no, took the left of the faird, followed the direction eriver, and took or killed the goamy, whom we bed diged from the town. Marshal Medhanon was able to some balls smoon them on the road to Lodi, he have an hearing the canonsade, marched on Coloquio. The sance of the chemy was very vigorous. They save times attisted with the bayonet. In one of their of the movements the eagle of the fhirty third regiment for a moment in dazer, but it was bravely defend. The loss of the enemy is very considerable; the sand the ground near the tewn an accovered with their; 1,200 of their wounded have been carried to our shaces, and we have taken from \$80 to 000 prisoners, one cacono. Our loss amount to 943 mas, killed or need; but as in all the preceding combust, the officers in large woperston. Generals Bazzles and Goze have received contusions; the colonel of the \$1-18\$ Zouaves seen killed, and the colonel and fluttenant chonel of hirty third regiment wounded. In all there are thireflowers killed, and offly six wounded. I have the of leases, the proportions made by the generals of dias, and approved by me. I beg your Majessy to treat less torps with your usual kindness. I particularly mined Colonel and selence, no point of the staff, produced the company of the constant flow of the constant for offloor of the Legion of Honor; in the Sanhand, where avenue ment I have already exted; and M Franchett, sub offloor of the First Afribaces in the Randual of the Barketual Direction.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH POLICY.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH POLICY.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH POLICY.

ROSSUTH'S PILGRIMASS—THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HUMOARY, ETC., ETC.

From the London Times, June 20.]

R is announced that M Kossath has left England with a French pas port, given him by superior orders, and that he will be employed at case in acting on the Hangarian regiments in the Austrian service, and, if possible, producing a revolt in Hungary itself. At the same time we ecoive a proclamation from General Klapks, published at the French headquarters. The meaning of these proceedings is not control. The Austrian army is to be attacked seyend the hunts of Pluty. The were it to be carried into the other hercoitony dominuous of Francis Joseph, not. in leed, by a French army—at least for the precent—but by a resolutionary propaganda, supported by the schole strength of the French, and perhaps the Russian, Court. It would be needed to affect unconcer not this new development of Franco Russian policy. The convequences may be of the reverse restet, inventioned.

Venice inder some system which should save the set of Vennas. But when we find an aggressive Powering it in hand to redress by war the wrongs of oppulation to the own, a singerous principle is being establed in Europe. No potentate can present to confine the fits of a war which has noce broken out; no general end in deadly struggle can afford to disregard any ass of success. The discontent of Hungary with Australia rule is too great a temptation for a commander on banks of the Minon to resist. Moreover, the "understing with Russia" has a declaive tendency to encourted a diversion. So it happens that within a fortuit of the first victory on Lombard ground Louis Nation is employing Hungarian refugees to revolutionize a sast province of his enemy.

The effect on the English people of this new move will, course, be small. This country has determined on a cold materiality, and a government would no more be alied to go to war to keep the Austrians in Hungary than corp them in Huly; but several considerations arise in the which are not unworthy of notice. In the first we, the direct call to insurrection is the central and term provinces of the empire must have its effect on the mass, who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What inner the change of similary in England the menace of in provinces of the empire must ask who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What increases, who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What increases the means of the excited the means of a may have on the Prussian Regent remains to be

Germans, who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What influence the change of simistry in England the menace of
Russia may have on the Prussian Regent remains to be
seen; they may rouse him by predently to preseve the
peace, or they may rouse him to gratify his subjects and
the minor States by an active participation in the war.
Within the last lew days the Prussian army has been mobilized; everything, it is faid, is ready for the transport, of troops through Saxony and Bavaria.
and, however much the not id may count on the slavmest and
tresolution of Germans, it cannot be denied that the present
aspect of things is treatening. Hitherto, however, Prussia
has wanted a pretext for entering into the lists. The war
has not spread to the Germans Confederation; and the
Freuch Emperor has made the most carnest and repeated
protestations that his views are limited to Italy, and that
Germany has nothing to fear for her interests or honor.
Moreover, the port of Rrieste has not even been blockacce, and the whole commercial marine of Austria may
he safely in its barbor under the protection of the German
Brud. But if Kossath and Kiapita be seriously commissioned to kindle the flame of revoit in a remote province
of Austria, the Germans may have trat casus belif
which the more betheaded among them desire. It is
beyond a doubt that the preservation of general peace will
be made much more official by such an extension of
Louse Napoleon's programme.

be made much more difficult by such an extension of Louis Napoleon's programmer.

What the French Emperor proposes to himself must for a time remain a secret. Most probably his views for the present are confined to weakening the Austrian generals by promoting disaffection among the Hongarian regiments. But we may be sure that two such man as Kossuch and Klapka will not couline themselves to working for Italian independence. Their objects is not to weaken the garrisons of Verona or Maotta, but to raise a revoit in Hungary, now nearly denuded of Austrian troops. The French Emperor must be a ware of this, and it is certainly strange to order in league with revolutionists and republicans against the model despotism of the Contionst. Should be perset in the scheme which the proclamation of Ktapka and H. Kessuth's departure from England indicate, it will be a sign that he is ready to wade into the deepest waters of European commotion.

DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

[Translated from the Augemente Zeitung of Aughsburg for the New Your Berado.]

COUNT CAVOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OP MINISTERS TO COUNT DE FORNI, MINISTER AT MODERA.

MODENA.

The undersigned, President of the Council, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sardina, has the bonor to inform his Excellency Count de Forni, Secret Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Highness the Duke of Modena, of the reception of the despatch he seat him on the 2d inst., and he thinks it his duty to address him the following answer:—

blowing answer:— Pleament, attacked by a strong Austrian army, fights sith the whole strength of the ration for the defence of its

Plosmont, attacked by a strong Austrian army, fights with the whole strength of the nation for the defence of its ewn territory.

The Buchy of Modena is chained to Austria by virtue of a treaty which leaves Austria completely at liberty to compy its territory according to her good pleasure, and its possitions and fortreases, for defensive as well as for oftensive operations.

Instead of denouncing a treaty which is not only contrary to the general treaties, but also constitutes the most nerious and the most threatening danger for the States of his Majesty the King of Sarduins, who in tha manner finds himself on all sides surrounded by the forces of his enemy, the government of Este thought proper, notwithstanding the public and solemn protest of the royal government integrally to maintain that treaty; moreover, to protend recently in a diplomatio communication that it agreed entirely with the sovering rights of every independent State.

But the government of Este did not confine itself in maintaining that appreciation; or late it has allowed its territory to be occupied by Austrian troops, which from that probably the propersion of the weight of which will be appreciated as is proper by every impartial judge, the undersigned has the honor to declare to his Excellency Court Forni, in the name of his Majesty the King of Sarduin, that the government of the King considers itself as belog in a state of war with the government of the Imperial High-ness the Dake of Modena, has tast the honor to assers his Excellency Count Forni or insidating table.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Highness the Dake of Modena, has tast the honor to receive, on the evening of the 13 the sole which his propersion of the Counter of the Counter of the Majesty the King of Sarduin, on the forming and Simpter of Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Highness the Dake of Modena, has tast of war with the counter of the Majesty the King of the Majesty

territory to support that royal commissary.

Tuesan troops, which is the mean time had placed themsolves under the Sardinian dictatorably, were called to
supportes any movement in favor of legality. The Sardinian
an troops afterwards deficitly occupied the country, and
in the Piedmontese Gondre of the 2d of May, the official
builcth of the war, No. 3, under date of April 30,
declared that those toops were sent against a
column of troops of Este which threatened
those populations, and that it had been done because the
King's government considered itself as being in a state of
war with the Duke of solena.

Having conscience before God and mon that we have
never given to the Sardinian government any legitimate
protect to justify it in considering itself as being in a
state of war with us, we have, after having stated the
unfairness of that conduct, to point out also that it is conteary to all ansages which have in similar cases been consecrated by the right of nations.

In fact, the relations between our government
and that of the King still extend as formarrly; the
Minister Piemptoentairsy of Sardinia had not ceased to be
accredited at our court; commercial, postal and tele
graphic conventions continued to be observed by both
parities; peace was therefore not interrupted in any way,
and there was not the least state of war when the government of the King of Sardinia sent his commissaries and
troops into the Ferritory of Esite. Notwithstanding all
that, we received to apply once more to the government of
his Majesty to warm it to declare if it took upon itself the
responsibility of acts of that kind, or if it declined it.

The answer was that it was ready to assume the full responsibility of itselfebrathment accellancial.

In presence of no flagrant an attempt on the right of nations, in presence of the armed invasion, in open peace,
of a territory belonging to us by right of inheritance and
by virtue of treatlies, we see durselves forced for ourselves, for our faithful subjects, sa well as for those

TO THE LIBERATORS OF ITALY. TO THIS LIBERATORS OF ITALY.
The French Committee in Paris for the affairs of Italy have issued addresses, through M. Havin, the political director of the Sichele, to the three leaders in the Italian struggie, viz.—General Garibaldi, General Ulioa and M. Cavour. They, perhaps, complete the proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the French people, and are as follows:—

GENERAL—You have comprehended that a nation which where to become independent and free ought to begin by helping itself. At the moment when our soldiers, worthy of their predecessors, gained at Montebello the first victory in the holy war, which must not end until Venice is set free, you boildy penetrated into the Lombard territory—you called on your Italian brothers to shake off the infamous yoke of Austria; and the successes of Varese, Maitata and Come marked each of your steps. Permit us to offer a sword of hour to the giorious Isalian volunteers symbolized in the person of the chief who guides them with so much courage and skill. You and your companions represent particularly the resurrection of Italy by Italy. It is on that ground that we pray you to accept the homage corferred by thousands of subscribers. It will prove to the brave who follow your flag that in France they know not only how to fight but how to admire and honor those who raise themselves by patriotism, devo admess, and abnogation. The dash and bravery of the Italian volunteers reminds us of the great days of our revolution.

TO GENERAL ULLOA.

they know no cally now to got out now to actimize and honor those who raise themseives by patriotism, dovo ed ness, and abnegation. The dash and bravery of the Italian volunteers reminds us of the great days of our revolution. HAVIN.

TO GENERAL ULLOA.

GENERAL—Yon, with the great Manin, defended to the last hour Italian nationality which had taken refuge its Venice. When Piedmont again raised with a courageous hand the flag of that nationality, you cause more grasped the sword of Maighera, and rushed forward at the dirac call to the holy war. The band which contended in the Adriatic with so much vigor and constancy, readers to day new and great services to the cause of Italian independence. You are organizing to day—you will conquer to morrow side by side with the soldiers of France. Thousands of volunteers from all parts of Central Italy have railled with enthusiasm to your herote name. Tasse volunteers will, doublees, prove themselves to be worshy rivals of those who cover themselves with glory under the orders of your brother in arms—General Garibaldi. We pray you, General, to accept the arm which is offered to you by the numerous adherents to the substruction open de by the Siècle for the Italian volunteers. May it bear good fortune to the chiefs and soldiers! It is a great happiness to me to be charged to present you this remarkable proof of the esteem and sympathy of my fellow attitions, and you will not doubt of the pleasure! I feel at secing the sentiments which I bear you participated by thousand of subscribers.

M. Its Ministre—The intervention of France in favor of Italy is about to procure the deliverance of this noble mother of modern civilization. The labor of national independence being accomplished, your name will be enrolled among those of the ment illustrious benefactors of your heroic country.

Happy are the governments—happy the nations that have Ministers like you.

You have prepared, with an able and courageous perseverance, the alliance, herefort in dissoluble, which now enables lasty to

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

[From the Paris Patric of June 4.]

The Ministers of the Porte, badly advised, and doubtless only seeking to gain time, do not appear disponed to put an end to the preactious state of the Principalities, and to satisfy the wishes expressed by the conference of Paris as regarded the recognition of Prince Couzs. Fast Pacha has just addressed to the Turkish representatives at the Courts of London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Turin, a note which differs from the nen-official communications made by the Porte to the representatives of these Powers at Constantinopie. The conditions put forth in this note are such as will require a further examination on the part of the Powers. The object of the Porte is evidently to protract the decision as long as possible.

VERONA, June 21, 1859.

Komuth has embarked here this morning for Genoa. Letters from Rome to the 18th instant announce that

days 80,000 Austrians with 6,000 horses and twelve batte ries have passed through Monte Chiaro. On the 17th iest, the allied army of Haly made a for-

An official bulletin published to-day says:—

According to the advices from Brescia to the 18th inst.,
the Sardinian army preserves its positions before Brescia
at Rezesto and Oastenedole. The French army occupie

Sa'o towards Deservano, but, meeting the enemy in con-niderable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artiller's a lenced it. Burne, June 21, 1859.

The news that a French corps d'armée has arrived in the

General Garibaldi's officers, which was stationed in the Valteline. Garibaldi has at present pushed his outposts as far as Balladore, in the direction of Bordio, which is oc-

side-de camp to the King, has left for Berlin, charged with

artillery into the pass. They have also made entrenchments at Nanders. A French corps d'armée of 3,000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position. Some of Garibaldi's officers are organizing a free corps in

The Patric publishes the King of Sardinia's speech to the commissioners from Bologna. His Majesty refused the military dictatorship offered him, and will disapprove

The Moniteur contains the following:-

It is aunounced that the Austrians, who, in great force, occupied strong positions at Lonato Castiglione and Monte Chiefo, which they had fortified themselves with care by structing numerous batteries, have abandoned all there

Consols for account 92% a 92% a 92%.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Policy.

The following is a complete list of the new Cabin gether with some minor apprintments:—

First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Palmerston. Foreign Office. Lord John Russell. Lord Chancellor Lord Compbell. President of the Council. Lord Granville. Privy Seal. Duke of Argyll. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hr. Gladscone. Secretary of the Colonies. Duke of Newcastle. Home Secretary. Sir G. C. Lowis. Secretary for India Sir G. C. Lowis. Sir G. C. Lowis. Secretary at War. Mir. Since Horbert Board of Trade. Mr. James Wilson. Lord advocate of Soutland. Mr. James Wilson. Lord advocate of Soutland. Mr. Monorieff. Postmaster General. Lord Eigin. Poor Law Board. Mr. Miner Gibson. Duchy of Lancaster. Sir George Grey. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Earl of Carlisle. Attorney General. Sir R. Bethell.

Poor Law Board Mr. Müher Gibson.
Duchy of Lancaster Sir George Grey.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Earl of Carlissle.
Attorney General Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor General Sir H. Keating.
Attorney General for Ireland. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Densy.
Secretary of the Admiralty. Lord C. Paget.
Under Secretary for Foreign
Affairs.
Lord Wodehouse.
Lord wodehouse.
Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Cogan.
Mr. Hugessen.
Sccretaries to the Treasury. Mr. F. Peel.
Mr. F. Peel.
Mr. Cardwell.
Under Secretary for the Home
Department. Mr. Cardwell.
Under Secretary for India Mr. Thomas Baring.
Under Secretary of War. Lord Ripoo.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Whitbread.
Junge Advocate General Mr. Headlam.
Secretary of the Poor Law
Board Mr. Gilpin.
Vice Precident of the Privy
Connect for Edward. Mr. Lowe.

Secretary of the Poor Law
Board Mr. Gilpin.
Vice President of the Privy
Connell for Education. Mr. Lowe.
Lord Steward Lord St. Germans.
Master of the Borse. Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Borse. Backbounds. Earl of Besaborough.
Mistrees of the Robes. Duchess of Sutherisad.
The legal appointments are stated to be Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to be Chief Justice of England, with a peer-age; Str W. Erle or Lord Cranworth, Chief of the Common Pleas; Mr. Justice Willes transferred to the Queen's Bench; and Sir H. Keating appointed to the vacancy in the Common Pleas

tien Cockourn to be Chief Justice of England, with a peerspe; Sir W. Erle or Lord Cramworth, Chief of the Common
Pleas: Mr. Justice Willes transferred to the Queen's Bench,
and Sir H. Keating appointed to the vacancy in the Common Pleas

VIEWS OF THE NEW MINISTERS.

Lord John Russel, the new Foreign Secretary, has issued
an address to the electors of London, the pith of which
is contained in the two following paragraphs:—

The grave responsibility which I have incurred by accepting the appointment of Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs in the present critical state of Europe can only be
igntened by the vary general assent of the nation to the
course of honerable neutrality which her Majosty's actisers are determined to pursue.

The question of further amendments in the laws regulating the representation of the people in Parliament will
be undertaken with a view to strengthen our instantions
and place them on a broader and stronger foundation.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 21st, given to commemorate the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, his Lordship, in replying to the toast of "the House of Commons," made
the following brief reference to the war question:—He said that he could heartily respond to the wish that this
country might remain at peace. Hunayot with any selfatvice that the policy of neutrality had been acapted by the
general assent of the country; neither was it merely in order to assen of the country; neither was it merely in order to assen see expenditure, though that was a great public
object; nor was it even unrely to save life, though that
was a great and humane object. His belief was that
peace was more likely to be restored to the world when
we refrained from entering into hostilities, and waited for
the time. When constanting passions having somewhat
calmed down, the voice of reason recommending terms
to which all parties and all belligerents might honerably
consent would be listened to with respect.

The Hon. Sidney Her

when the late Sir William Molesworth entered the Cabine' of Lard Aberdeen. Sir William Molesworth never to my knowledge compremised his willian independence; yot these apprehenrions were. I think, not justified by the aubecquent course of events. But all experience, by no means excepting that of the late government, seems to show that Cabinets cannot in the present state of thism be constituted without including some, and parhaps wide, differences of opinion, even upon questions of high import. The real amount of these differences cannot be tested by mere reference to anterior and abstract declarations; but only in the practical application of principles, under the weight of responsibility for the conduct of afairs. I may, perhaps, venture to add, that among the faults which have at any time been found in me, has never been that of an undue subserviency to the opinions of others.

Mr. Cardwell, to whose re election there is no sign of opposition, has issued the following address to the electors of Oxford:—I have accepted the office of Secretary for Iroland, and have consequently vacaded the sest to which, by your favor, I was so recently elected. The new at ministration is formed upon the principles which obtained for me your support, and I trust you will approve my having joined it. The office I am called u one to discharge afford; peculiar opportunities for giving effect to those sentiments of civil and religious liberty which I have always conscientiously entertained, and to which you are steadfastly attached. I need not occupy you wish the repetition in a lengthened address, of my opinions upon the leading

on closing the third session of the fifth Parliament the King addressed the Chambers as follows:—

On closing the third session of the fifth Parliament the King addressed the Chambers as follows:—

Genetized the country with useful laws. Pwenty five years have revolved in the course of this Parliament in endowing the country with useful laws. Pwenty five years have revolved in the course of this Parliament since my arrival in Greece. I resolved to appear in person among you, in order that at the moment of taking leave of you I may repeat my thanks to the representatives of the nation, and through them to my well belowed people, for the sentiments of devotion and fidelity which they manifested on the solemn day when the jubiles of this quarter of a century was celebrated. Daring that period of time, having completely devoted myself to Greece, I identified myself with her feelings, her wants and her interests, and for her I have never receded, nor will I recude before any sacrifice. In this interval I have happly seen Greece march rapidly in the path of intellectual and canterial progrees. Every time the country has been engaged in officialities they have been overcome, thanks to the love and confidence which unto the overeign and the people, and which are the best guarantees of her prosperity for the fature. Let this bond of mutual confidence remain indissoluble during the present complications in Europe, during which my government follows the line of conduct traced to it by the countries of the Powers who have particularly contributed to establish the independence of Greece. My government will ever proceed in the country. I, for my own part, they or to happiness but that of Greece. In declaring the third session of the fifth Legislature closed I invoke the blessing of the similarly on you and on direces.

The Red Sea Telegraph.

[Aden correspondence of the London Times, May 31.]

Your Majesty's possessions at Aden are in telegraphic communication with Egypt. Such was the first deepa'ch transmitted to Sucz through the Red Sea telegraph by Brigatier Coghian, the political resident at Aden, to be forwarded to our beloved Queen. The message was sent at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 23th ult., and its reception at Sucz was acknowledged in five minutes. At that hour the Imperatiz, tollowed by the imperator and her Maje ty's ship Cyclops, came to anchor in the inlet on the south side of the pennsula, which is henceforth to be styled "Tolegraph Bay," and a royal satute from the adjoining fort on Ras Marbat announced the success of the enterprise. The imperator steamed out of the Sucz roads on the 6th inst., having landed the end of the cable two days before, and Casseir was reached in forty-eight 'hours, do accident whatever having delayed the process of paying out. For a portion of one night the vessel was annoored by the cable to allow of the Jubil Straits being passed at day, light, and though the wind blew fresh from the northwest hereable stood the strain perfectly well. The greatest the cable stood the strain perfectly well. The greatest capth in this section is supposed not to exceed 350 fathoms. During the paying out constant communication was maintained with the shore, and the Imperator was thus kept an fair of all public news as it was known at Alexanoria. Nothing rould work more satisfactorily than the paying out machinery. Ena principle of this machinery differs entirely from that used on the Atisunchine; but as it is the invention of Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the contractors, it would be hardly fair to give a detailed description of it. Suffice it to say that it is perfectly simple, is under complete control, and though not absolutely self-acting, requires nothing more than the supervision of an ordinary mechanic to regulate the break.

On arriving at Cosseir nothine was lost in establishing the shore concen

the Magenta, in honor of the late battle.

The news of the victory of Magenta was received with extraordinary enthusiasm at Marseilles. Nothing ease was talked of, and in the evening the clob houses and the Grant theatre was illuminated. In the beaute the national sir of "Queen Hortense" was executed twoe, amidat the acciamations of the auditory. At Ax also the news was received with delight; all the hotels were decked out with flage, and in the evening the city was illuminated an immense boofire was lightly lear the statue of King Rone, dreworks were let off, and groups paraded the streets beating drums and tambourines and singing patriolic stogs. At Montpolier the news was greeted with the most decided demonstrations of joy, such as illuminations, &c., and the same was the case throughout all the southern departments.

The effices of the Military Intendance in the rue Cherchi Midi, Paris, are crowded every day by a number of young

The effices of the Military Intendance in the rue Cherchi Midi, Paris, are crowded every day by a number of young men, most of them having already served, and now come to re enlist. They each immediately receive 1,000 francs, and a similar num is placed in their name in the Military Savings Bank, which they or their heirs will receive at the expiration of their term of service.

The Paris correspondent of the London Specialor makes the following extraordinary statement:—I have little fear of being contradicted when I state that Prussia has consented to aid Austria in preserving her possessions in Londoardy. Prussia will uphoid the treates of 1815 with all her power. This news, known to a few, is perhaps the reason for the continued declins.

The London Weekly Register asserts that the original French efficial telegraphic despatch announcing the battle of Magenta, describes it "as a great victory very dearly purchased," but that the three last words were expunged before it was made public.

The Piedmentese Gazette publishes the seventy sixth and seventy-seventh bulistins, already anticipated by telegraph. It also publishes various documents—an address, cated the 30th uit., from the municipality of Sondrio, the capital of the Valtelline, to the Sardmian Commissioner from the municipality of wary much in need; a proclamation issued by the municipality of Gono, dated the 28th uit.; and an address to the Sardmian Commissioner from the municipality of Lecco. In all these the government of Victor Emanuel is proclaimed, as being in accordance with the unanimous wholes of the population.

Service among the control proposed counters of the protection of the control produced counters of the control protection of the control produced counters of the control protection of the control prote

small profit on the importation of gold from the Uni States.

The English funds opened this morning at the depres quotations of yesterday, but there was subsequer as improvement. The first bargains in compole were 92 to 36, whence there was an advance to 92% partial relapse then occurred, but the final price 1924 to 36.

The occurate from Germany continue to show great content but they were a first acres of the secondary from Germany continue to show great content but they were a first acres of the secondary from Germany continues to show great content but they were a first acres of the secondary for the secondary fo

partial relapse then occurred, but the final price was 22% to 1%.
The accounts from Germany continue to show great excitement, but there was no fresh new of importance, and although another large built is expected almost immediately, and although another large built is expected almost immediately another of came; it will prove decisine, and hatten the negligible of page.

Bull proved electine, and hatten the new loss, 23% to 32; India boads, 10s to 5s, discount, and Exchequer bills, 23s, to 25s, premium.

In foreign stocks the principal feature has been a recovery in Turkish six per cents, the old improving to 72 s, 44, and the new to 59 a 51. Other descriptions were rather dull. Brayllian four and a half per cents, 18% were negotiasted at 91%; Grenada deferred, 5; Mexican, for the account, 18% and 18; Peruvian four and a half per cents, for the account, 34; Portuguese, for the account, 34% and 3; Russian Sve per cents, 105%; Sardinian, for the account, 25%, Turkish six per cents, 13%; for the account, 72%, 74, 72 and 73%; new loan, for the account, 26% and 41%; deered, 29%; Turkish six per cents, 13%; for the account, 72%, 74, 72 and 73%; new loan, for the account, 20% and 41%; deered and 41%;

arising from repurchases by former sellers, and most of the leading British stocks closed & to & per cent higher than yesterday. In colonial descriptions there was an advance in Great Western of Canada, Grand Truck, and several Indian guaranteed lines, and a decline in Suffalo and Lake Huron. There was no movement of importance in foreign share, almost the only cauge being a fractional rise in Lombardo Venetian. American sociarities and joint stock banks closed without material variation. Canada government debentures were figure. In miscellancous descriptions Red Sea Telegraph have improved to 130 a 30 cms. Paris Sourse, June 21—2 o'clock.

TARIS SOURSE, June 21—2 o'clock.

The market was beavy at the opening, but after wards improved a little. Tarces have been done at 625. 5c., and are now at 625. 25c. to 600ft. O'cleus, 1,207f. bee. to 1,212f. 56c. Lyons, 816f. to 82'f. Newthern, 920f. to 022f. 50c. Eastern, 800f. to 602f. 50c.

The following are the last quotations:—4½ per cents, 22; ditto end month, 92; 3 p.s. cents, 62 25; dute account. 632 56; Credit Foncier, 630; Piedmontese (6), 82%; Ruman, 81; Home dobt, 40.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Do. do. do. 1889.... 102 409

Decreased the continuing to report decreasing exports, it is quite probable that this decrease will be much larger, and that later in the year the stock in this country will be reduced to a very low liques.

The sugar market continues to improve, and it is now almost the only staple article of our more than it is now almost the only staple article of our more than the heart of the large American firm of Mesers. Fraser & Co., of Charleston and New York, bad to succumb, as reported per the steamer Asia, will not, we are glad to bear, cause any hositation even of a temporary character with the firm here, us it is in possession of ample property, chefly in cotton, to meet all its liabilities. Their operations in cotton have been conservative in the late panic. It is the belief in the strength of the Liverpool d'un that has caused the rumors from America to have had a limited influence upon

14,000 6,000 25,322 29.737 25,322 20,000 Total since last Thursday 55,059