treme left—the revolutionary party—for the annexation of the Provinces to Piedmont."

THE PAPAL STATES.

On the 30th of July, at a funeral service celebrated at Rome in honor of the victims of the war, the following address was circulated among the troops of the French garrison who were present. A copy was also placed in the catafalque, in the midst of a heap of flowers and bouquets:

"TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS: On this day, when you are doing honor to the memory of your valiant comrades fallen on the plains of Lombardy for the holy cause of our independence, we unite our vows to yours, and swear to you eternal gratitude. Here, where we are not permitted to express our free thoughts, or to pray publicly for our fellow-citizens who have died by the side of your comrades, it is very sweet to be able to join our prayers to yours, and to shed a tear on the tomb of your brothers in arms. We had hoped to celebrate fresh victories with you, and to commemorate together the complete enfranchisement of Italy; but, though that noble object which your magnanimous Emperor proposed to himself has not been attained, the generous blood of France, which has mingled with the blood of Italy, will not have been shed in vain. Sooner or later, the natural alliance of the Latin nations, which has been recognized by the Emperor, and cemented by that noble blood, will certainly bring about the complete independence of Italy." THE ROMANS.

On the 27th ult., a Capuchin monk, named Giovanni di Corro, was seized in the Barberina Convent, and conveyed to prison. It was stated that some correspondence with the partisans of the revolutionary movement had been found in his cell.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says:

A note is being circulated in Rome enumerating the concessions desired by a vast majority of the population. The following are the concessions: A Ministry in which the lay element shall preponderate. A council of State of which a majority of the members shall be laymen. A Financial Council formed of members to be named by the Provincial Councils. The promulgation of a reformed civil code. The taxes to be rated and collected according to the plan followed in France. The lay delegates to be assisted by councillors elected by the Provincial Councils. The establishment of an urban guard and the proclamation of a general amnesty. These concessions had formerly been granted, but, unfortunately, the effect was paralyzed by various circumstances. A general belief exists in Rome that the Pope will change his Ministers, and a list was circulated on which figured the names of Cardinal di Pietro, the Duke Massimo, Prince Aldobrandini, and Cardinal Alfieri. This last shows the desire which exists to see Cardinal Antonelli dismissed, who in his own person unites the offices of Secretary of State, Minister of War, Prefect of the Apostolic Palace, and Librarian of the Vatican. He is, moreover, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, and of Public Works. It appears that there is a strong party in Rome composed of honorable men, but who are so timid that they fear every attempt at reform. In order to induce them to yield they are told, "If you can govern with your system, "so much the better. The Emperor of the French is "about to withdraw his troops, and the Pontifical "Government must do something. It must cause the "laws to be respected, and put an end to arbitrary "acts, for the laws are better than the men who administer them." A funeral service was performed in the French church of St. Louis, at Rome, on the 30th of July, for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who fell in the Italian campaign. General Count de Guyon attended it, and was accompanied by all the French officers in the garrison. The Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany had sent a further protest to Paris and Vienna against the conduct of the Piedmontese agents in Tuscany. It reminds the Emperor of the French that Victor Emanuel accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany only during the war. The Grand Duke adds that the Piedmontese Commissioner, since the conclusion of peace, not only continues to govern Tuscany, but he has convoked a Constituent Assembly and is employing all the means in his power to accomplish the fusion of Tuscany with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Several volunteers asked permission to return to Rome, and the Papal Government not only granted the petition, but advanced money to defray their expenses. The condition of those who have returned is said to be deplorable.

The *Giornale di Roma* has the following:

Many of the Pope's subjects, who voluntarily emigrated from the States of the Church to fight under the Sardinian flag, have determined to return to their country, having been disbanded by the government which they felt it their duty to serve. Belonging for the most part to the lowest class of the people they are completely without resources; not having received any from the government to which they gave their assistance, they now ask for aid from their own government which they despised.

The Pontifical Government in its paternal solicitude, taking pity on the lot of those whom it regards solely as having been misled and seduced, has not refused to take steps to comply with their wishes, and to enable them to reenter the bosoms of their families in peace.

Another part of these self styled volunteers, who are in the provinces of Ravenna and Forli by order of those who have usurped power at Bologna, would like to cross the frontier of the Romagna, impelled by any motive rather than a wish to fight. Even with regard to them the Pontifical Government is not unwilling to display a kindly feeling. Nevertheless, it is to be observed that they are sending from Piedmont representatives, who, under the name of royal commissioners, speak without any restraint to these peoples, although there was good reason to hope for the suppression of such disorder.

For the rest, the fatal picture presented to the eyes of the Holy Father cannot but afflict his paternal heart, especially at the sight of the unheard-of efforts made by the enemies of the catholic faith against the Holy See, and of those criminal persons in Italy, who, through incredulity or ignorance, cry out against the church and its venerable chief. But his confidence in God, that has never been belied, is now strengthened by the letters of the catholic episcopacy which prays that the days of affliction to the supreme shepherd may be shortened, and that safety and peace may be vouchsafed to him for the good of the catholic church, placing at his feet both individuals and all that belongs to them, as children would do towards a father.

The whole of the episcopal body reiterates its respect and devotion for the vicar of Jesus Christ. May the desires of these anointed of the Lord, borne up by the eagles of peace to the throne of the Most High, be heard, so that our common father and severe go may be seated more firmly than ever on the pontifical throne, surrounded by the love of the peoples, and that he may govern with lasting tranquility the church and the state.

NAPLES.

In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government had permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn duty free.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE POPE.

A letter from Rome in the *Gazette du Midi* says:

"The following, it is positively stated, is the reply of the Pope to the propositions of the French Government relative to the Italian Confederation. As regards the title of Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, the Holy Father, while admitting it in principle, replies by asking the question, What is the Presidency? If it is administrative or political? President of what? Where is the Confederation? If it is to be composed of the different kingdoms of Italy, it cannot yet exist, since most of the thrones are vacant. The sovereigns ought first of all to be placed in possession of their States. As to the Code Napoleon, his Holiness has answered that Rome possesses a more perfect one; and that beside, that code cannot be applied in the States of the Church, because it contains enactments, such as those about civil marriage, &c., which are contrary to the principles of the Apostolic See. As to the Consulta, which is already established, 'no doubt,' says his Holiness, 'this institution is designed to do 'great good, because here as elsewhere great reforms 'are necessary: but I reserve to myself the time and 'occasion of accomplishing them.' Lastly, as regards the Legation, the Holy Father thinks that before the question is discussed he ought to be placed in possession of that part of his States."

The *Austrian Gazette* states that Cardinal Antonelli has presented a scheme of an Italian Confederation, consisting of a sort of Mutual Assurance Association of the Italian Governments, destined to replace the Austrian protectorate. A project of that kind was first conceived by Father Orsini; and Botta mentions it in his history of Italy. It has been lately modified to suit the changes and progress of modern times, and the *Austrian Gazette* gives the following analysis of the plan:

The Confederation of Italian States, which forms the basis of the peace signed by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French cannot adopt as a principle the attempts which were made by the League of 1848. Passions were then much more excited than they are now; and the object of the League at that time was to secure the permanence of the revolution, and to organize it uniformly in all the States. The present Confederation, on the contrary, has for its object to combat the revolution wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings. In consequence, while the League endeavored to limit the power of the Governments, and to put in its place that of a Central Diet, we cannot conceive the Confederation which it is now proposed to form except as calculated to assure to each Italian Government the greatest liberty of action possible in the interior.

ARTICLE 1. The States which, in consequence of the late peace, are to take part in the Italian Confederation reciprocally guarantee to each other the integrity of their respective possessions both against any foreign enemy, and against any revolutionary movement.

ART. 2. With that object, each State taking part in the Italian Confederation shall have a representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, Honorary President of the Confederation; and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be changed to watch over the security of the territory of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the fiders fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes, and the treaties which may be concluded between the members of the Confederation, in so far as these treaties shall concern the general interest. The Diet shall likewise take general measures for introducing a common system of coinage and of weights and measures; for putting in accord, as far as possible, the various customs, postal, commercial, and sanitary laws; and lastly, for uniting railways. It is established in principle that the Federal Diet has the right of initiative in all that concerns the general interest, or even that of each State in particular. The decrees of the Diet are obligatory on the members of the Confederation. Nevertheless, ameliorations cannot be imposed on a State, because to do so would be to encroach on the administrative liberty of the members of the Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported at Vienna that Baron Bach had tendered his resignation, and that the Emperor had refused to accept it.

A Ministerial crisis was said to be prevalent, in consequence of a conflict of opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to a statement in the *Nord*, respecting an alleged interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villafranca.

The *Vienna Gazette* contains ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce and navigation on account of the war. The interdiction to export horses and mules is, however, maintained.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter from the coast of Friuli, which says:

"The peace has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction all along the coast, and especially at Trieste. That port, notwithstanding the flag of the German Confederation which floated on its walls as a sign of neutrality suffered much from the war, and the armistice signed by Marshal Vaillant and Baron de Hess was received with the utmost delight. One of its clauses, restoring the free navigation of the Adriatic, showed its importance. The very day after the happy news, upward of thirty vessels left the port. The intelligence of the interview at Villafranca, and the treaty signed there, came to hand soon afterward. The joy of the population was unbounded, and the trading community signed an address to the Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing their gratitude to him for thus bringing the war to a conclusion. Since the restoration of peace the town and port present the most animated appearance; the dockyards are again at full work, and the good old times of Trieste have already returned."

The Emperor of Austria has addressed to the Minister of the Interior the following autograph letter:

"DEAR BARON BACH:—My heart has been touched by observing the numerous voluntary subscriptions by which all classes of the population have shown their eagerness to contribute in every way to supply the extraordinary wants created by the war. The patriotic gifts proffered in such great abundance; the organization of the free corps, so powerfully aided by large contributions; the eagerness which has been manifested in all directions to furnish serviceable horses for the wants of the war; the useful action of patriotic societies; and, in particular, the voluntary and meritorious care which has been lavished on the wounded, these to me are new and sensible remarks of self-denial and of the devotion which has always distinguished my faithful people in times of trial. I follow the impulse of my heart in expressing my most profound gratitude to all those who have taken part in these manifestations of true patriotism and humanity—manifestations innumerable, and which I never shall forget. Above all I thank the inhabitants of Vienna, my faithful residence and capital, who from the commencement set a most brilliant example, and I charge you to make public this expression of my sentiments.

"*Luxembourg*, 28th July, 1859. FRANCIS JOSEPH."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says:

Some military reforms have been resolved on, and the execution of them has been already commenced. The fundamental idea of them consists in giving military instruction to the greatest number of men possible, and to embody the landwehr with the line, by abridging the duration of the active service for the landwehr of the first ban.

There is a decided determination to carry on the operations which were in progress for the formation of a naval force in Prussia, with the greatest energy, and although these chiefly refer to what are called gunboats, these vessels are of a description which may be considered more effective than those which are usually classed under that denomination. Of these twenty are now building or have been contracted for, and all of them are to be ready for the service of Government early in the ensuing Spring. Eight of these are in progress at Dantzic, eight in Stettin, two at Wolgast, and two at Elbing. They are to be propelled by 60 horse power high pressure engines, which are chiefly to be made and fitted up at the celebrated works of M. Borsig, in the neighborhood of Berlin, and the boats, of which the timbers are of large scantling, are each intended to be 106 feet long on the water line, 20½ feet broad on the beam, with a depth of hold of 8 feet, and a draught of water of 6½ feet; and as they are each to have two 80-pounders for their armament they will be able to do some execution; while, as they are to have three masts, with canvas in proportion, they will be well adapted for all requisite evolutions, even if they should, from any cause, be deprived of the use of their steam machinery. It is stated at the Prussian Naval Department that it had been intended to considerably increase the number of these vessels, but that in consequence of the discovery of a new mode of propelling vessels, and of an improved model of such vessels altogether, which has been made by a Prussian engineer in conjunction with M. Bobrick, the inspecting engineer of the navy, it has been thought better to restrict the number until some experiments, which are to be made as to these inventions at Portsmouth, under the direction of the British Admiralty, shall have established whether the old system should be adhered to, or that which is said to be an improvement should in future be introduced. But whether it is the old or the new plan that is to be preferred, it may be imagined that these preparations can have little or no reference to hostilities with France; and it is therefore supposed that they are making more with a view to the necessity which may still exist for the interference of the German Confederation in the matter which has been so long at issue between them and Denmark with regard to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings had been mainly confined to discussion upon the supplies, all of which had been duly voted in accordance with the Ministerial estimates. Included in the votes are £130,000 on account of a direct telegraph to Gibraltar; £10,000 to aid in the conversion of the copper currency into one of bronze; £5,000 compensation to Mr. Barber, who suffered transportation for an offense of which he was afterward found to be innocent.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the Marquis of Normanby gave notice of his intention to put a question as to the terms of peace which were under discussion prior to the treaty of Villafranca.

Earl Granville announced that the Government intended to adhere to the principles upon which the system of national education in Ireland had hitherto been conducted.

In the House of Commons a bill was passed through Committee which establishes a reserve force of 30,000 men for the navy in the same way that the militia serves as a reserve for the army. The volunteers are to be enrolled for a period of five years.

Mr. M. Gibson expressed a hope of being able to introduce a bill next year on the subject of local dues and passing tolls on shipping.

It is stated that the Great Eastern steamship will be delivered up to the Company by the contractors, in an entirely complete condition on Thursday, the 18th of August.

At the Antrim Assizes, at Belfast, after some discussion, the prisoners charged with being members of a secret, the Phœnix society, were discharged on their own recognizances, Judge Christian concurring in the course adopted by the Crown. The traversers all pleaded "Guilty." They were required to take the oath of allegiance when called upon.

The London Globe announces that the Annual Ministerial "Whitebait dinner" at Greenwich had been fixed for the 10th of August, and that the session of Parliament would close on the following Saturday—the 13th inst.

A deputation from the Anti-Opium Society had waited upon Sir Charles Wood to urge the prohibition of the cultivation of opium, except for medical purposes, in British India. Sir Charles in reply said that the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of India, rendered it impossible to touch the revenue derived from the opium trade. He was not sure that too evils of the trade were so bad as they had been represented to be, but he admitted the desirability of separating the Government from it when that might be possible.

The Right Hon. James Wilson had consented to go to India as a member of the Council, and also as Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer.

A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association had had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle for the purpose of urging the encouragement of Cotton cultivation in the British Colonial Possessions.

THE NINE HOURS STRIKE.

The threatened strike in the building line in London daily became more serious, and it was feared that on the day the Asia sailed there would be as many as 40,000 operatives in the trade unemployed. A great meeting of workmen had been held in Hyde Park, and a determination was evinced to abide by the "nine hours" movement. The employers had likewise had a meeting, and resolved to resist the demands of the men.

From The Liverpool Times, August 6

There is no prospect of a settlement of the difference between the builders and their men. About 220 of the largest builders have joined the defense association, and probably the 40,000 men they employ will be discharged on Saturday unless they agree to the conditions now laid down. Both parties are confident of victory. The masters anticipate abundant labor from the provinces, which the men say they cannot get. The operatives on the other hand expect general support from all the trades throughout the kingdom, and boast that they can remain on strike for six weeks, upon their own resources without calling for assistance from their own or from other societies. The gas companies strike has ceased.

From The London Times, Aug. 6.

It will have been gathered from the statement in *The Times* of yesterday that this movement, which has suddenly assumed such colossal proportions, and which now engrosses a large amount of public attention, is by no means of recent growth. In one shape or another the reduction of the hours of labor has for years been agitated for at intervals, and the Confederation of the Building Trades, as now established for the special purpose of gaining the nine hours, has been in existence 20 months. In this league there are said to be upward of 20,000 skilled artizans, and by a resolution arrived at three weeks ago, the laborers are now admitted as members. The business of the society is conducted by a committee of 42, consisting of seven delegates contributed by each of the five trades, and seven from the laborers. Its operations embrace a circle of a few miles only around the metropolis, such towns as Croydon not being included within its scope. The trade societies, however, extend their ramifications all over the country. Many of them are in a comparatively flourishing condition, and it is understood that they will support their metropolitan brethren both with their money and their sympathy.

As the masters have united with the tradesmen in this movement, and as their work is dependent upon and subsidiary to that of the artisans, it follows that the hours of labor, if reduced at all, must be reduced concurrently to both branches. It is presumed that a league offensive and defensive has been entered into between the artisans and the laborers, and that, if the former carry their point, they will assist the latter in achieving the same object. The masters are particularly anxious that it should be understood that they do not require a signature to any document; but the proposition which they have put forth in their notice of the 3d inst. is unfortunately more distasteful to the men even than signing the obnoxious "document." By this proposition a check, or file engagement book, with duplicate successive numbers, is to be kept by the foreman or person by whom the workmen of establishments are engaged, and the men are to pledge their words not to belong to any society which interferes with individual trade arrangements. The men regard this proposed system of ticketing and numbering as insulting and degrading. They state that with the organization possessed by the masters they will know the history and antecedents of every man, why he left his late employment, and all about him. If a man is dismissed by a crotchety or tyrannical foreman, they apprehend that a black mark will be set against his name; that when he applies for a situation he will be asked for his ticket and number; that the master will then write to the Central Association to ascertain what is known about number so and so, and if he has quitted his last employer for alleged impertinence, incattention, or anything of that description—"for demanding his rights," as the men say—it will be impossible for him to obtain work again in the yard of any metropolitan builder. The answer to this ingenious argument is that the number which any man receives will not pertain to him forever, but that it only lasts while he remains in the same employment. It is not not argued that the men will keep these numbers for a day—they may light their pipes with them, and no objection will be made. To suppose, therefore, that upon a man seeking a new engagement he will be asked for his number, or that he can be identified under any number by the Central Association, is a chimera of the wildest description.

As regards the question of interferring with the free will of men in taking any work they please, the workmen admit that when there is a turn-out at any particular job, that job is "picketed." The masters say that the pickets resort to all manner of unjustifiable practices to effect their object of preventing men going to work for an establishment where a strike is on. Intimidation, they allege, is sometimes had recourse to while the device of making the unsuspecting workman drunk is frequently practised. The Society men on the other hand, define the duty of the pickets to be to explain the circumstances of the strike, to reason with the man who is about to offer his services to the tabooed employer, and to use moral suasion only. After his, say they, if the man likes to go to work he is at liberty to do so, and thenceforward he is never interfered with. Which of these statements is the more correct those who have had to deal with pickets will have little difficulty in determining. Possibly there is a certain amount of truth about both of them, the conduct of the pickets varying no doubt according to the circumstances of each particular case.

Yesterday a meeting of the Committee of the Central Association of Employers was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when a great deal of correspondence was read by the Secretary. The most perfect unanimity marked the proceedings; the necessity of firmness in the present juncture was insisted on, and all joined in expressing their readiness and ability to hold out for a considerable time. Several letters also were read from large masters in the North, stating that work was scarce in certain districts, and offering to send up men to the assistance of the London firms. The difference of wages between town and country—5s. 6d. a day in the former and 4s. in the latter—is said to be sufficient inducement to bring a strong force of men from the provinces if they should be required. The London men, however, regard this as a sanguine view which will not be realized.

Among the large and important works in London and the vicinity, the progress of which will be retarded more or less by the present movement, may be mentioned the Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth, the new wing to the House of Correction at Wandsworth, the Church in Baldwin's Gardens, the Artillery Barracks, and numerous Governmental works at Deptford and Woolwich, on which at present between 3,000 and 4,000 men are employed, the Grenadier Guards' Barracks in Rochester row, considerable alterations to the Bank of England, still heavy works at the Houses of Parliament, the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Middle Temple Library, and large warehouses in New-Cannon street, and houses in different parts of the metropolis. It is believed that in all these cases, with the exception of the Guards' Barracks in Rochester row, an extension of time has been conceded to the builders; while in Mr. Mayer's contract for the Westminster Palace Hotel, about which a good deal of anxiety was felt by the public, there is what is called a "strike" clause, which is specially intended to provide against any emergency of this description.

The determination of the master builders, as expressed in their resolutions of the 1st inst., is to reopen their works upon the new agreement with the men, "as soon as Messrs. Trollope & Sons have resumed their works." They do not speak of waiting till Messrs. Trollope's yard is full, as has been erroneously stated, but only until that firm "resume their works." Under this clause, probably, if Messrs. Trollope's painters, for example, should return to work on Monday morning in sufficient numbers to enable them to resume that branch of their business, the other builders might open their doors to painters who would go in under the new agreement; and so, also, with other branches of the trades. This would be a fair interpretation to put upon the clause, but we are not in a position to say whether it is one which the Central Association are prepared to accept.

RUSSIA.

Baron Haber, manager of the Bank of Darmstadt, M. Hanseman, Director of the Discount Bank at Berlin, and Baron Mulkens, have received the concession for establishing at St. Petersburg a general society for banking and trading (*Société generale de banque et de commerce*). The capital of the Company to be 200,000,000 francs, in 100,000 shares of 500 francs each. The statutes of the Company have been confirmed by the Emperor.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 21, gives the following summary of the treaty recently concluded at Tien-Tsin by Count Putiatnee, on the 13th of June last:

Art. 3 says: "The commerce of Russia and China may henceforth be carried on, not only by land in the old border localities, but by sea also. Russian merchant vessels may land their cargoes at the following ports: Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-chow foo, Siamouun, Canton, Tai-wan-fou, Tscium-tchyin, and at other places opened to foreign commerce."

In Art. 3 it is said: "In future no restrictions whatever shall be put upon the number of persons employed in the commerce by land, or on the amount of merchandise imported, or on the capital employed."

Art. 5 says: "The Russian Government has the right, should it think fit, to appoint consuls in all the above-named ports. It may send its vessels of war there to maintain order among Russian subjects sojourning at the open ports, and to protect the authority of the consuls."

In Articles 8 and 9 it is said: "The Chinese government, recognizing that the Christian doctrine contributes to the establishment of order and harmony among men, binds itself not only not to persecute its subjects for following the Christian religion, but to protect them equally as are protected the adherents of any other form of worship tolerated in the empire. Considering the missionaries to be worthy men, not acting from any personal interest, the Chinese Government authorizes them to propagate Christianity among its subjects, and will not prevent them from penetrating into the interior of the Empire by all open localities; consequently a fixed number of missionaries shall be provided with certificates by the consuls or frontier authorities of Russia."

It is further said in Art. 10: "All the members of the ecclesiastical mission of Russia, instead of sojourning at Pekin for a fixed time, as formerly, may, in virtue of a decision from the superior authorities, return at any time to Russia by Kiakhta or by any other route, and other persons may be nominated in their stead and place at Pekin."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 31st ult. have arrived. In consequence of the remarks about Gibralter which have recently been made in several journals, the semi-official *Correspondancia Autografa* states that the Spanish Government has no right to prevent the English from strengthening the fortifications of that place, or from extracting stone within its military zone. The Government was occupying itself with a reform of the postal treaty with France. The French schooner Serene had sunk before Cadiz, but the crew and cargo were saved.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Bombay of July 5, and Melbourne of June 18 had reached England. The principal features of the news have been already received by telegraph.

At Bombay freights were rather better.

From Melbourne we learn that ships, bearing in the aggregate over 153,000 ounces of gold, had sailed for England since the departure of the preceding mail.

The enmity at Berhampore had led Lord Canning to take upon himself the responsibility of the crisis. An order of the day had been issued, depriving the men of all legitimate ground of complaint. The Governor-General's order announces that every soldier who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the act for limiting the time of service in the army, which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged, and that in the meanwhile they shall continue to be subject to the mutiny act and the article of war.

The Calcutta mail of July 5 reached Aden on the 25th.

Every recruit in the Barrackpore depot had taken his discharge under the general order.

The 5th Europeans at Berhampore, with the exception of about forty, returned to their duty. The recusants were to be tried by court-martial.

The rebels in Nepaul had again appeared on the Oude and Gorrukpore frontiers, driven in by starvation. Twenty of them were killed.

Exchange on London, 2/ & 2/½.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The official journal of Bucharest published on the 20th ult. an ordnance founded on Art. 46 of the Convention of Paris of the 19th of August, 1858, ordering that all the privileges of monopoly hitherto possessed by certain classes of society shall cease from that day. Boyards of every rank, civil and military, and their eldest sons, as well as the hereditary nobility—in a word, all who, in virtue of their official position or privileges were exempt from taxation—will now have to pay like any other citizen or peasant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds had shown but slight fluctuations. The market was firm on the 5th, and Consols closed at 95¾@95¾ for money, and 95¾@95¾ for account.

Money was in active demand at 2½@3½ per cent for first-class securities.

The Bank of England Weekly Statement shows a further decrease of £102,284 in the bullion.

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Bar Silver at 5/2½; Mexican Dollars 5/3 nominal; American Eagles 76/3½.

The Daily News (City Article) says the Funds on Friday showed a more decided tendency to improvement, owing to the fine weather, the large arrivals of specie (nearly £8,000,000 in one week), and the tranquilizing assurances from France. After rising ¼@½ per cent, Consols left off about ¼@½ per cent higher than the day previous. The demand for Money continues active, both in the open market and at the Bank, and owing to the scarcity the leading discount houses have raised their allowance for Money on notice to ½@¾ per cent.

The Times (City Article) reports a very active demand for Money and increased firmness in the Foreign Exchanges.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: "There has been rather a quiet tone in the market this week, buyers acting cautiously, while importers have continued to supply the demand so very freely, that in instances to effect sales a slight reduction from last Friday's rates has been submitted to; the general character of the business in all useful descriptions, has however been that of steadiness, so that it is difficult to alter the quotations of American descriptions." Some authorities quote a decline of 1-16@⅛d. in some cases, on the commoner qualities, while for other descriptions prices are barely maintained. Sales of the week 46,200 bales, including 3,670 to speculators, and 5,300 for export. On Friday the market closed steadily with sales of about 7,000 bales, (1,500 speculation and export) at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8¼d.	7 3-16d.
Mobiles	7¾d.	7¼d.
Uplands	7¾d.	6 15-16d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 657,500 bales, including 502,910 American.

At Manchester, the market is generally quiet, but prices are steady and firm. The demand for INDIA GOODS is lassitude.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report continued dullness, with the weather, on the whole, favorable for the harvesting. Flour slow of sale at previous rates, viz: 26@27/ per Cental. Wheat very dull at a decline of 2d @3d., Western Red 7/4@9/; Western White 9/@9/6; a small lot new White Baltimore was offered at 12/6 but there was no buyer. Corn very dull; European is freely offered at rather easier rates; Mixed and Yellow 5/6@6/1; White 7/@7/3.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya, & Co., and others report more doing in Beef, but prices generally 2/6 lower, the stock being heavy and holders offering freely. Pork continues nominal in price: some very prime Albanys fetched 80/. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Lard rather more inquired for at 54/@56. Tallow in some speculative request at 56/, for Butcher's Association.

PRODUCE—ASHES quiet, at 27/@27/6 for Pots and 29/6 for Pearls. Sugar closes weak, at rather lower prices. Coffee quiet, but firm for good. Rice in fair demand, but prices for all grain descriptions 3d. @6d. lower. BARK—Sales of Maritime at 6/9, none now offering under 7/; Philadelphia, 5/9@6/6. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged; Linseed in moderate demand at 26/@29. ROSIN steady at 3/3@3/9 for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is held slightly during the week, but receded again; arrivals of the week, 1,900 bbls., at 34/@35/. TEA inactive, but unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co report the CORN market dull at hardly previous rates; White American WHEAT, 42@45; Red, 40@42; FLOUR, 20@25/. IRON steady; bills, £6 5/; Bars, £6 2/@£6 5/; Scotch Pig quiet at 52/6. SUGAR quiet, and prices rather in favor of buyers. COFFEE steady notwithstanding large supplies. HIDES—Public sales passed off with spirit, at ¼@¾d advance. LINSEED CAKES quiet. FISH OILS quiet: Sperm, £92@£95; Linseed quiet at 29/6. RICE inactive. SALTPETRE flat, and lower. TALLOW steady at 55, for P. Y. C. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 36/ for American. TEA quiet; common Congou 1/3½.

HAVRE MARKET.—No circular received.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: There is no particular change to notice in the market for American Securities. There has been a steady demand during the past week, and some considerable purchases of the United States 5 ⅌ cent Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cents, and Virginia 5 and 6 ⅌ cent Bonds for investment. With the exception of the Panama 7 ⅌ cent Sterling Bonds, which continue in great request, and are very scarce, the prices of Railroad Bonds are in a great measure nominal:

United States 6 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1868	97½@ 98½
United States 5 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1874	92½@ 93
Alabama 5 ⅌ cent Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1868, and 1872	92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent St. Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent S. Bonds	100 @102
Mississippi Univ. Bank 5 ⅌ cent Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio Sin ⅌ cent Stock, 1860	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent Bonds	80 @ 82
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1877	83 @ 84
South Carolina 5 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1866	85 @ 87
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent Bonds	div. 90 @ 92
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1886	84 @ 86
Virginia 5 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1886	84 @ 86
Boston 4½ ⅌ cent Stock and Bonds	89 @ 91
Montreal 6 ⅌ Cents, 1856-65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	80 @ 81
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent, 1875	78 @ 80
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	87 @ 88
Illinois do. Shares	div. 34 @ 35
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent, 1862	82 @ 84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @ 45
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cents, not convertible, 1883	83 @ 85
N. Y. Central 7s, convertible, 1864	92 @ 94
N. Y. Central Shares	62 @ 70
N. Y. and Erie 7 ⅌ cent 3d mortg. Bonds 1883	55 @ 58
N. Y. and Erie 7 ⅌ cent Shares	5 @ 9
Panama 7 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1859	101 @102
Panama 7 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1865	97 @ 99
Pennsylvania Central 6s, First Mortgage, 1880	89 @ 91

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia. | LONDON, Aug 5, 1859—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been very quiet this week. MONEY in demand at 2½@3 ⅌ cent ⅌annum on first-class securities. CONSOLS leave off 94⅞@95⅛ for money, 95⅛@95⅜ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5/2½. Mexican DOLLARS, 5/3 nominal. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76/3½. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 77/ nominal South American 74/3.

COCHINEAL steady; 83 bags sold. Teneriffe silvers 3/5@3/7, and Mexican blacks 3/9@4/10.

COCOA in good demand, and prices have advanced about 5 @6 ⅌ cwt. About 1,000 bags have been sold, Trinidad 55/@55/ for gray, 56/@58/6 for fair to mid. red, 60/@75/ for good and fine. Grenada at 45/@50/.

COFFEE steady, notwithstanding the large quantity brought forward. The sales reach 1,300 casks, 400 bbls. 600 bags Plantation Ceylon at 67/@69/ for low mid. small to low mid., 70/@73/ or mid., and 75/@76/6 for good mid. Native Ceylon has been in good demand, and desirable qualities have brought 1/@2/ higher rates: 5,000 bags have been sold at 56/@57/ for good ord. to good ord. bold, and 57/6@59/6 for fine and well picked; 291 cases, 66 bbls Telli-berry sold at 71/@75/6; 2,292 bags Costa Rica of good quality realized stiff rates—70/@75/6 for low mid., rather mixed, to mid. even; 56 casks Cuba sold at 73/ for colory dull, and 74/ for good colory; 2,800 bags Port-au Prince, being three-fourths of a floating cargo of St. Domingo, have been sold at 55/ for a near port, with insurance free of 10 ⅌ cent, and 4,000 bags good first Rio at 51/6 for a near port.

COPPER firm. Tough Cake and Tile £107 10/; best selected £110 10/; Sheathing 121/; Y. M. Sheathing 104.

CORN—The market is very dull at barely previous rates. The weather has been favorable for harvest operations. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 43/ on 68,347 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 42@45/; Red 40@42/ ⅌ qr.; Flour 27@28/ ⅌ bbl.

COTTON quiet, and sales for the week 1,000 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate. Sales for the week 46,200 bales; Middling Orleans 7 3-16d. ⅌ lb.

DRUGS.—71 cases Castor Oil, straw to fine second quality, nearly all sold at 5½d@6½d., being 1½d. dearer. 273 boxes Rhubarb sold at 2/7@2/9 for flat, 2/2@2/6 for round, and 1/10@1/5 for inferior wormy; 450 cases gum Olibanum mostly sold, drop 41/@46/6 for mid. to good, being about 1/@3/ cheaper; 253 bales Tin

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia. | LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5, 1859.

COTTON.—The market was dull at the commencement of the week, and rather lower prices were accepted, but the tone of feeling has slightly improved the last day or two, and there is scarcely any decline to quote on last Friday's quotations. In Manchester business has not been so brisk since Tuesday, and in some cases Yarns are lower. Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; Mobile, 7 1-16d.; Uplands, 6 15-16d. per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weeks arrivals consist of 4,262 barrels Flour from the United States, 5,162 quarters Wheat, 1,284 sacks Flour from France; 890 quarters Wheat from the Baltic; 50 barrels Flour from Holland; 465 quarters Wheat, 6,474 quarters Corn, 125 barrels Flour from the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 69,847 quarters at 43/, against 102,092 quarters at 45/ 5d. in the corresponding week of last year. The weather continues on the whole very favorable for harvest operations, and reaping is now quite general.

There is no alteration in the Corn trade, and most of the markets show a reduction in prices. A our market to-day the business done in WHEAT was of the most trifling character, at a decline of 2@3d ⅌ cental. FLOUR slow of sale at previous rates. INDIAN CORN very dull; the demand is limited, while Foreign is freely offered, and rather easier. Samples were shown to-day of a small parcel of fine new White Baltimore Wheat, but no sale was made, price asked being 12/6 ⅌ 100 lb. We quote: WHEAT—Red Chicago and Milwaukee, 7/@8/; Indiana, 8/@9/; White Western, 9/@9/6. FLOUR, 19/@22/3. INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow, 5/@5/1; White, 7/@7/3 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEEF in somewhat improved retail demand, the sales for the week being a few tierces. PORK steady, with a tolerably good inquiry. LARD in small request to sell, that a further decline of 2/6 ⅌ tierce has been submitted to.

PORK continues neglected and nominal. A small lot of Alburgas has brought 80/ ⅌ barrel, but this is no criterion of the market.

BACON very slow and unchanged in value.

LARD more inquired for the sales for the week reaching 100 tuns at 54/, for good refining quality; 55/ for fine.

TALLOW in very limited demand for consumption, but speculatively more active and rather cheaper. For "Brothers' Association" we give 55/ as nominal qu