Island have been brought forward since our last, which being held for higher prices, were chiefly bought in. Native Cotton is worth 3½ a 3½ d, the former price having been paid for one of two parcels to arrive. Our Continental advices report a good demand in Holland, and Antwerp.

The Corn Trade continues much depressed, and Wheat of all descriptions is again 1 a 2s cheaper, with fair supplies from the farmers, and daily arrivals from abroad. Foreign may be quoted 40s 6d a 44s 6d per barrel. Our superior to choice Irish is selling, and out of condition very difficult of sale, from 40s a 42s. Barley, Peas and Oats support their value, but Beans are 1s cheaper. The demand for Indian Corn has been extremely slack, but under these changes of Duties prices still stand at 36s 6d per quarter, cost, freight and insurance, which is again 1s 6d lower.

COTTON.—Owing to the small quantity offering, the transactions have again been very limited, consisting of merely 2,000 bales Boweds, 3½ a 3¾d, and 300 bales Mobiles from 3¾ a 4¼d; 230 bales Orleans, selling freely on the Honourable East India Company from Calcutta, brought at yesterday's sale 4¾ a 4¾d per lb.

SUGAR.—We notice sales of 1,200 bags Cuba at 15s a 16s 6d; 200 cases Camphor at 48s, and 100 chests Lac Dye, from 19s for common to 23s for good and fine. Our stock now amounts to 2,000 chests, of which 600 are held at 19s 6d for first quality. Yellow Bark has been in more request, and 7s a 7s 3d has been paid for Colombo, of the Mossman mark. Sulphate Quinine, 10s 6d a 12s. Quicksilver remains at 7s. Shellac is dull, in consequence of large receipts, and 40s 6d is a full quotation.

RICE.—At Public Sale on the 26th, 2,400 bags were offered, of which about 1,000 bags were found buyers, at rather lower prices—Bengal from 9s a 11s 6d, Madras 7s a 8s 6d, and Arracan 7s 3d a 8s per cwt.

SALTPETRE continues in steady demand at our full recent quotations. Present stock 2,040 tons against 4,400 tons 1st August, 1848. Of Nitrate tons 420 have been sold, to arrive, at 11s 6d per cwt.

SPICES.—Into the Docks 40 tons Cassia, of which there is little or no demand. Sheet Zinc £22 per ton for No. 10 and upward.

TEA.—At the Company's sales on 20th ult. 1,137 cases Ceylon were offered, and 412 bales only found buyers, nothing for sales damaged. Congou 3d a 5d, and 20 bales Souchong 5½d a 8d per lb, for good to fine, and 2d a 3d for common, compared with the prices of good qualities at the last sales' rates, but inferior was almost unsaleable. The other sales comprise 700 bags Pimento at 4¾d a 4¾d, 585 bags Batavia Pepper at 2¾d a 2¾d, and 24 cases Mace from 2s a 2s 6d per lb.

RICE.—The home demand has been limited though the week, and we have to note a further reduction of 4d a 6d per barrel, and 2s per ton, which is now quoted from 30s 7d a 8s 10d for plank. Our stock consists of 9,600 bags against 8,710 bags for August last year.

COTTON.—Only 160 cases Turk's Island have been brought forward since our last, which being held for higher prices, were chiefly bought in. Native Cotton is worth 3½ a 3¾