

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(From the European Times.) An official announcement was this day published on the London Stock Exchange that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is prepared to receive tenders for a new loan of £5,000,000, the biddings to be entirely in Consols. The following are the conditions:—For every £100, three per cent. interest will be paid, to commence from the 5th January, 1856. Payments as follows: May 22d, £10 per cent.; June 12, £20; June 28, £20; July 24, £20; August 28, £10; and September 18, £20 per cent. For each instalment after the deposit, a proportionate amount of stock will be created for the contributors at the same time with that due on payment of the last instalment. No discount will be allowed for prompt payment. Scrip will be issued by the Bank in the usual manner. The Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer will give any further information capitalists may require, at the Treasury at five p. m. on Tuesday next, the 13th instant. The biddings to be made at the Treasury at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 10th instant.

The money market, though manifesting a decidedly easier aspect, continues tight, and rates have varied at the discount house from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent., but above 6 per cent. has been the general quotation. This circumstance may be traced to the fact that yesterday the settlement in consols takes place, and it was anticipated that heavy loans would be wanted and would command high rates. The minimum of the Bank of England continues at 6 per cent., and with a stock of bullion decreasing weekly, a considerable period of time may elapse, before the directors find themselves in a position to announce a reduction in the rates. For commercial purposes, the demand for money has not been greater than previously, but the rates are firmer, being influenced by the demand on the Stock Exchange. On the whole, perhaps the clearest description that can be given of the actual state of the market is, that it is in a state of mixed expectation and tension, with a leaning towards improvement, which is temporarily counteracted by the uncertainty which still prevails as to the financial operations contemplated by the Government.

From the various Grain markets of the United Kingdom, the advices report an improving tendency in the Wheat trade, and in many instances, an advance of 1s to 1s 1/2 per quarter has been established. From abroad, the accounts are similar in character, and exceedingly limited shipments of any kind of Grain appear to be in progress to this country at present from any quarter of the globe. In Liverpool, a further slight advance has been established on both Wheat and Flour, say of 1d to 2d per bushel on the former, and 6d to 1s per barrel and sack on the latter, with a tolerably fair amount of business doing thereat. Indian Corn has had rather a better inquiry for shipment to Ireland, and all descriptions must be noted fully 6d dearer. Oats firmer, and Oatmeal 6d per load better.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—A committee from both Chambers waited upon the King of the Belgians on the 6th, at the Palace of Leeken, to invite his Majesty to attend a banquet which the Chambers had decided on offering to the King and Royal Family on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of his Majesty. The Prince de Ligne was spokesman on the occasion, and his Majesty graciously accepted the invitation. We have steered with great good fortune, observed his Majesty, through the difficulties of birth and growth, and owe it to our own prudence and love of order, that we have arrived at vigorous manhood, prosperous at home and duly respected abroad. It is a source of heartfelt gratification and pride to me, that my efforts to guide the national vehicle in the right path have met with public approbation. Such approbation is the happiest reward and consolation of monarchs. I am waxing old, observed the King, with a smile, but I trust that my hand is still sufficiently steady to remove all chances of an upset (pour ne pas vous ennuier).

A second navy estimate, issued on the 6th instant, shows a reduction in the branch of more than three millions, in consequence of the peace.

A FASHIONABLE AUCTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

—An exceedingly curious illustration of the life and doings of a wealthy pacha has lately been exhibited in the case of Halil Pacha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, who died at a good old age, leaving an immense fortune, and a sale of his effects is now in progress. The deceased pacha was originally a slave, but rose to the highest honours and emoluments, and seems to have been more fortunate than many of his contemporaries in escaping the bowstring. The sale takes place in a comparatively modern residence on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, built close to the edge of the water, like most of the Turkish palaces, and it attracts a large number of pachas and others anxious to possess themselves of a portion of the valuable diamonds, jewellery, curiosities, &c. The quantity of diamonds exhibited is something marvellous, and they are of great intrinsic value; whilst the luxury of the apartments, gilded and furnished in the modern French style, with a large central billiard-room and billiard table in it, evinces more European tastes than one would expect to see here. Hundreds of Turks, Armenians, and Jews, are squatted on the floor of the billiard-room, smoking their pipes, and bidding against each other. In the drawing-room, which opens with folding doors off the billiard-room, are seated many pachas and dignitaries of rank, with their favorite chebouis, the things for sale being handed round to them. The presiding genius seems to be the family priest, squatted on a dais at one end of the billiard-room, and the auctioneer, a venerable though active Turk, with a long beard—capers about, making occasional jokes—which have an evident effect even on the solemn faces around him. The sale has lasted many weeks, and will continue some time longer. The proceeds, I believe, are to be divided amongst the late Halil Pacha's acknowledged children, with subsidies to his numerous other progeny, and establishment of ladies, who occupy another house he possessed on the adjoining heights; but, of course, none of them were visible at the sale. If one may judge from the luxurious habits of many pachas, the state they keep up, and their retinue of horses, servants, &c., together with the anxiety evinced at this sale to possess themselves of valuable diamonds, jewellery, &c., there must be a great deal of wealth and spare money amongst them—how acquired, it is difficult to say. Halil Pacha lived in the flourishing days of the Turkish empire—when a pacha possessed great power so long as he did not become an object of envy to his sovereign.—Constantinople Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

A despatch from Warsaw, of the 6th, announces that the state of the Empress Dowager of Russia is getting worse.

The new enlistment regulations have been issued by the Horse Guards; the cavalry regiments not to be less than 5 feet 7 inches; in the line not to be under 5 feet 6 inches, between 17 and 25 years of age. The cavalry recruits are not to be under 18 years of age.

His Excellency Aali Pacha, first Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Porte at the recent Congress, accompanied by a very numerous suite, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, London, on Tuesday night, 6th inst., from Paris. The suite of the Pacha consists of no less than 17 persons. His Excellency, we believe, contemplates a sojourn of some weeks in this country.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he had no objection, if he could offer a substitute, requesting the President to negotiate, through the Department of State, with Great Britain and Russia, for the acquisition of Canada and all other British and Russian possessions on this Continent, and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistently with honour, and the consent of the people thereof (!)—provided, if said possessions be annexed, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

DIPLOMATIC MOVES.

Lord Wodehouse will go, not as Ambassador, but as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Russia. This appointment will vacate the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Wodehouse's successor will probably be the Earl of Canarvon, unless arrangements can be made by which Mr. Byng can hold that office consistently with his seat in the House of Commons, where the presence of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is at present FRANCE.

The Monitor announces that M. de Morny has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia.

General Ney left Paris on Thursday, 8th inst. for St. Petersburg, to notify to the Czar the birth of the French Imperial Prince.

The young Count De Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, has refused to acknowledge the Duke De Bordeaux as the legitimate King of France but adheres to the principles asserted in the resolution of July.

The health of the Empress Eugenie continues very delicate.

THE HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The Gazette contains a despatch from General Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing Dr. Hall's weekly report dated April 21st, containing the report of the sanitary state of the army which continues exceedingly satisfactory. The proportion of sickness in the Land Transport Corps is still large though diminishing; four deaths had occurred in these ranks during the week, and only six in the rest of the army, one of which was caused by drunkenness.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

In the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th instant, the interpolations to the Ministers, relative to the Paris Congress, were continued. M. Mamiani delivered a brilliant speech in favour of the Government. The Count de Cavour read a note submitted to the Allied Powers, and added that the Cabinet of Turin persisted in its policy towards the court of Rome. The deputies of the right and left tendered their support in the Government, if circumstances should require it. The chamber then adopted the order of the day, approving the conduct of M. de Cavour.

TUNIS, May 6.—The memorandum presented by the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Ville Marina to the Chamber shows that Austria, having at the Conference refused to discuss the question of Italy, Sardinia, as the only State which offers the barrier to revolution, demands the co-operation of England in carrying out the necessary reforms. It shows that the evils of Austrian domination are opposed to the interests of Italy and Europe, and contrary to the treaty generally of humanity and justice. Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of efficacious remedies.

Her Majesty visited the Crystal Palace yesterday, for the purpose of inaugurating Baron Haxthausen's Scazzari monument and peace trophy. The bands performed the national airs of France, Russia, and England.

It is stated in official circles, that the Sultan is determined to carry out his reforms in the teeth of the Musselman fanatic.

Loss of Lives by the War.—Since the commencement of the war, England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds, and disease; and 2873 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these, 1993 fell bravely in action; about 1621 sunk under their wounds, 4279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of the French, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Paris, that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be ascertained.

Sir James Clarke and Dr. Martin were certified to the great degree of bodily and mental exhaustion of Colonel Tulloch and to the necessity of complete repose for the recovery of his health.

In consequence of the recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, a peremptory mandamus has been issued, compelling the Archbishop of Canterbury to proceed against Archdeacon Denison, whose case is to be heard in the Court of Arches on the 27 inst.

It is stated by the Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge, that the publication of the special treaty signed on the 15, of April between France, Great Britain, and Austria, guaranteeing the execution of the stipulations of the general treaty—took the Russian plenipotentiaries by surprise. They were unaware, it is said, of its existence.

THE NEWBURNWICK RAILROAD.—We have the best authority for stating that the Railway works will commence immediately after the Commissioners are appointed, about the 20th inst. Letters have been received from England authorizing the Government to draw for the first £50,000 as soon as they like, agreeably to the understanding entered into between the Delegates and the Barings, the latter having agreed to advance the money out of their funds to the extent of £50,000 for this year's operations. The first work will be commenced or resumed at the Bend, and it is calculated that the branch will be completed before Christmas Day? Why not? Contracts are to be entered into in the Fall for commencing work on the St. John end of the line on the 1st January next; the line will be let out in sections; and it is thought the line can be completed to Hampton Ferry by the end of 1857.—News.

THE REGIMENTS FOR CANADA FROM THE CRIMEA.—Five regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to go direct to Canada. They are the 9th, 17th, 39th, 62nd, and 63rd Regiments. Several of these were serving in the Mediterranean previously to coming Eastward. It is understood that Sir William Eyre is to go in command of this force.

The hired transport Lady Andrew arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from London, with a detachment of 83 Artillerymen, to fill the place of those who left here for service in the Crimea. They were commanded by a young Officer, who had on his breast a Crimean Medal. The ship proceeds to Quebec with Government stores.

TO LET

ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Cole. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, St. George's, the subscriber. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, May 19th, 1856.

TO BRICKMAKERS!!!

NO LET, and immediate possession given. This very eligible and conveniently situated BRICK YARD, with the Apparatus necessary for Brick making, consisting of a Pugging and Moulding Machine, of recent American invention, which can be worked by a Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Pressed Bricks, with Barrows, Boards, &c., &c. The clay is of very superior quality and free from stones; and there is abundance of water very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and attached to the Brick Yard are 16 acres of Land Fenced, part of which is cleared and under cultivation.

It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, and near the Queen's Arms on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Pricetown Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royalty Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is not more than 25 chains distant.

As Wood and Boards are getting scarce and expensive, the principal Buildings hereafter will have to be erected with Brick or Stone. This place offers advantages to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being so near the City, and the demand for Bricks being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HASZARD, or at the Store of Messrs. Haszard & Co.

April 25, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, just received of HASZARD & Co's Book Store

Estab
HAS
Publishe
Is issued
THE LATES
DRA
FOR SAIL
Pipes, Junc
in diameter,
method of co
Charlotte
A go
Bota
The
B. O.
Com
N
Dyse
For Se
Sole whole
LIFE A
ESTABL
Equita
Inco
BOARD
Hon.
ley, Fran
Eg., Th
Detache
charge for
other info
scriber, at
town.
April 7
A full
tus and
road, H
Province
Esbu
of Ship
of keel,
hold, 10
and in c
the Eg
She v
require
30th