

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(From the *European Times*.)
 The official announcement was this day published on the London Exchange that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is prepared to receive tenders for a new loan of £5,000,000, the bidings to be entirely in Consols. The following are the conditions:—The interest on the loan of interest will be paid, to commence from the 5th January, 1856. Payments as follows: May 24, 10, July 1st; June 12, £20; June 28, £30; per cent.; August 28, £10; and September 28, £30 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 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 bids must be made at the Treasury at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 10th inst.

The money market, though manifesting a decidedly easier aspect, continues tight, and we have not seen a single new house for sale since 51 to 61 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 was placed at a rate 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 sensibly, 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 usual, and the rates are firm, 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 mildness, and in transition, 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 2s 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 the various articles of Wheat and Flour, as well as 1s to 2d per bushel on the former, and 6d to 1s per barrel and sack on the latter, with a tolerably moderate and steady rate of increase. 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 Laeken, to invite his Majesty to accept the thanks of the Chambers for his decision 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 has 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 industry, and to the assistance and 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 been so happily rewarded. 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 receive the chances of an upset (sur pas vos vers).

A second party estimate, issued on the 8th inst., shows a reduction in the branch of more than three millions, in consequence of the peace.

A FASHIONABLE AUCTION AT CON STANTINOPLE.

An exceedingly curious illustration of the life and doings of a wealthy pacha has lately been exhibited in the case of Hail Pachá, brother-in-law to the Sultan, who died at a good old age, leaving an immense fortune, and a sale of his effects not only 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 small room, the Sultan's apartments at 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 assembled in the billiard-room, smoking their pipes, and bidding against each other. In the drawing-room, which opens with folding doors of the billiard-room, are seated many pachas and dignitaries of the state, and 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 Venetian in the habit of dress, 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 Hail Pachá's acknowledged children, with subsidies to his numerous other progeny, and establishment of ladies, who occupy another house, and possess on an adjoining street, a considerable number of houses 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 number of slaves, it is not surprising that themselves of valuable diamonds, jewellery, &c., there must be a great deal of wealth and spare money amongst them—how accurate, it is difficult to say. Hail Pachá reigned 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 Advertiser*.

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

The new enlistment regulations have been issued by the Horse Guards; the cavalry is to be recruited in the following manner; in the line not to be under 5 feet 6 inches; in the line not to be under 5 feet 6 inches; in the line not to be under 5 feet 6 inches. 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. His Excellency's personal baggage consists of no less than 17 persons. His Excellency, we believe, contemplates a journey 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, and consequently, honor, and the consent of the people thereof. (1) 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, as an Ambassador, with an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Russia. This appointment of Lord Wodehouse as Ambassador for Foreign Affairs. Lord Wodehouse will probably be the Earl of Carnarvon, unless the appointment can be made by which Mr. Blyng Erskine will be sent to Russia with the House of Commons, where the presence of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is at present vacant.

FRANCE.
 The *Mémorial* announces that M. de Monty has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia.
 General Noyé left Paris on Thursday, 8th inst. for Petersburg, to notify to the Czar the birth of the French Republic.
 The young Count De Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, has refused to acknowledge the Duke of Bordeaux as the legitimate King of France, but adheres to the principles asserted in the resolution of July.
 The health of the Empress Eugénie continues very delicate.

THE HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.
 The Gazette contains a despatch from General Codrington to Lord Palmer, enclosing Dr. Hall's weekly report dated April 21st, containing a full and accurate statement of the army's condition, and the progress of the disease, which continues exceedingly satisfactory. The proportion of sickness in the Land Transport Corps is still the same, and the mortality has not increased in these ranks during four deaths had 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 inst., the interpellations to the Minister relative to the Paris Congress, were continued. M. Mammi delivered a brilliant speech in favour of the maintenance of the Ministry of Cavour, and a vote renitted to the Allied Forces, and added that the Cabinet of Turin preferred its policy towards the court of Rome. The opinions of the right and left, tendered their support to the Government, if circumstances should require it. The chamber then adopted the order of the day, approving the conduct of the Government.

TRIPOLI, MAY 6.—The memoranda presented by the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villars to the Chambers shows that Austria, having at the Conference refused to discuss the expedition of Italy, Sardinia, as the only State which offers the barrier to revolution, demands the intervention of the Powers to discuss the Austrian reforms. It shows that the interests of Austria are opposed to the efforts of the Powers to bring about the treaty generally of humanity and justice. Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of efficacious reforms.

Her Majesty visited the Crystal Palace yesterday, for the purpose of inaugurating Baron Magnus's Scottish monument and peace trophy. The bands of the national air of France, Russia, and England.

It is stated in official circles, that the Laltas is determined to carry out his reforms in the teeth of the Mussulman fanatics.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE WAR.—Since the commencement of the war, England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds, and disease; and 2573 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 29,247 gallant soldiers. Of these, 19,933 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 29,247. 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 sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be ascertained.

Sir James Clarke and Dr. Martin have 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—look the Russian plenipotentiaries by surprise. They were unaware, it is said, of its existence.

THE NEWBURNHEAD RAILROAD.—We have the best authority for stating that the Railway works will commence immediately after the Commissioners are appointed, about the 30th inst. Letters have been received from England authorizing the Government to draw for the next £500,000 as they like, agreeably to the understanding entered into by the Under-Secretary and the British Government, the latter having agreed to advance the money out of their funds to the extent of £500,000 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's and 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 RESERVE FOR CANADA FROM THE CRIMEA.—Five regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hand 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 Amherst* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from London, with a detachment of 83 Artillerymen, to fill the place of those who had been ordered to the Crimea. They were commanded by a young Officer, who had on his breast a Crimean Medal. He will proceed to Quebec with Government stores.

TO LET
 ONE HALF of a comfortable Brick House nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coler. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Charlton, who is to be seen at the Office of the subscriber.
 JAMES J. BEVAN
 Charlton-street, May 18th, 1856.

TO LET, OR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. That VERY nice and conveniently situated BRICK BUILDING, consisting of a Pugging and Moulding machine, of recent American invention, which can be used for Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Pressed Bricks, with Barrows, &c. &c. The city is of very superior quality and not much used, and it is situated in a very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and the Brick Yard is 16 acres situated in a fine location, part of which is cleared and under cultivation. It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, near the Queen's Arms on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Finsbury Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royal Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is to be had from the City. This is a most advantageous to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being near the City, and the Finsbury Road, being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HARRARD, or at the Store of Messrs. HARRARD & OZNEBORN, 10, Abchurch Lane, April 28, 1856.

HARRARD'S GAZETTE FOR MAY, just received of HARRARD & OZNEBORN'S Brick Store.