satisfactory nature of the explanations given to the house yesterday, especially those by the Attorney General West, which were confined to a bare statement of facts without any enunciation of principles on which the resignation took place, or on which the new government had been formed. On Friday the Solicitor General East had promised that on Monday the Government would be prepared not only to explain why they had resigned, but why they had not given those explanations at the earliest possible opportunity. This, however, had not been done. But fortunately they had an opportunity of referring to the explanations and narrative of facts giving in another place and they found that Colonel Tache had given the Legislative Council a better and more succinct narration of the causes and circumstances of the resignation than this house had been favored with. Colonel Tache had read to the Upper House the documents laid before the Council by His Excellency, the contents of which formed a very extraordinary part of the proceedings. At the time that document was framed, the members of the Cabinet were still the responsible advisers of His Excellency, and the House was entitled to hold them responsible for the advice under which His Excellency acted in reading that paper to the Council. He had said that it was a remarkable document. While on the one hand they found it stated that the first intimation of the resignation was given in the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday at noon, they found it stated in the paper prepared before the meeting of the Council and read to it—"Messrs, Spence, Macdonald and Morrison having intimated their intention of resigning office, His Excellency the Governor General is compelled to state that Sir Allan McNab, &c." How had His Excellency become acquainted with the fact that Messrs. Spence, Macdonald and Morrison were to resign? He apprehended there was but one constitutional course through which that information should have been given to His Excellency, but they did not learn that that course had been followed—(hear, hear) What then were they left to conclude but that those gentlemen went to His Excellency without having previously consulted the gallant premier and the rest of their colleagues? His Excellency comes down to the Council stating that these gentlemen had resigned, and they found that His Excellency was prepared at that time to state to the leader of the administration that he could not allow them to attempt to form another administration, by filling up those three vacancies. On whose advice did His Excellency act in making that declaration? It was time the House should know whether advice was to be tendered to His Excellency by a united Cabinet, or by a section of a Cabinet, who had considered it necessary to resign on an adverse vote of the House (hear, hear) Other opinions were expressed in this document as to the dissolution of the House, &c. Who were responsible for them? So far as could be gathered from the disjointed, incoherent explanations which had been given, it appeared that the Postmasters General, the Attorney General West, the Receiver General and the Inspector General repudiated the double majority principle. But if they did not go out on that principle, on what principle did they go out on? Was it to be supposed that those honorable gentlemen had accepted the support of a variety of parties in the House for the purpose of getting in the Government, and when those parties had withdrawn their support, they had gone through the sham of resigning for the purpose of availing themselves of the political position their friends had previously given them, to step in again ready to set at naught all the principles they had formerly advocated? (Hear, hear.) The Postmaster General had explained that he did not go in now to represent a party, but simply at the building of the Attorney General West, so that he was now responsible to no one in this House but to his leader the Attorney General West. But a greater responsibility rested on the Attorney General—that he should have been the means of breaking up the Government, and after he had broken it up, should have gone back again, and by a sort of lengthened change his position and say:—"I no longer appeal for support to gentlemen from Upper Canada, but if I can get a majority of the whole House, I will continue to hold office." If they did not resign on the double majority principle, there was only one other way of explaining it. There must have been some element of weakness in the cabinet, which it was necessary to get rid of. Supposing this to be the case, they must look to results to find out what that element of weakness was, and it would be found that the only one who had retired. There was no change of policy or of measures, but a change of one man. It appeared that the whole sins of the coalition had to be visited on the head of the gallant knight. The House would recollect of an occasion of this session, during the absence of the gallant knight, when the subject of the plottings and caucussings against him was brought up, the Attorney General West remarked that the gallant knight was his leader, "and so long," he added, "as the gallant knight will lead, I will follow."—(Hear, hear.) Why, then, did he not continue to follow? Had anything occurred to change the relations of the Attorney General West to the gallant knight? It was due to the House that the Attorney General after that declaration, should explain how he now found himself sitting in the seat of his former leader, whom he had thrust out of the Cabinet. (Hear, hear) Was the gallant knight the cause of the recent motion of want of confidence? Not the slightest reference was made in the debate on that motion to the Premier as being the cause of the weakness of that Administration.—(Hear, hear.) They were charged with having on more than one occasion violated the constitution of the country. The gallant knight was not specially responsible for that. They were charged also in reference to their departmental management. The gallant knight was not responsible for that. They were charged with an absence of policy on all the great questions of the country. Was the gallant knight the cause of that? That was the bill of indictment on which the ministry were tried and found guilty, and they would not escape punishment by offering up the gallant knight as a sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) It would not bring more confidence to the Government that, for the late Premier had been substituted Mr. Vankoughnet, a gentleman not in the House at all, and whom the Attorney General required to announce to the House as a gentleman of Conservative views. But, while the administration had removed their Upper Canada leader, they had also lost undoubtedly the ablest member they had from Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) No one could pretend to say that the government had been strengthened by the withdrawal of the Hon. Mr. Drummond, long known as a political leader, and as a gentleman possessed of great legal attainments. The present Attorney General East [Mr. Cartier] appeared to occupy the same position towards Mr. Drummond, as the Attorney General West occupied to the late Premier, and it was for the gentleman to explain why the late Attorney General East retired. He would not remark on the position of the Receiver General as that gentleman was not in his place. But it would be remembered that on that gentleman coming into the government in room of the Hon. Mr. Ross, there was the same difficulty and delay in obtaining explanations, as had been the case in reference to the recent changes. If we have reason to be very little satisfied with the personal explanations of the Administration, we have still less reason to be satisfied with the explanations of policy and principle which the have made. They were not in reality prepared to offer any explanation of policy, and the very name of principle of abjured. The Postmaster General said that the government held office to oppose principle, to oppose the opposition; and we have not merely their own statement in the house of their abandonement of principle, but we have the corroborate testimony of their colleagues in Legislative Council. We have the evidence of the Speaker of the Legislative council that the members of the Administration have deserted their party, and we have also the admission of the Postmaster that he has deserted his party, but not until his party had deserted him. He trusts that they will receive such an intimation from the House, and from the country, as will induce them to believe that the members of the Administration are expected to have some policy, and some slight degree of principle. They come before the House accepting all the sins of the old Government, accepting all their old measures, even the great bill, the Police Bill, which they only desire to lay over until time is afforded to the country to give it proper consideration. We will have a repetition on those same speeches of the Postmaster General, which we are told are to live through countless ages as models of eloquence. We will still have the same claims of gratitude held up; and we will be talk that there is no longer a Coalition, and that the Government is "the Government of Canada." It is really absurd to their anxiety to get rid of a name, and moreso when we remember that it was as a Coalition they claimed the gratitude of the country.

The sole change, as far as he could understand it, appears to be that gentlemen who now sat on the Treasury benches held certain views which obliged them to resign, and that those views have been changed in order that they may remain in their places. It was an instance of one of those sudden conversions in politics, of which numerous examples have been afforded in these latter days. Ministers resign on Tuesday night because Upper Canada was against them, and they accept office on Wednesday morning because Lower Canada is with them. The idea of a Government being formed to oppose an opposition is one of the most original he ever heard of. They will no doubt call on the opposition to frame the measures, and if they like them they will adopt them, and if not they will oppose them. Certainly, in that sense it will be one of the most Conservative governments that ever was formed.—The late Premier must evidently have been too dangerous a man for them, boasting of the liberality of their measures, to sit with; and the late Attorney General East must have been decidedly too liberal a man for them to sit down with. We know something of the antecedents of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and it is easy to understand with what horror he must have regarded the too liberal ecclesiastical corporations' bill of that hon. gentleman. The new Attorney General is reputed to be very liberal, to be so liberal that he carried his liberalism to the verge of revolution. The definition he gave of himself is, perhaps, the best that can be adopted. He described himself as the bull-dog of the Administration. But on examination of the characteristics of the new Attorney General, and assimilating them with those of the noble animal which he has chosen as his symbol, it will be found that he really possesses that tenacity of grasp which is peculiar to the bull dog, except, perchance, when he is pinched in the tail, but he is far from being like him in another respect—his bark is much worse than his bite. The leadership of the Government is vested in the Attorney General West, and the House cannot forget some circumstances which have occurred during the present session, which ought to have some weight on the minds of the Government before they placed that gentleman in that distiguished position. They must have remembered that a committee is now sitting to examine certain charges made by him against the member for Lambton, and that the friends of the Attorney General themselves stated, when that committee was appointed, that if it did not report against the member for Lambton, the Attorney General West would be unworthy to hold a seat in this House.—That committee has not reported yet; but he believes from what he has heard that there is not before that committee a shadow of proof of those charges. And what position will the Attorney General stand in then, when he is likely to stand on his trial for one of the most outrageous breaches of decorum ever witnessed in Parliament?—The Postmaster General is everything by turns and nothing long; one day a Radical, the other a Hincksite, and the day after a Nottingtarian. He would not occupy the time of the House by defining the position of the Inspector General. He has his share of attention already in the numerous discussions on financial policy, on the tariff, and on a great variety of questions when he was expected to enlighten the House. If there is one thing for which the late Government and the present Government deserve credit, it is for their deference to public opinion—the only instance in which they seem inclined to resist it, being when there is a desire exhibited to turn them out of their seast.

He would like to here them explain their position. It appears to him a singular one. They have no policy, no principle—they give no promise of energy in reforming abuses—they have nothing to recommend them to the country if the house should be dissolved; and he would ask if it is impossible for any one in the House to unite with such an administration?—Hon. Mr. Cayley said that the member for Sherbrooke had gone over the same grounds which had been already worn out day after day, and week after week of departmental mismanagement and departmental insufficiency, and which had only a few days since formed the subject of a long and full discussion. He had slightly varied the attack by asserting that the present government had no policy, but he would like to know what was the policy of that gentleman when he first entered the House in 1849? That hon. gentleman was then a conservative, but because the conservative party was then going down, he abandoned them, because there was a very fair prospect of the opposition coming into power. He joined them again in 1854, and sent a communication to Mr. Hincks that that gentleman must no longer look on him as a supporter. The hon. gentleman certainly need not charge the government with having no policy. But the hon. member seemed to think it strange that he had not been sent for when the late administration had resigned, and he would tell the hon. gentlemen that the reason was that there was no one on the opposition benches who could be recognised as a leader of a party. When Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine had been sent for, they were acknowledged leaders of a powerful party; so was Sir Allan McNab when he was sent for. Gentlemen opposite can never expect to be sent for to form an administration until they have the support of a party. He would like any one to point out the party by which he is supported. Reviewing them by their acts, he cannot find any one who can boast of more than six followers who agree on any one point. Mr. Brown certainly does not agree with Mr. Holton on the Legislative Council Bill, or annexation or the question of the Union. Mr. Brown does not agree with Mr. J. S. McDonald on representation by population. On the dissolution of the Union Mr. Mackenzie is not supported by Mr. Holton or Mr. Brown. Mr. Mackenzie is strongly in favour of free banking, Mr. Holton is strongly opposed to it. He would like to know if Mr. J. S. Macdonald would agree with Mr. Galt in urging him to launch the province deeply into debt at this particular moment for the Caughnawaga Canal. On the question of a double majority is there any agreement among the members of the opposition? One member—Yes. Another No. Hon. Mr. Cayley—Yes and no—precisely—that was a good instance of their harmony upon all questions. The subject of double dealing and insincerity towards Sir Allan McNab had been broached yesterday and referred to again to-day. It is within the knowledge of every one who saw the recent defeat, how that defeat was brought about; but no one can ever know all the facts as to the means by which it was brought about. Knowing the importance which was attached to that vote on both sides of the Houses, he had asked Sir Allan MacNab to exercise his influence with Mr. Murney, and Mr. Cameron, and other gentlemen, to induce them to withhold their vote of condemnation on that occasion. He told Sir A. McNab how much importance was attached to that vote on this side of the house, and how necessary it was, if not to get a majority, at least to tie the votes. The change of three votes would have effected; but those friends on whom they had relied in consequence of previous concert, previous friendships, and previous professions, failed them, and the consequence was that hostile vote. Now, no one would dare say that defeat was courted. On a previous occasion, when the late Speaker of the Legislative Council had left them, he endeavoured to bring that gentleman back to work with them during the session, and put an end to those suspicions and remarks which had been afloat for some time; but that gentlemen had again left them not to return. On that occasion the Postmaster General felt that his ability to remain in the Government was very much shaken, that he had lost the support of a gentleman with whom he had entered the Government, and so keenly did he, and the other members of the administration, feel the loss of confidence of the Upper Canada representatives, more particularly after the strenuous exertions they had made to avoid defeat that the next morning they handed in their resignations. The honorable gentleman went on to say that he regretted the publication of the first outline or sketch of the scheme or aid entertained by the Government for the Grand Trunk—not that the Government went back from the views they entertained on this point, but that it wanted those details which had been discussed so ably, and without which the outline must be incomplete; for instance it had never been the intention of the Government to impose on the company any new obligations not embraced in the original contract which they had voluntarily assumed and in the suggestions with reference to the London and St. Mary's, Port Hope and Lindsay, Cobourg and Peterboro', Pressott and Ottawa, Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railways, it was not designed, or did the memorandum imply any obligation on the Company to raise funds to carry on these lines.

[To be continued.]

Conventions of the Treaty of Peace

CLOSURE OF THE DARDANELLES.

I.—*Convention* between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sardinia, on the one part, and the Sultan, on the other part, respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus. Signed at Paris, March 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27.]

In the name of Almighty God

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, signing parties to the convention of the 13th day of July, 1841; and his Majesty the King of Sardinia; wishing to record in common their unanimous determination to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman empire, according to which the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus are closed to foreign ships of war, so long as the Porte is at peace;

Their said Majesties, on the one part, and his Majesty the Sultan, on the other, have resolved to renew the convention concluded at London on the 13th day of July, 1841, with the exception of some modifications of details which do not effect the principle upon which it rests.

[Here are inserted the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries.]

ARTICLE I.—His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign powers to enter the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus; and that, so long as the Porte is at peace, his Majesty will admit no foreign ships of war into the said straits. And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sardinia, on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE II.—The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed, as is usual, in the service of the missions of foreign powers.

ARTICLE III.—The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war, which each of the contracting powers is authorised to station at the mouths of the Danube in order to secure the execution of the regulations relative to the liberty of that river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each power.

ARTICLE IV.—The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.—Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

[Here follow the signatures.]

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

2.—Convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting their naval force in the Balck Sea.—Signed at Prais March, 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the name of Almighty God.

His Majest the Emperor of all Russians, and Imperial Majesty the Sultan, taking into consideration the principle of the neutralisation of the Black Sea established by the preliminaries contained in the protocol No. 1 signed at Paris on the 25th of Febuary of the present year, and wishing, in consequence, to regulate by common agreement the number and the force of the light vessels which they reserved to themselves to maintain in the Black Sea for the service of their coasts, have resolved to sign, while that view, a special convention, and have named for that purpose:

[Here inserted the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries.]

Article 1.—The high contracting parties mutually engage not to have in the Black Sea any other vessels of war than those of which the number, the force, and the dimensions are hereinafter stipulated.

Article 2.—The high contracting parties reserve to themselves each to maintain in that sea six steam vessels of 50 metres in length at the time of flotation, of a tonuage of 800 tons at the maximum, and four light steam or sailing vessels of a tonnage which shall not exceed 200 tons each.

Article 3.—The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respectiv plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.—Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of the month of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

[Here follow the signatures].

FORTIFICATION OF THE ALAND ISLANDS.

3.—Convention between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Russia, respecting the Aland Islands.—Signed at Paris March 30, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.]

In the name of Almighty God.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of all the Russias, wishing to extend to the Baltic Sea the harmony so happily re-established between them in the East, and thereby to consolidate the benefits of the general peace, have resolved to conclude a convention, and have named for that purpose:—

[Here are inserted the names and titles of the plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after having exchanged their full pewers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to respond to the desire expressed to him by their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of the French, declares that the Aland Islands shall not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there.

ARTICLE II.—The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible. In witness wheroof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the oeal of their arms. Done at Paris, the 20th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

[Here follow the signatures]

MARITIME LAW.

Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the plenipotentaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardania, and Turkey, assembled in congress, April 16, 1856.

The plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in conference, considering:—

That maritime law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes;

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter, gives rise to difference of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;

That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point;

That the plenipotentaries assembled in congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect;

The above mentioned plenipotentaries, being duly authorized; resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished;

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war;

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag;

8. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The Government of the undersigned plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress, of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Government to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those powers who have acceded, or shall accede, to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

(Here follow the signatures.)

The Treaty of Peace.

The 15th Article of the Treaty of Peace has caused a terrible panic among the holders of the shares of the Danubian Steam Navigation Company. It is felt that the monopoly of the Danube by the Austrian Company must soon be at an end, and consequently the shares have fallen 30fl. (£3) within two or three days. The Vienna press does not question the right of English and French steamers to navigate the Danube, but it is inclined to fancy that the Austrian Steam Navigation Company, which has invested capital to the amount of 30,000,000fl. on the strength of its "exclusive patent," can claim some kind of indemnification from the Austrian Government.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., says:—

"Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Ambassador, had a long conference with Count Buol yesterday, and afterwards had a private audience of the Emperor. We learn that a note is shortly to be sent to Naples, in which his Majesty will be recommended, conformably to an arrangement entered into at Paris, to effect such reforms as are rendered necessary by circumstances. A similar note will be sent to the Papal Government. It is said that these documents will be accompanied by autography letters addressed by the Emperor to the King of Naples and to the Pope."

THE INTEGRITY OF TURKEY.

Treaty between his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French, Guaranteeing the Independence and Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The following treaty, which was signed at Paris on the 15th ult., and of which the ratifications were exchanged there on the 20th, has been laid bfore Parliamant by command of her Majesty:—

ARTICLE I.—The high contracting parties guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, recorded in the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856.

ARTICLE II.—Any infraction of the stipulations of the said treaty will be considered by the powers signing the present treaty as *casus belli*. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which have become necessary, and will without delay determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

ARTICLE II.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in a fortnight.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at Paris, the 15th day of April, 1856.

In these times of house-cleaning and white-washing, the following article from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, will be acceptable to our readers:—

ZINK PREPARATION FOR WALLS—A property has been discovered possessed by oxychloride of zinc, which renders it superior to the plaster of Paris for coating the walls of rooms. It is applied in the following manner:—A coat of oxyde of zinc mixed with size, and made up like a wash, is first laid on the wall, ceiling, or wainscot, and over that a coat of chloride of zinc applied, being prepared in the same way as the first wash. The oxyde and chloride effect an immediate combination, and form a kind of cement, smooth and polished as glass, and possessing all the advantages of oil paint, without its disadvantages of smell, &c. The inventor further suggests the employment of oxy-chloride of zinc as a paint for iron, and also to stop hollow teeth, for which its plasticity and subsequent hardness and impenetrability to the moisture of the mouth, render it particularly suitable.

The following is a verbatim copy of a note recently sent to a druggist: "Cer, I av a Bad Kowd and em Hill in my Bow Hills and av lost my Happy Tight."

Latest by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

NEW YORK, May 29.

The *Baltic* sailed from Liverpool shortly after 3 p. m., Wednesday the 14th inst., and brings London papers of that day, as well as commercial reports to the close of business. She reached her dock at about half past six this morning.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool in the afternoon of the 12th inst.

There is considerable news of interest by this arrival.

It is stated from Constantinople that a defensive alliance had been concluded at Tchernan, between Persia and the United States, and that the text of it had arrived at Constantinople, where it is kept very secret. A commercial treaty must be meant. It is reported from Hamburg that an American squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic.

On Friday the 9th inst., Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg singed a protocol at Copenhagan agreeing to adopt the last proposition of Denmark for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, provided all other States interested do the same.

Russia is reported to have demanded explanation respecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England, and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey; as the rumour has not affected the Stock Exchange, it cannot be considered dangerous.

Russia is about to commence another Campaign under Gen. Mouravieff against the Circassians.

Considerable excitement reigns at Belgium on the subject of the attempt of France to coerce the Press. An Oration had been offered by the Belgian Editors to Count Vilain, for his express determination to uphold the liberty of the Press; Paris correspondence, however, say that the French and Belgian Covernments have come to an understanding in the matter.

Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals to assassination; and France will take an early opportunity of expressing satisfaction therewith.

The affairs of Italy continue to excite a large share of attention.

Count Cavour has presented two important notes to the Sardanian Chamber.

The News of General Walker's battle at Rivas, attracted some attention in England.

The French Government is stated to have its vigilance particularly awakened towards the movements of secret societies.

At the British Treasury Office, on the 13th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that that the proposed loan of £5,000,000 sterling was concluded to cover the whole service of the year, excepting £2000,000 for which he should propose to issue Exchange Bonds; but the £2000,000 would not be required until the end of the present year, or perhaps not until the first quarter of 1857.

Liverpool, Wed. May 14th, 2, p. m.

Since the above was written, the London *Mail*, of this morning, has come to hand, but does not seem to contain much of interest, except an editorial of the London *Times* descanting upon the forbearance displayed by England in the enlistment dispute and the unreasonableness of Mr. Marcy, in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton.

Commercial circulars issued on the evening of Tuesday report the Cotton market as dull and not affected by the American advices, per Africa. Cotton was freely offered but holders were firm as to price and the demand was not great. Sales on Monday the 12th of 8000 bales. Tuesday, 5000 bales, about one fourth of both days being speculation and export, or prime to retail. Red wheat 9s. 3d. to 10s. 4d. White ditto. 9s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. Western Canal Flour 32s. to 34s. 6d. Ohio 35s. to 37.

Large quantities of Breadstuffs were afloat and detained by easterly winds, some rain had fallen and was much needed. Wheat and flour reported rather lower. White corn being scarce was held firmly for an advance; while yellow and mixed were freely offered at 6d. to 1s. decline. White corn 30s. to 32s. Yellow and mixed barely bringing 29s. to 29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Not much doing in Beef, but lower qualities were firmer. Pork was in request, but there was no alteration in the Market.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, noon.

Consuls quoted at 93¾ to 93⅞. Wheat firm in favor of sellers. Flour arrivals short—trade slow—prices firm. The Continental trade unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, 3 p. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged in price.

The following is Richardson, Spence & Co's latest market report, dated Liverpol, Wednesday 2.30, p. m. Breadstuffs wheat and flour quiet without change since yesterday. Indian Corn.—To-day arrivals have rendered holders less firm for white, which can be had on rather easier terms than yesterday. Yellow and mixed very dull at 29 for prime.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

SANDY HOOK, May 28th.

The *Africa* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The news is wholly unimportant.

The Whitsunday holidays had interfered with business, and Parliament was not in session.

The *Arago* arrived out at Southampton, on the 15th.

The weather in England was more genial.

Central American affairs cause no excitement.

An English journal in the government interest, explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the 2000 rifles for Costa Rica, stating that the British Gocernment had quantities of old muskets to sell, and would be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

The sittings of the Crimean Board of enquiry at London, were within a day or two termination.

A pension of £5000 had been granted to the Marquis of Dalhousie by the East India company, on the ground that he had annexed their territory.

An enquiry against Lord Palmerston for having prohibited the playing of military bands, in the Park, on Sunday.

A Congress of nations was being held at London, Robert Ewen President.

FRANCE.—The Empress appeared in public on the 11th inst., for the first time since her confinement.

General Braguay succeeds Canrobert, as Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.

GERMANY.—Reports from Austria and Prussia officially notified the German Diet that peace was restored, and proposed that the Bund should express its adhesion to the treaty of March 30th. On motion of Bavaria, referred to Committee on Eastern Affairs. It is rumored the Bund will pass a vote of thanks to Prussia and Austria and express concurrence in their policy.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Senate passed resolutions approving the conduct of the Peace Plenipotentiary, and passed a vote of thanks to the army and navy.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *London Times*, in reference to the treaty between America and Persia, says it was concluded under the auspicies of the Russian Mission, and the spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, and would be so only for three articles.

The first of these says that Persia not being a maratime Nation, America will be obliged for advantages which the treaty grants to their commerce to have a fleet in the Persian Gulph in order to defend Persia against enterprises in which maratime nations might attack her.

The second gives Americans the right to have their ships of war in the Shaltularah mouth of the Tigress.

The third of the articles allows then to have a Factory at Pernah.

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Times* puts in the loss in and about Sebastopol at 83,000, whilst 100,000 perished with fatigue and disease, and says they could not have been able to sustain themselves many days longer had not peace been proclaimed

Syria continues in a very unsatisfactory state. Lord Stratford de Ratcliffe had applied for and obtained leave of absence.

CORRECTED FOR THE "HERALD"

London Markets.

LONDON, May 29th., 1856

GRAIN, &c.		s. d.		s. d.
Fall Wheat per bushel		9 5	to	9 9
Spring Wheat "		9 8	to	9 10
Indian Corn, "		5 6	to	6 0
Oats, "		3 1	to	3 4
Barley "		5 8	to	6 0
Peas "		5 0	to	7 0
Timothy seed, per 60lbs		$3½	to	4 0
Clover seed " "		5½	to	6½ 0
Hay per ton		13	to	16 0
PROVISIONS, &c.				
Flour per 100 lbs.		$3	to	$3½ 0
Potatos per bus.		4s 0d	to	5 0
Apples "		8 0	to	10 0
Turnips "		2 0	to	0 0
Onions "		8 0	to	0 0
Geese, each,		0 0	to	0 0
Turkeys, each,		7 0	to	10 0
Fowls per pair,		5 6	to	6 0
Ducks, each		6 0	to	0 0
Eggs, per dozen.		0 10	to	0 11
Fresh butter perpound		1 4	to	1 8
Keg butter per pound		1 0	to	2 6
Lard "		1 0	to	0 0
Hams " "				20 cents
Bacon, " "		6 10	to	0 0
Fresh Herrings per doz		1 0	to	0 0
Beef per 100 lbs		84½	to	7 0

TIME TABLE

Of the Great Western Rail Road.

Trains passing London Station, run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

Accommodation	6.00 A M
Morning Express	10.35 "
Mixed	0.00 "
Noontoat Express	2.55 P M
Mixed	0.00 "
Lightning Express	7.15 "
Night Mail	11.50 "

GOING WEST.

Mixed	8.00 A M
Morning Express	1.40 P M
Noontoat Express	12.55 P M
Day Express	4.30 "
Night Mail	1.19 A M
Lightning Express	4.10 "

Time of Closing Mails at London P. O.

Port Stanley at	7.00 A M and 4.30 P M
Blanshard	7.00 "
Port Sarnia	7.00 "
Goderich	7.00 "
Western	3.30 P M, and 7 P
Eastern	2.30 " " 7 P

The Overland Mail.

The following may be interesting to those who have correspondence with the East:—

The mails leave Southampton on the 4th of each month and arrive at Gibraltar on the 8th of the same month; arrives at Malta on the 14th of the same month; arrives at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month; leaves Suez on the 20th or 21st of same month; arrives at Aden on the 25th or 26th of the same month; leaves Aden on the 29th or 27th of the same month, arrives at Bombay on the 1st or 2nd of the following month; leaves Bombay on the same day; arrives at Calle on the 6th or 7th of the following month; leaves Calle on the 8th or 9th of the following month; arrives at Tevenay on the 12th or 13th of the following month; arrives at Singapore on the 15th or 21st of the following month; arrives at Hong Kong on the 22nd or 23rd of the following month.

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS

FORSALE a No. 5 Hoe's Washington Press. Size of Platten 40 by 25 inches, being large enough to print a paper this size. Terms easy. Apply at this Office.

April 22nd, 1856.

JAMES M. STEVENSON, M.D.

LICENCIATE of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c., Surgery, Market Street, near the Sarnia Road.

May 29, 1856. 82-m

BANK OF B. N. AMERICA.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the Bank of British North America, London, C. W., until 10 a. m. on Tuesday, June 10, from persons willing to contract for the Erection of the proposed New Bank on the corner of Richmond and East North Streets, in the City of London, C. W., according to Plans, Drawings, and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Peters & Stent, which may be inspected at their Office on Talbot Street, any day previous to the day of Tendering, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., were any information respecting said Building may be obtained.

Parties Tendering will be required to give satisfactory security for the Performance of the Contract.

The Lowest Tender will not necessarily be adopted, unless otherwise approved by the Bank.

Tenders to be endorsed according to the particular work for which the offer is made.

PETERS & STENT, Architects, &c.

London, C. W., May 29. 82 m

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.

FOR the benefit of the underwriter, ex City of New York, T. W. SHEPHERD will sell by Auction, without reserve, at his warehouse Richmond Street London, on Monday, 2d June, at one o'clock, precisely, the undermentioned Goods:—

976. 1 bale, 100 pieces, 32 in T, Cloth stamped "Best."

979. Part of a bale, 30 pieces, 32 in T, Cloth do. No. 2.

Also closing sale, a lot of groceries, viz:

12 boxes Ashton's Pickles, 2 dozen in each,
23 do do Olives, 1 do
¼ tierce, No 1,
4 do No. 8,
9 half chests Y. H. Tea, Antis.
7 dozen Brooms,
17 boxes Liverpool soap, 64lb in each.
do Buffalo do 75 to 100 lb in each
36 Jars Colman's Mustard, 4lb in each.
45 boxes Button Blue, 14 in each.
1 bale Cloves, 100 lb.
3 cases, 1 dozen in each, Salad Oil.
7 boxes 112 in each, Black lead, in ¼ lbs.
17 do 64 bblsin each, Liverpool soap, W. C. & C. Case, manufacturers.
4 do 75 to 100 lbs in each, Buffalo Soap,
4 do. 40 lb in each, Castile soap,
10 lb Cassia,
20 lb in Nutmegs.
10 kegs Tobacco, Canada 10 s.
4 bbls Fire Proof Paint.

TERMS.—All sums under £20, cash; above that sum, 4 months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

London, May 28th, 1856. 82-m

LAND SALE.

THE large land sale of the Ridge Property, adjoining Goderich, formerly the residence of the Baron de Tayll, will take place on Wednesday 25th of June next, at the Court House square, Goderich, commencing at ten o'clock.

This block of land (which is divided into lots of various sizes) contains over five hundred acres—it is situated at the junction of the River Maitland with Lake Huron; having a water frontage of more than a mile.

It is a delightful situation for private residences, commanding extensive views of the lake, Town and surroundng country, and when the railway, which is now rapidly progressing, is completed, it will become valuable for commercial purposes, being near the depot.

The terms of sale are liberal, extending over five years.

W. W. STREET, A. C. HAMMOND,
C. HUTCHINSON, D. M. THOMPSON,
JAMES C. MACKLIN,
Proprietors.

Goderich, May 28th, 1856. 82-m

Huron Signal and *Stratford Examiner* to copy till day of sale.

NOTICE.

THE London Township Council will sit as a Court of Appeal, at the Council Room, for the Revision of the Assessment Roll, on Tuesday 3rd day of June, 1856, at ten o'clock, a. m., when all persons who may consider themselves unjustly rated on said Roll, will take notice and attend accordingly.

By order of the Council,
WM. FITZGERALD, Recve.

May 26, 1856. 82-m

HORSES LOST.

LOST or Strayed from their pasture on North Street near the junction, Westminster, two jet black mares about five years old; the largest of the two has a white stripe down the middle of her face; supposed to have taken an Eastern direction. Any person restoring the same will be well rewarded for their trouble.

Please address letter with information to

JOHN KENNEDY,
Junction, P. O.

May 28, 1856. 82-m

Semi-Monthly Sales.

THE Holders of Real Estate are requested to take notice that Semi-Monthly Sales, by Auction, will take place at the City Auction Mart, Dundas Street, London.

E. EMERY, having had frequent applications to establish fixed days for the Sale of House and Land Property, has determined on making such Sales on the First and Third Thursday in each and every month, commencing in June next, thus affording a facility of disposing of Landed Property to persons desirous of selling, at a nominal or trifling expense, no charge being made except sales are effected; the sum of five shillings to one pound only being required for entry in proportion, prior to each sale for advertising, &c,