tunity of placing the public in the confidence of the Government, and letting them know, without any effort at disguise, what they have been doing, what they are doing, and what they intend to do. [Hear, hear.] The illustrious duke who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, and my right hon. friend who presides over the Admiralty, have both spoken with reference to services with which they are respectively connected, and which have each conferred such imperishable glory on the name of England, and they have spoken in terms which will, I am sure, meet with the approval of every Englishman, because they have each expressed his ardent aspiration that the blessings of general peace might be preserved to the world. To that end have the labors and anxieties of her Majesty's Government been daily and hourly, and I will say still are, directed. Would to God I could at this moment assure you I saw any reasonable prospect of the peace of the world being permanently maintained, but all I can say is that we have not even yet let every spark of hope that the flame may be prevented from breaking out. [Hear, hear.] I can only assure you that, day by day, night by night, and almost hour by hour, our efforts are unceasing to prevent, if possible, the breaking out of that dreadful scourge—a general European war. [Cheers.] From that moment, at the commencement of the year, when a state of feeling was exhibited, as between France and Austria, which was likely to lead to important results, the efforts of her Majesty's Government were unceasing to bring the two Governments to a good understanding, to ascertain the points of difference, and to endeavor to reconcile them wherever they existed; and for that purpose Lord Cowley, a diplomatist who was well known throughout Europe for his distinguished talents and perfect knowledge of French and Austrian affairs, was dispatched on a special mission to Vienna. Having ascertained the points of difference, Lord Cowley laid down a basis of negotiations from which I ventured at that time to anticipate the happiest results; but at that moment—I trust the company will forgive these details—acting under a misconception as to the success which had attended Lord Cowley's mission—having, indeed, ascertained that that mission had completely failed, Russia made to France an unexpected proposition for a general Congress to discuss a question which was then actually under the single mediation of this country; and although we felt that a general Congress would be less efficient than our individual mediation, we did not hesitate a moment in accepting any proposal which offered a reasonable prospect of leading to peace. [Hear, hear.] But, at the same time, we laid down, and had the happiness of having our propositions accepted by all the Powers—we laid down the basis of negotiations as they had been settled by Lord Cowley, and it is an intense satisfaction to me to say that not only were they accepted as proper grounds for future arrangements abroad, but that, moreover, their basis was approved of by the Parliament and country at home, as offering a fair and reasonable means for the solution of all difficulties. And, my lord, it is worthy of remark, that although these negotiations have not at present led to any successful issue, the difficulties which have intervened have not touched the bases of our proposition, but have turned solely and entirely on questions arising out of the admission and form of admission to the Congress, and would not at all have been in existence had the mediation of a single nation been accepted. [Hear, hear.] I shall not enter into a detailed discussion of every difficulty which sometimes one side and sometimes the other presented, and which I fear will prevent the meeting of the Congress; all I can say is, that on the part of England we have endeavored to maintain the strictest impartiality. When we felt that Austria was putting undue pressure on Sardinia, we have resisted Austria; when Sardinia appeared to be making a claim to something to which she was not entitled, we resisted that claim, and thus on one side and on the other, not considering that one was a great and the other a small power, but that both were independent countries, equally entitled to our consideration, we gave both the benefit of the strictest impartiality and the best advice, and that advice has been given throughout in the interests of peace, the interests of humanity, and of the welfare of Europe. [Loud cheers.] I should be most unjust, although there is not any representative of a foreign country in the room—I should be unjust did I not take this opportunity of saying how cordially and loyally we have been supported by Prussia throughout these proceedings. [Hear, hear.] Prussia occupied a position of peculiar difficulty, both as a kingdom and as a member of the Germanic Confederation; but, while on the one hand she maintained her obligations as a member of the Germanic Confederation, she, on the other, abstained from placing herself in the position of a partisan, so as to prevent her assisting England in her plan of mediation between the two countries. I have now described the course which we have pursued, and I wish I could say that the difficulties, not of making arrangements, but of procuring a meeting of the Great Powers had been overcome by the efforts of this country; but I am compelled to say that they have failed, and to repeat the statement made by me in another place, namely, *that the time has come when England can afford no* longer to trifle with negotiations leading to no result, and a state of things which is inconsistent with her own dignity and honor. [Loud cheers.] There was one last effort which we announced our intention of making—our last effort to bring the various countries to an understanding as to the terms upon which they might meet in Congress. I regret to say that Austria has rejected all proposals, and still more I regret that, simultaneous with that rejection, she has felt it necessary to send to Sardinia a peremptory message, commanding an immediate disarmament, under a threat of war within three days. [Hear, hear.] I do not wish to express any opinion as to the merit of the proceeding; but this I must say with deep regret, that in taking that step Austria has taken upon herself the fearful responsibility which devolves on that country that neglects the peaceful fields of diplomacy, and resorts to the fatal arbitrament of the sword. [Hear, hear.] We had not known the course of Austria twelve hours, when we instructed our Minister emphatically and forcibly to protest against the measure. It may be that this protest is unavailing, it may be that the horrors of war are about to be kindled—perhaps to-morrow morning—but the protest was made the moment we had information of the proceedings of Austria. I do not, at the same time, mean to say that Austria had no cause of complaint. On the contrary, I say that by her aggressive propagandist tone Sardinia deprived herself of a great deal of that moral support which to a nation possessing free institutions, England would have so willingly extended, but I say that there was nothing in the state of affairs at the moment to justify the conduct of Austria, or the peremptory demand so likely to plunge Europe in the horrors of war. [Hear]. What the consequences of that step may be no human foresight can tell, but whatever it may be Austria has brought everything upon herself, by the hasty step she has just taken. I do not hesitate to say that within the last twelve hours we have attempted our last measure in the hope of averting the calamities of war. The Congress has failed. The possibility of the united efforts of Europe has failed, but we have at the last hour, and on this very day, despatched to Vienna and to Paris a joint representation, offering to take up, on the part of England alone, the mediation at the point at which it was left by Lord Cowley, and to endeavor to arrange the differences between the two great Powers in dispute, subject to one of these two conditions—either an immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers, France, Austria, and Sardinia, or a consent on the part of all the three, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. [Cheers.] My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I have stated to you, and stated as openly as I feel it my duty to do in the present anxious position of public affairs, the course which her Majesty's Government have pursued. It remains for me only, with your indulgence, to state the course which we intend to pursue: and I do this the rather because I perceive that words which fell from me have been misapprehended in a quarter in which I should be exceedingly sorry that any misconception should exist, and that they have been misinterpreted, or I am sure they would not have been misrepresented, by a noble lord who has long had the distinguished honor of sitting as one of the representatives of this great city, and whose every word falls with the weight and influence due to his position and character. What I did say was this—that we intended to maintain a strict neutrality; but that when a million or more of men were in arms, when the contest was already engaged in, when war was not only imminent but in actual existence, and that, moreover, in Italy and upon the shores of the Mediterranean, it was incumbent upon and absolutely necessary for us, looking to the great interests we have involved there, looking to our great possessions and the military positions we occupy in that quarter, that we should be in such a state as to maintain and defend the security of those possessions, and preserve the British flag and British arms from the possibility of insult amid any of the contingencies which might arise in the contest. And I said this—not that we should maintain that armed neutrality for the purpose of joining this or the other of the parties, whatever we may think of them in point of reason or in justice, there is nothing in our national interests or national honor which calls for our interference. So far from wishing to join either of the belligerents, I went on to say that our armed neutrality ought to be for the purpose of maintaining that position which we have held, and which as long as possible we are determined to hold—namely, that of perfect and entire neutrality, free from all engagements, fettered by no engagements and no promises, and completely at liberty to use the influence—God forbid that I should have to add the arms—of England in such a manner and in such a cause as we might consider to be called for under the circumstances of the time, by the interests, the honor, and the dignity of our country. [Cheers]. I trust I need say no more to show this distinguished company and the public the broad distinction between the statement as I made it then, with regard to the interests and honor of England, and the statement, as I was supposed to have made it, with reference to our partisanship with either of the belligerents. I repeat that our anxious desire is to maintain peace for ourselves. But I go further, and say that, even if the sword should be drawn; if, unhappily, war should break out, England will maintain a watchful and an observant attitude—observant, not for the purpose of profiting by the weakness or the calamities of others, but for the purpose of discovering the slightest gleam of light that should break forth amid the gloom of war, and should disclose a reasonable probability of the dispersion of the clouds, and afford a ground or opportunity for the interposition of the pacific influence of England [cheers]. My Lord, I really know not how to apologize for detaining you so long on an occasion like the present, when undoubtedly brevity is more commendable than length of speaking; but in the present state of public affairs, charged as I am with the fearful responsibility which attaches to a Minister of this great country in these anxious times, I am earnestly desirous that between me and the British public there should be no secret as to the course which the Government have adopted or the position in which they have stood—no secret as to the counsels by which they intend to be guided; and I greatly mistake the character of my countrymen if, in pursuing a determined and at the same time peaceful policy, and in laying our every political thought and feeling open to the knowledge of the public, we shall not secure that amount of confidence and support which is essential to every Minister, and the possession of which is the greatest and highest reward for the anxieties and toils to which he is exposed. [Loud cheers.]

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE WAR.

In addressing his constituents at Birmingham, on the 28th ult., with reference to the pending election, Mr. Bright spoke of the war in the following terms:

I hear to-day that there has come down from London intelligence of the most solemn and awful import to Europe and to humanity. The war, which, for four months, has been coming on with stealthy, but not unseen or unheard steps, at last has made its appearance in all its grim and devilish proportions.

"See where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-dyed tresses deepening in the sun,
With death-shot glowing in his fiery hands,
And eye that scorches all it glares upon."

[Cheers.] Such is the monster that now appears above the horizon, and threatens to scatter desolation and bloodshed and agonies unutterable through the homes of countless millions of the population of Europe. What are we to do? Looking to the past, I know what we are to do. We are for a time to mediate when mediation is no use. We are to give a little encouragement here and a little discouragement there. We are by and by to connect ourselves with one side in such a manner that the other will accuse us of hostility and perfidy. Meanwhile, some act, it may be of great cruelty, or great atrocity, may be committed by one of the belligerent Powers. It may be told to us in words of truth or in terms of gross exaggeration. If your Government is disposed for war, there will be agents of the press in London to magnify and distort everything, and to stimulate you by appeals in some cases to passions that are noble, but in others to passions that are base, until at length this country, this precious gem set in a silver sea, which alone rides secure amid all the storms and tempests that agitate and perplex the world, will be asked to mingle in the strife, and English blood and English treasure, as you know from past history they have been, will again be poured out like water in every part of Europe, wherever a battle is to be lost or won. [Cheers.] A gentleman not particularly remarkable for political consistency, who held office under Lord Palmerston, and who now seeks the suffrages of the West Riding to do the bidding of Lord Derby, said in a speech the other day at Leeds that he is for peace, and that it may be necessary for the fleet of England to enter the Adriatic and to protect the ancient city of Venice. [A laugh.] I have been in the ancient and venerable city of Venice, and I say, excepting the people who live there, let Venice sink into the seaweed out of which, as the poet tells us, it first arose, rather than that the fleet of England should take up a position there, proclaiming to the world that we are become belligerents in this great contest. [Cheers.] Others have told us that we have solemn treaties with Belgium, and that if anybody treads, as it were, upon the very toe of that little kingdom, the might of England must be called forth to defend its capital and its Monarch. I am no party to any such treaty, nor are you; and I say, as I have said before, that the Minister who tries to force England into this war convicts himself of the foulest treason to the English Crown and the English people. [Cheers.] You are all in the dark, however, as to what your Government will do. We have had two speeches from Lord Derby, the second intended to correct what he calls the false impression which had been created by the first. No man knows better than Lord Derby the use of words in the English language, and I only hope that the second speech more truly explains the policy of the Government than the first. But remember that you know nothing of the negotiations. Parliament knows nothing. We are in total ignorance what obligations we are under to him who rules in Paris or him who rules in Vienna. My opinion is—and I commend it to the gentlemen who differ from me—that if the people of England were fairly represented in the House of Commons, in all probability our foreign affairs would be conducted with greater openness, greater frankness, greater truthfulness, and we should be less liable some morning to awake and find this noble country, with all its industry, all its intelligence, all its morality, and all its Christianity, about to be plunged into the most fearful crime and the most fearful calamity that can affect mankind. [Cheers.] One word more upon the question of war. Whatever may be the seeming necessity of a war at any time—and I have never denied, and knowing human nature somewhat, and having read history somewhat, I shall never deny that there is at times to the human eye and to the human heart an apparent necessity for undertaking the responsibilities and the sufferings of war [cheers]—let every man be able to acquit himself in the sight of God, who knows the secrets of every heart, as to the course which he individually may take in any emergency of that kind. [Hear, hear.] War is in its nature destructive and anarchical. There can be no freedom in Europe—there can be no permanent or assured peace in Europe—so long as the great Powers maintain 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of men in arms at a period of profound peace. [Cheers.] Even in England, and to us what can be more anarchical and less conservative than war? Look back to the war in which we were engaged from 1793 to 1815. That was a period of fearful suffering. It was also a period of utter tyranny. There was no free expression of opinion, no free press, no freedom to anybody, unless he chose to outstrip his neighbors in a foolish passion for war. So, too, from 1815 down to 1848, there was no liberty in England, or little more than now exists in the neighboring country of France. From year to year there was intense suffering, bad trade, a depressed population, constant plots, secret societies, incipient insurrections, dangers of every kind to the institutions of the country. Such things were the legitimate, natural and inevitable offspring of that gigantic and wicked war which your rulers had waged for twenty-five years. [Cries of "No," followed by cheers.] And now war again. After that war, national debt; after that national debt, increased taxes; after those taxes, danger and discontent of every kind in the future, if you permit your Government to meddle for one single hour in the armed contest which is just commencing. The other day, in the House of Commons, a Minister had the audacity to taunt me, not with having criticised the House of Lords, but with having spoken in disparagement of the Crown of England. Whoever did so—for I was not present—on whatever occasion, I throw the slander in his teeth. [Great cheering.] The Crown of England will never be jeoparded by a prosperous and contented people. [Cheers.] Look to other nations and to the history of the past. When a crown has been knocked off somebody's head—when a throne has been trampled in the mire—when a Royal family have been exiles and wanderers upon the earth, it has been not the result of a policy of justice, of mercy, and of peace, but the punishment awarded by the Eternal to those who have violated His laws and disregarded His commands. I need travel back not more than five years to give you an example of what I mean. You remember that famous siege of Sevastopol—you remember the sufferings of your countrymen, not to speak of those of the French, the Russians, the Turks, and the Sardinians. You remember that on one occasion, when an assault was made upon our troops by the Russians, be it accident, be it the overruling hand of Providence, be it anything to which you please to ascribe it—but by something little short of a miracle, the English forces were preserved from utter destruction. You remember the excited state of the public mind. You remember the fulminations of the most powerful organ of the Press. You remember the dark thoughts that passed through every mind as news came home by driblets—how men asked themselves what was to become of an unfortunate countrymen and of the honor of England. Suppose that everything which only did not happen—and nobody has yet explained how it did not happen—had happened. In the then temper of the people of England, I ask whether any man would have undertaken to guarantee the public peace for a single day, or whether we have not every reason to believe that such an event would have given a blow to your institutions infinitely more severe than anything that has occurred at least during the lifetime of any one who now hears me! [Cries of "No," "Yes," and cheers]. No, of course not; the danger is past. Men forget the storm which had almost hurled them to the bottom of the sea when once they set their foot upon dry land; but I tell you that out of such events come national discontent, anarchy, the overthrow of institutions, and the utter destruction even of the most venerated dynasties. [Cheers.]

SPEECH IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER BY M. OLLIVIER.

In the Legislative Chamber, on the 27th ult., M. Emile Ollivier rose and spoke as follows:

"For the last four months the public mind has been greatly excited, anxiously inquiring whether France is to remain at peace or whether she must engage in a war. I regret that during a long period we have had no information on the subject beyond what we could glean from the debates in the English and Sardinian Parliaments, and that now that we are at length consulted, we have to discuss the question in the face of 'accomplished facts.' If this situation does not entirely relieve us from the duty of expressing an opinion, it at any rate suggests the propriety of our doing so in brief terms. Italy is animated by one unanimous sentiment. Every mountain of the Apennines rings with the echo of one universal cry of fury against Austria. Men of violent and men of moderate opinions, constitutionalists and republicans, wives and daughters, as well as husbands and fathers, shout for the expulsion of the 'barbarians,' and finding in their common hatred that unity which has been so often found wanting in Italy, they flock to the banner of Piedmont and call upon France for aid. This attitude of Italy is easily explained. Ever since 1815, Austria has not only broken the promises made in her name to the Milanese and Venetians, in 1809, by the Archduke John, and in 1815 by Marshal de Bellegarde, but she has never ceased to oppress all Italy. More cruel than the bird of prey which she bears on her ensign, she has never seen liberty raise its head on any single point without darting upon her, and she only returns to her blood-stained eyrie in Lombardy to gloat at leisure over the mangled remains of her victims. By Austria, Italy has been rendered what she was in the time of Dante—*In dolore ostello*—the dwelling-place of sorrows. In 1848, a ray of hope dawned upon Italy. She herself rejected the hand which the French republic held out to her during five successive months thinking that she could work out her deliverance herself. Her hopes were deceived. In 1849, while Rome was given up to the violence of the reaction, Venice once more succumbed to the Austrian yoke. Then the agonies of this unfortunate country became so poignant as to move the very diplomatists who were the authors of the recent catastrophes. The Italian question has now again become a subject of European anxiety. Ever since the Congress of 1856 it has never ceased to be agitated. The justice of the complaints of Italy has never been contested, but the standing argument against listening to them is the treaties of 1815. Very conflicting opinions have been put forth with regard to these diplomatic acts, which Lord Palmerston describes as the Territorial Charter of Europe. Of those among ourselves who think their maintenance necessary, not a human being ventures to defend them. It is universally admitted that they were sentences pronounced against France, rather than treaties. But even among those who execrate the treaties, the language used is not uniform. We must detest but observe them, say some; while others say we must deny them in point of theory, but observe them in point of fact. For my own part, I think there is a great distinction to be made between those parts of the treaties which were made against France and those which were made against foreign Powers of the second class. In so far as the treaties touch France, we submit to them without *arrière pensée*, because we can do so without remorse. Our desire is to see the influence of our country extended, but we can afford to be quite indifferent to territorial agrandizement. The mission of France is not to extend its boundary line, but to disseminate the principles of our revolution. A neighboring people restored to liberty would add more to our power than the re-conquest of the Rhine. It is in order that this intellectual propagandism may not be impeded that we repudiate the superannuated policy of conquest. For nations, as for individuals, true greatness is only compatible with disinterestedness. If we suffer that part of the treaties which affects ourselves, we repudiate that which touches weaker nationalities, and more especially those arrangements which, contrary to the long-standing balance of power among the Peninsular States, have subjected all Italy to the will of Austria. It does not lie in the mouth of Austria, of all other Powers, to protest against these principles, because she, by her private treaties by her diplomatic or military interference with the administration of the small Italian States, and by her illegal occupation of many of them, has herself torn up those very diplomatic stipulations which she now claims the benefit of. My friends and myself had hoped for an instant that Government was at length about to do homage to those principles which we and our foregoers have never ceased to defend. It is, therefore, with a feeling of painful astonishment that we have heard from the lips of the Minister of Foreign Affairs a confirmation of Mr. Disraeli's statement in the House of Commons, and Lord Derby's in the House of Lords, that our Government had consented to negotiate on the bases of the treaties of 1815. I wish to avoid exaggeration. I highly approve the sentiment which may have made the head of the State hesitate before depriving the people of the blessings of peace—more especially when so many enterprises are afloat, many of them initiated by himself, which require, above all things, a state of permanent quietude if they are to be prosperous, or, indeed, if they are to escape disaster. I most fully admit that the first duty of a Government is to think of those interests with the care of which it is more especially charged, and that it is under no obligation to embark on a chivalrous crusade on the first requisition that may be made by foreigners. I therefore make no accusation against the Government on the ground of its tardiness in lending an ear to Italy, which has continually implored its aid ever since 1849. I come to reproach the Government for having all this while declined to disturb the repose of Europe for the sake of relieving Milan and Venice from the Austrian yoke. But now that the Government has voluntarily troubled the peace of Europe I do blame it for having consented to abandon Milan and Venice. The Government need not have commenced a general war to destroy that part of the treaties of 1815 which relates to the north of the Peninsula; but it ought not at any rate to have run the risk of giving to those treaties a validity which they had in great measure lost, and that in order to permit its diplomatists and its ministers to boast of its moderation! The Congress being now an abortion, has the Government, assuming a dignified attitude, frankly avowed its intentions? Will the war be merely a local one, or does France, in concert with Russia, meditate a remodeling of the map of Europe? And what does Italy herself propose? An intervention might lead to emancipation, but on the other hand it might lead only to a territorial aggrandizement of Piedmont—to another treaty of Campo Formio, or to a new expedition to Rome. Between these hypotheses, which does the Government choose? We are in utter ignorance on the subject, whatever it may know itself as to its own intentions. In this state of uncertainty, considering that if we have Austria for an enemy we have Russia for an ally; considering, that as to home politics we find power without check or control, citizens without any guaranties, public opinion without any independent organs; and remembering, moreover, all the events of late years, have we not the right to entertain a fear that the only object of the present expedition is to gain a little of that glory with which people have the weakness to console themselves for the loss of their liberties; and that, instead of serving Italy, the real intention is to make use of her for selfish objects? I and my friends feel that to vote for this bill would be to imply a confidence in the Government which we do not feel. On the other hand, to vote against it would be, in appearance at least, to abandon Italy and those brave volunteers which she has sent in such numbers to Piedmont; it would be to seem to take part with that Austria which we detest more than the Government does, since we look upon her as the incarnation of despotism. Until, therefore, the Government shall have more fully explained itself, we shall withhold our votes. Happy shall we be if the spectacle of Italy emancipated and united shall shortly prove to us that our distrust was ill-founded. The war begins under most favorable circumstances. For since England, Russia and Prussia abandon Austria, we do not feel ourselves compelled to accord that blind approbation which nothing but extreme peril can excuse. No one, however, can doubt that we shall remain faithful to the tradition of those heroic citizens, who, on the day of danger, under the leadership of Hoche and Moreau, knew how to guard the sacred soil of our country from the stain of the foreigner's foot."

This speech was occasionally interrupted by low murmurs, but, on the whole, was listened to with marked attention. No other member rising to speak the bill was passed unanimously with 248 votes. The small democratic phalanx, consisting of MM. Ollivier, Jules Favre, Picard, Darimon and Henon, abstained from voting; but, beside these five opposition members, fourteen other Deputies also abstained, for the number present during the debate was 267. M. Jules Favre intends to speak when the debate on the loan of five hundred millions comes on.

THE LATEST PER PERSIA.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

This has been the final day of the Foreign and Share settlement in the Stock Exchange, and the panic has continued, with almost uninterrupted force. The fluctuations have again been extremely violent, and prices, although they opened with less gloom, were finally almost as heavy as at any period of the week.

The new Indian Loan has declined from 6 to 5 discount.

At the Bank of England to-day there was a full demand for money at the increased rate. In the open market the terms are quite as high as at the Bank, and the dealers are indisposed to take long paper. For bills having six months to run 5 and 5¼ ₱ cent are the lowest rates.

About £40,000 in gold, half in bars and half in Russian, was taken from the Bank to-day for the Continent.

The rate for discount at Hamburg has advanced from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. Metalliques were quoted at Vienna this morning at 58, which, at the present rate of Exchange, is equivalent to about 43¼.

The demand for silver for the Continent has increased. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly lower. The quotation for Austrian paper was almost nominal, but showing a further unfavorable movement.

In the Corn market this morning, there was a further advance of 3/, and the total rise since last week has been about 8/.

The Colonial Produce markets during the week have been greatly influenced by the present threatening aspects of Continental affairs. Many articles, owing to the prospects of war, have materially advanced, while others show considerable depression.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The excitement to-day was less intense than yesterday, but the sense of exhaustion was greater. This was pay-day for the fortnightly settlement, and twenty-three more members of the Stock Exchange have been declared unable to meet their engagements. In all, the present settlement has brought down forty-seven Stock Exchange firms, comprising fifty-one members. Some of the failures to-day were important.

The monthly settlement in Consols has now commenced, and as the fall even since last Thursday exceeds five per cent, anxiety is natural. In the existing condition of the market, the failure of one large firm is sufficient to bring down a dozen others. The funds opened this day with an improved appearance at advanced prices, and for some time comparative animation was shown. After a rise of 1¼ per cent, however, influential sellers came forward and a relapse set in. During the afternoon the gloom continued to increase until at the close prices were actually a half per cent worse than at the close yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Herald says it has the best authority to state that no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia. The Russians have merely agreed to place 50,000 men in observation on the Galician frontiers of Austria.

The Times of this morning says, with respect to the two treaties, or conventions, or engagements between France and Austria: "We have nothing essential to "retract. In fact, it is not in the nature of a secret "treaty to be known in its details within a week after "signature; but the main facts are, we fear, beyond a "doubt."

THE ENGLISH MEDIATION.

The Herald says that, just now, further attempts at mediation appear useless. The French are, it believes, anxious to reopen negotiations by the means of a Conference between England, Prussia and Russia, to be held during a sort of armistice between the actual litigants. *The Herald* does not predict what may be the result of this last attempt. We do not pretend to say, it remarks, that the aspect of affairs is decidedly warlike.

FRANCE AND DENMARK.

The Times and the other morning journals are authorized to state that the announcement made that Denmark had concluded, during the last few days, an offensive and defensive treaty with France, is devoid of any foundation whatever.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

The Herald, in a leader, states that Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Herald announces, in one of its leading articles, that the Austrian army, 130,000 strong, have, we believe, crossed the Ticino in three divisions, by Novara and on Turin from the lakes.

The Times received intelligence yesterday, that the statement that an act of war was committed in the night of the 26th, by the entry of Austrian troops on Piedmontese soil, was perfectly correct. The advanced post of Gen. Gyulai's army crossed the Ticino, and took up a position on the enemy's territory; but the advance of the main army did not take place till yesterday, April 29. By all accounts the Austrians had determined on a vigorous offensive movement, and there can be little doubt they are desirous of striking a blow before French troops can be brought against them.

A telegram in *The Advertiser*, dated last night, says the war enthusiasm increases, and Paris is in a high state of excitement.

CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

While admitting that it is difficult to learn the truth in such matters, and the French may even have a direct object in inducing Gen. Gyulai to believe in their difficulties, but a belief prevails that they will be unable to offer a serious resistance to the Austrians, if they determine on a vigorous attack.

The French were unprepared for the sudden movement of the Austrians, and expected to begin war at their leisure somewhere about the end of May. The difficulty and delay on Mont Cenis will be considerable, and though the French are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arrive there without means of entering on a campaign for three weeks.

OUTBREAK IN ALGERIA.

The Paris correspondent of *The Star* says reports have been received by the Government of a movement among the population, and that the return of several troops lately sent to Italy would probably be required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Times says that nearly all the naval engineers have their hands full of foreign orders.

Up to last night 142 members had been elected to serve in the new Parliament; of these 112 were returned without opposition.

The health of Sir John Lawrence will not permit his acceptance of the proffered banquet.

GREENOCK, April 30, 1859.—The steamship Edinburgh arrived at 12 o'clock last night, in 16 days from New-York. She encountered strong easterly winds.

MURDER IN MINNESOTA.—A Mr. Aaron Cochran of Wright County, Minnesota, and his son, were attacked and dreadfully beaten on the 28th ult. by three Irishmen, two of them brothers named Connor. Cochran and his son had driven some cows belonging to the Colters from some hay-stacks of his. The Irishmen were armed with axes. Old Mr. Cochran shot Connor in the thigh so that he died next day, but he died himself in a few hours from the wounds received by the Irishmen. Mr. Cochran was Justice of the Peace and Postmaster.

CROPS.—All of our exchanges that speak of the matter at all, say that the wheat is still improving, and without a backset will be first rate. Corn-planting is going on everywhere with the most energetic effort. Another week will see the better part of the planting safely over. The fruit is said to be injured somewhat along White River. [Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

American Bible Society.—Anniversary in the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock a. m. The officers, managers and members of the American Bible Society, and Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, will meet in the Bible House, Astor place, for the transaction of business, at 9 o'clock a. m.

American Tract Society of Boston.—Church of the Puritans, Union square, at 10 o'clock a. m. Addresses expected from the Rev. Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others.

American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society.—South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m. Eminent speakers expected. Business meeting at 9 o'clock a. m.

New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Exhibition in Academy of Music, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Five Points House of Industry.—Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Good speaking and singing expected.

American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society.—South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Sermon by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D.

American Congregational Union Collation.—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Young Men's Christian Union.—Second evening—Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

National Woman's Rights Association.—Mozart Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Addresses by Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline H. Dall, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Wendell Phillips, esq. Business meeting in Anti-Slavery office, No. 5 Beekman-st., at 7½ o'clock p. m.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, 10 a. m. Annual sermon in the evening by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D.

CITY ITEMS.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Wallack's new theater, to be commenced very soon, will be on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street.

W. J. Florence commences in June a Summer season at the present Wallack's.

The perennial Ravels will appear at Niblo's early in the Fall season.

The rumors of Mr. Forrest's return to the stage appear to have died out.

The Lafarge heirs have made liberal propositions toward putting the Metropolitan Theater in superior order for a Summer season, and parties are now in negotiation for a lease.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from April 8 to April 28, 1859:

C. Athop, C. C. Leary, J. H. Holdane and wife, W. G. Tompkins, Dr. V. B. Lockraw, F. R. Fowler and lady, P. Decoppet and family, Miss A. Burtsell, D. McDougall, John S. Quick and lady, H. Winkley, J. Harrison, N. G. Bradford, jr., H. Mason and family, F. H. Gibney, W. E. Schenck and wife, M. K. Jesup and wife, Mrs. E. J. McKee, Miss S. Masher, J. J. Griffin, A. M. Hess, L. Delmonico and family, F. O. de la Grange and lady, A. G. Rensselt, E. S. West and wife, J. H. Woods, V. M. Moore, J. Wills, R. Lyon, G. Mildeberger and family, F. P. Freeman, C. L. Andrews and wife, A. Andrews, E. Janassy, G. S. Partridge, jr., L. N. Shear and family, Mrs. F. S. Thomson, J. A. Vosin, Dr. F. C. Stewart and family, P. S. Hughes and lady, G. F. Hazard, John B. Horton, Capt. D. Lines, Thomas B. McCall, Mrs. John H. McCall and family, T. Parker, E. L. Clark, B. F. Van Nostrand, J. W. Gerard, jr., G. A. Ward, Mrs. W. B. Burnet, Miss Ward, John Bloodgood, Moses Bloodgood, Charles C. Thompson, John Kenna, James C. Gill, Dr. Milnor, Wm. Turnbull, A. Gardner, Wm. Taylor, J. C. Dubois, John McKewan, E. F. Lebrun, E. J. Brown, Dr. M. Armstrong, G. B. English, E. Satterlee, H. Y. Satterlee, Thomas Crofts, Charles H. Guillaume, J. M. Davis, jr., H. Fuller, Miss C. Cushman, Miss Stebbins, F. W. Leggett, W. H. Sargent, Mrs. Angell, Miss Angell, J. J. Murray, Willy Wallack, D. G. Elliot, James E. Raymond, New-York; H. Lazarus and lady, O. Knipe, Dr. H. Hartshorne and wife, F. Leanig, B. T. Fredick, A. K. Wamrath, A. Ritter, jr., Geo. F. Womith, R. R. Bunteriz, Pennsylvania; J. H. Bacon, jr., J. B. Kellog, Henry Jermy, Massachusetts; R. H. Allen, Louisiana; F. H. Smith, New-Jersey; C. C. Fulton, A. K. Fulton, Maryland; D. Millset, Ohio; Dr. P. Bryce, South Carolina; T. T. Pratt, Alabama; Simon Strauss, Kentucky; R. K. Reid, California; S. C. Barney, United States Navy.

A NEW NOTION.—A large package of New-York Central Railroad passenger bills was picked up in the Bay yesterday by one of the pilot-boats. Going to sea to advertise a railroad is a new notion; but perhaps casting advertisements upon the waters is one of the novelties of the age that may prove not a bad investment after all.

REAL ESTATE.—Adrian H. Muller sold at auction, yesterday:

1 Lot S. W. cor. 1st-av. and 48th-st., 25.5x100	$1,290
1 Lot adjoining, on 1st-av., 25x100	750
1 Lot adjoining, on 1st-av., 25x100	630
1 Lot adjoining, on 1st-av., 25x100	630
1 Lot E. S. 2d-av., 75 feet 4 inches S. of 49th-st	1,300
1 Lot on 2d-av., adjoining	1,300
1 Lot S. E. corner Broadway and 12th-st., 25x65	700
1 Gore Lot S. S. 106th-st., 75 feet E. of 10th-av	405
1 Gore Lot N. S. 107th-st., 133 feet E. of 10th-av	330
1 Lot N. S. 107th-st., adjoining, 25x100	330
1 Lot N. S. 107th-st., adjoining, 25x100	315
1 Lot N. S. 107th-st., adjoining, 25x100	305
1 Lot N. S. 107th-st., adjoining, 25x100	305

The following sales were made yesterday by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

6-story brick house and lot 391 Cherry-st., lot 24.9x73.9	$4,100
2-story brick house and lot 9 Prince-st., lot 15x85	4,600

THE LATE SUICIDE AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.—Coroner Jackman yesterday concluded the inquisition which he had previously commenced on the body of Benjamin Simmons, the young man who committed suicide at the Lafarge House, Broadway, as already reported. The evidence went to show that the deceased arrived in the city from the South on Monday and put up at the Lafarge. He was in his room most of the following afternoon and evening, and, feeling quite unwell, ordered some refreshments to be brought to him. Mr. Joseph Simmons, his father, deceased, left him about 10½ o'clock on Monday night, he then being very comfortable. At 12 o'clock the following day the young man was found dead in his bed.

Drs. Ellis and Beach made a post-mortem examination of the body and found evident traces of laudanum in the stomach. The presence of salts of opium was also apparent. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, death was caused by taking laudanum, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was 20 years of age and a native of England. No cause except ill health was attributed for the fatal deed. He has been in the Southern country acting as agent for his brother, who is a merchant under the Lafarge House, and, as far as the testimony showed, he was suffering from no pecuniary or other trouble, except sickness.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 205 East Thirty-fifth street, by Coroner Jackman, on the body of a male child, who was found dead in the vault of the premises, by Barney Rhoding, then engaged in making some repairs. The child apparently was about two months old. Dr. Beach examined the body, but could discover no marks of violence. Whether strangulation had caused death, it was difficult to determine, owing to the state of the body. The Jury, however, were of the opinion that violence had been used, and accordingly rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown; but as they believe, from suffocation. No information as to the parentage of the child could be obtained.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was found, on Wednesday, in the East River, near Pier No. 19. The body was so much decomposed and eaten by fish that recognition is impossible. The flesh from the face and shoulders was entirely gone. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed drowning." Deceased was about thirty years of age, and must have been about four months in the water. She was nearly in a nude state, having on only a pair of slate-colored stockings, a pair of cloth gaiters, and a piece of red flannel about her neck.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Monday morning last, near Rock Cut, on the Central Railroad, by which an old man, named James Judge, was instantly killed. He was working upon the track at the time, and did not observe the train until it was almost upon him, when it was too late. The cowcatcher struck him, and carried the poor fellow a considerable distance, cutting and mangling him in a horrible manner. He was,