

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Inauguration of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Organization of the National Legislature.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Interesting from Washington.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS—PUBLIC REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS—THE BUREAU OF LANDS, PENSIONS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS—SIR GORE OUSELEY'S MISSION—REPORTS OF ENGLAND TO MAINTAIN THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—TROUBLE ABOUT OUR TREATY WITH NEW GRANADA, ETC., ETC.

The weather here to-day was charming. Dense crowds were in the galleries and other parts of the Capitol, and the greetings between members and friends were pleasantly exciting.

The whole foreign diplomatic corps, with their families, attended at the Capitol to witness the opening ceremonies of Congress.

Capt. Meigs officially notified the Secretary of War to-day that the new Hall of Representatives was ready for occupancy.

The President's message was forwarded this afternoon by a special messenger to Philadelphia and New York. It was also sent to Richmond, but to no other point.

Gen. Bowman, of the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, was today nominated and confirmed as Superintendent of Public Printing.

There will be a special committee appointed in the House to investigate the entire printing accounts of the last Congress. There is fun ahead.

Private dispatches state that Senator Henderson will leave Texas on 14th inst., and come by steamship to New York.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

The falling off on this latter head, since the previous report, is more than six millions of acres, and the cash receipts have diminished in a still larger proportion. These facts are accounted for by the large grants made to railroads during the last Congress, the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act, and the additional lands placed at the disposal of the States under the new improvement act.

The annual reports of the departments, which will accompany the President's Message, are naturally looked forward to with great deal of interest. They furnish the data upon which our national system, and our improvement, and they afford at the same time the only reliable evidence of the material, social, financial and commercial progress of the country.

The General Land Office report, which I am rightly informed, show an aggregate of public lands disposed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1857, of a little over twenty-one millions of acres. Of this, the proportion granted to Alabama and Minnesota for railroad purposes, pursuant to the act of Congress, is about five millions. Of nearly thirteen millions of acres sold and located, it is calculated that about three-fourths were taken for actual settlement.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE MONEY MARKET REPORTED EASIER.

Increase of Bullion in the Banks of England and France.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

MORE EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

SIR GORE OUSELEY'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

Condition of the Unemployed in the United States and England.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

Critical Situation of Havlock at Lucknow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds opened this (Saturday) morning at the firm price of yesterday, and owing to continued investments of sums which the public are withdrawing from other channels, a further improvement subsequently took place. After regular hours a relapse was caused by the report of a slight decline in the morning, but the name of the establishment was unobtrusively mentioned in all quarters, nothing transpired up to the time of the closing of the market, and the morning was quiet, with the exception of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred. The fact of the bank's having sent a supply of securities to one of its northern branches in the morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred. The fact of the bank's having sent a supply of securities to one of its northern branches in the morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred.

There was an improved feeling in mercantile circles; but more failures had occurred, chiefly on the Continent. The banks of England and France were each gaining bullion rapidly.

Nothing later has been received from India. Generals Wilson and Havlock are to be raised to the dignity of Irish baronets—the former as Sir Archibald Wilson, of Delhi, and the latter as Sir Henry Havlock, of Lucknow.

The London Times says the Chairman of the India Company will propose to the directors a grant of £200 a year to General Neill's widow, in addition to the ordinary allowance. The Queen had granted permission to the widow in Paris, to be not less than £100 a year, and to assume the title of Lady Neill.

A despatch from Hamburg, of the 24th, says—A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, was announced here to-day, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks bank capital. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

Money was current at a probable funding of the Exchange bill.

The London News draws attention editorially to the friendly relations which President Buchanan is seeking to secure between Brazil and the United States, and the great advantages likely to accrue to the latter Power therefrom. The News asserts that a political as well as a commercial relationship is sought for.

In regard to the Mormon war the Times of the 24th ult. says—

The American public should really begin to reflect on the position in which their cheap standard of government puts them. Cheap government is a good thing, but even a cheap government may be dear in comparison with that which does for the money. Cheapness and dearness are relative attributes; they have relation to the quality of the article which is purchased. It is not the quality of the article which is purchased, but the quality of the money which is used to purchase it. It is not the quality of the article which is purchased, but the quality of the money which is used to purchase it.

The London Times, in a leader upon the activity in the slave trade, questions the policy of maintaining so expensive and ineffectual a preventive as the squadron employed on the African coast, and again advances the encouragement of free African labor as a more likely remedy.

The London Times has also an article on the riots made by workmen in New York and elsewhere, in which it infers that the recent cessation of the strike of the Atlantic cities is rapidly tending to similarity with that which prevails in Europe, and that the Northern seaboard States will probably have in their turn to struggle against many of the evils which England has had to battle with.

The Ottoman Porte had received very satisfactory assurances from the Powers formerly said to be bent on a union of the Principality.

It appears decided at last that Ferokh Khan has been recalled to Persia to fill a high post there, and that he will visit England before he takes his final departure for the East.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to Egypt is definitely laid aside, as Prince Jerome, at his advanced age, is unwilling that his son should leave France for any long period, unless from a strict call of duty.

The French government has applied to the Swiss to know the effect of the different laws on usury prevailing in the various cantons. It seems that the rate of interest is not higher in the cantons where there is no limit than in those where the old prohibition exists.

Prussia has just made a commercial treaty with Great Britain as regards the Ionian Islands in behalf of the Zollverein, by which the ships and subjects of the Zollverein are placed on a footing of reciprocity with those of England. This treaty was signed on the 11th by Baron Manteuffel and Lord Bunsfield.

The subject of union with the Zollverein has been again brought before the Diet of Mecklenburg at its present sitting, and has been again rejected through the opposition of the nobles.

From Russia we learn that Prince Gagarin, the Czar's Governor General of Kutais and Mingrelia had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

The works on the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier are suspended indefinitely on account of the opposition manifested by the landed proprietors.

The New Yorks that the Conference of Paris has been put off to the month of January.

A meeting of distillers took place in Paris on the 25th, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the government to raise the import duty on foreign spirits liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. A deputation of the distillers of the Nord were informed by the Minister of Commerce that the government would be guided by the result of a enquiry.

The Paris Monitor announces the appointment of M. Dupin as Procureur Imperial in the Court of Osmation. A despatch from Paris upon the subject says—M. Dupin was formerly President of the National Assembly. He was also one of the most notable adherents of the Orleans party, and his acceptance of office under the empire has caused great sensation in Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries were to assemble in Paris on the 26th ult. to exchange ratifications of the treaty relative to the new boundary of Bessarabia.

M. Fould, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London. His visit was supposed to have reference to the financial crisis, and the situation of the Bank, and it was also reported that he was to confer with Lord Palmerston in reference to the difficulties of the Danubian Principality.

The Emperor and Empress of France had returned to Paris.

The Courier du Bas Rhin asserts that the headquarters for an English recruiting establishment would be opened at Strasbourg on the 1st of December.

We have the following news from Italy—The effects of yesterday's earthquake are still incomplete, but continue to favor the government. Count Cavour had pronounced against the forced currency of bank notes.

The Genoese journals announce the death of the eminent naturalist, the Marquis Maximilian Spinola. Lisbon letters are to the 19th November. Yellow fever was still ravaging the city, the number of deaths being about eighty a day. The Cardinal Patriarch had died of the fever.

The latest details of the gunpowder explosion at Mayence report the recovery of twenty-eight dead bodies, and the number of wounded at many hundreds. Fifty-seven houses were completely destroyed, while there was not a house in the town which had not more or less suffered.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory in Huddersfield had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

In the English Court of Chancery a case of considerable importance to railroad shareholders had been decided. The preference shareholders in the Great Northern Railroad Company brought an action against the company, in which they maintained that preference stock carried a fixed rate of interest, to be paid in full before the ordinary shareholders could claim any dividend whatever. Judgment was given in favor of the preference shareholders. The litigation in the case was caused by the Bedford frauds.

It is stated that the British government, at the last moment, refused to enter into the pending agreement with Austria to use only the projected Austrian line in its telegraphic communication with India.

The screw steamer Angle-Saxon left Liverpool for Portland on the 26th of December.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE MONEY MARKET REPORTED EASIER.

Increase of Bullion in the Banks of England and France.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

MORE EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

SIR GORE OUSELEY'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

Condition of the Unemployed in the United States and England.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

Critical Situation of Havlock at Lucknow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds opened this (Saturday) morning at the firm price of yesterday, and owing to continued investments of sums which the public are withdrawing from other channels, a further improvement subsequently took place. After regular hours a relapse was caused by the report of a slight decline in the morning, but the name of the establishment was unobtrusively mentioned in all quarters, nothing transpired up to the time of the closing of the market, and the morning was quiet, with the exception of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred. The fact of the bank's having sent a supply of securities to one of its northern branches in the morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred.

There was an improved feeling in mercantile circles; but more failures had occurred, chiefly on the Continent. The banks of England and France were each gaining bullion rapidly.

Nothing later has been received from India. Generals Wilson and Havlock are to be raised to the dignity of Irish baronets—the former as Sir Archibald Wilson, of Delhi, and the latter as Sir Henry Havlock, of Lucknow.

The London Times says the Chairman of the India Company will propose to the directors a grant of £200 a year to General Neill's widow, in addition to the ordinary allowance. The Queen had granted permission to the widow in Paris, to be not less than £100 a year, and to assume the title of Lady Neill.

A despatch from Hamburg, of the 24th, says—A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, was announced here to-day, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks bank capital. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

Money was current at a probable funding of the Exchange bill.

The London News draws attention editorially to the friendly relations which President Buchanan is seeking to secure between Brazil and the United States, and the great advantages likely to accrue to the latter Power therefrom. The News asserts that a political as well as a commercial relationship is sought for.

In regard to the Mormon war the Times of the 24th ult. says—

The American public should really begin to reflect on the position in which their cheap standard of government puts them. Cheap government is a good thing, but even a cheap government may be dear in comparison with that which does for the money. Cheapness and dearness are relative attributes; they have relation to the quality of the article which is purchased. It is not the quality of the article which is purchased, but the quality of the money which is used to purchase it. It is not the quality of the article which is purchased, but the quality of the money which is used to purchase it.

The London Times, in a leader upon the activity in the slave trade, questions the policy of maintaining so expensive and ineffectual a preventive as the squadron employed on the African coast, and again advances the encouragement of free African labor as a more likely remedy.

The London Times has also an article on the riots made by workmen in New York and elsewhere, in which it infers that the recent cessation of the strike of the Atlantic cities is rapidly tending to similarity with that which prevails in Europe, and that the Northern seaboard States will probably have in their turn to struggle against many of the evils which England has had to battle with.

The Ottoman Porte had received very satisfactory assurances from the Powers formerly said to be bent on a union of the Principality.

It appears decided at last that Ferokh Khan has been recalled to Persia to fill a high post there, and that he will visit England before he takes his final departure for the East.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to Egypt is definitely laid aside, as Prince Jerome, at his advanced age, is unwilling that his son should leave France for any long period, unless from a strict call of duty.

The French government has applied to the Swiss to know the effect of the different laws on usury prevailing in the various cantons. It seems that the rate of interest is not higher in the cantons where there is no limit than in those where the old prohibition exists.

Prussia has just made a commercial treaty with Great Britain as regards the Ionian Islands in behalf of the Zollverein, by which the ships and subjects of the Zollverein are placed on a footing of reciprocity with those of England. This treaty was signed on the 11th by Baron Manteuffel and Lord Bunsfield.

The subject of union with the Zollverein has been again brought before the Diet of Mecklenburg at its present sitting, and has been again rejected through the opposition of the nobles.

From Russia we learn that Prince Gagarin, the Czar's Governor General of Kutais and Mingrelia had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

The works on the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier are suspended indefinitely on account of the opposition manifested by the landed proprietors.

The New Yorks that the Conference of Paris has been put off to the month of January.

A meeting of distillers took place in Paris on the 25th, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the government to raise the import duty on foreign spirits liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. A deputation of the distillers of the Nord were informed by the Minister of Commerce that the government would be guided by the result of a enquiry.

The Paris Monitor announces the appointment of M. Dupin as Procureur Imperial in the Court of Osmation. A despatch from Paris upon the subject says—M. Dupin was formerly President of the National Assembly. He was also one of the most notable adherents of the Orleans party, and his acceptance of office under the empire has caused great sensation in Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries were to assemble in Paris on the 26th ult. to exchange ratifications of the treaty relative to the new boundary of Bessarabia.

M. Fould, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London. His visit was supposed to have reference to the financial crisis, and the situation of the Bank, and it was also reported that he was to confer with Lord Palmerston in reference to the difficulties of the Danubian Principality.

The Emperor and Empress of France had returned to Paris.

The Courier du Bas Rhin asserts that the headquarters for an English recruiting establishment would be opened at Strasbourg on the 1st of December.

We have the following news from Italy—The effects of yesterday's earthquake are still incomplete, but continue to favor the government. Count Cavour had pronounced against the forced currency of bank notes.

The Genoese journals announce the death of the eminent naturalist, the Marquis Maximilian Spinola. Lisbon letters are to the 19th November. Yellow fever was still ravaging the city, the number of deaths being about eighty a day. The Cardinal Patriarch had died of the fever.

The latest details of the gunpowder explosion at Mayence report the recovery of twenty-eight dead bodies, and the number of wounded at many hundreds. Fifty-seven houses were completely destroyed, while there was not a house in the town which had not more or less suffered.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory in Huddersfield had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

In the English Court of Chancery a case of considerable importance to railroad shareholders had been decided. The preference shareholders in the Great Northern Railroad Company brought an action against the company, in which they maintained that preference stock carried a fixed rate of interest, to be paid in full before the ordinary shareholders could claim any dividend whatever. Judgment was given in favor of the preference shareholders. The litigation in the case was caused by the Bedford frauds.

It is stated that the British government, at the last moment, refused to enter into the pending agreement with Austria to use only the projected Austrian line in its telegraphic communication with India.

The screw steamer Angle-Saxon left Liverpool for Portland on the 26th of December.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE MONEY MARKET REPORTED EASIER.

Increase of Bullion in the Banks of England and France.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

MORE EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

SIR GORE OUSELEY'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

Condition of the Unemployed in the United States and England.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

Critical Situation of Havlock at Lucknow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds opened this (Saturday) morning at the firm price of yesterday, and owing to continued investments of sums which the public are withdrawing from other channels, a further improvement subsequently took place. After regular hours a relapse was caused by the report of a slight decline in the morning, but the name of the establishment was unobtrusively mentioned in all quarters, nothing transpired up to the time of the closing of the market, and the morning was quiet, with the exception of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred. The fact of the bank's having sent a supply of securities to one of its northern branches in the morning was cited in confirmation of some new alarm having arisen, but the remittance was merely such as to justify the statement, the London agents of the bank in question being without the slightest intimation of any difficulty having occurred.

There was an improved feeling in mercantile circles; but more failures had occurred, chiefly on the Continent. The banks of England and France were each gaining bullion rapidly.

Nothing later has been received from India. Generals Wilson and Havlock are to be raised to the dignity of Irish baronets—the former as Sir Archibald Wilson, of Delhi, and the latter as Sir Henry Havlock, of Lucknow.

The London Times says the Chairman of the India Company will propose to the directors a grant of £200 a year to General Neill's widow, in addition to the ordinary allowance. The Queen had granted permission to the widow in Paris, to be not less than £100 a year, and to assume the title of Lady Neill.

A despatch from Hamburg, of the 24th, says—A new institution, intended to relieve commercial distress, was announced here to-day, called the Discount Guarantee Society, with ten million marks bank capital. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

Money was current at a probable funding of the Exchange bill.

The London News draws attention editorially to the friendly relations which President