

ISLAND OF ALAND.—The following letter from the British gives confidence to the expectation that "something will be done." "Something is really to be done, but not what you expected in England. On the arrival of the French troops we are to storm and capture Aland, assisted by marines and blue jackets. There will be no mistake about it. The first intention was to bombard and shell; but by so doing we should have destroyed what we wish to keep; therefore, we shall attack and carry the place with a storming party, and garrison the island with French and English. The French may please themselves—we have been over-pollia both to them and the Danes, for we could crush the whole lot of them. Our operations commence on the 4th. The next I trust will be directed from the island of Aland, peradventure the governor's house.

WARSAW.—The Press of Vienna has the following dated Warsaw the 23d ult.—"It is said at St. Petersburg that the senate of the empire has taken the very extraordinary liberty of making a sort of demonstration against the emperor and his policy. It is alleged that, after the receipt of the last news from the theatre of war, a considerable number of the most influential members of the senate addressed a requirer to the emperor, in which they spoke strongly on recent events. They could not, they said, approve of the foreign policy of the Government, which all Europe condemned, a policy which nevertheless the emperor persisted in, and they declared that they could not accept any responsibility for what might arise out of it. They at the same time expressed the wish that the emperor would satisfy the demands of Austria and Prussia by withdrawing his armies from the Principalities, which he has declared his intention of evacuating, and which would thereby put an end to the disastrous war in which he is engaged. Several eminent persons are named as having signed the memorial—even the Secretary Prince is stated to have adhered to it. It is not known what effect the demonstration will be. Immediately after receiving the memoir, the emperor left for Cronstadt, and has not yet returned to St. Petersburg. The French and English at Warsaw are obliged to present themselves "every day" at the bureau of police. Among others who are subject to this annoyance is a Mr. Evans, who, during the last year, has been the proprietor of one of the first manufactories of the city. The Austrians were to have been presented in the same way, but the Austrian consuls protected against it.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROcity TREATY.—MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—An Act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, have passed laws to their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received evidence, and thereupon, from the date of his proclamation, the following articles, being the substance and produce of said provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island,

Wool, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool and vegetables; unried fruits; dried fruits of all kinds; products of fish, and all other articles living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble, in its natural or wrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar, turpentine; ashes; timber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unseasoned in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; tallow; broom; bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn wood or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyes; wax; hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rays;

shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, as long as the said treaty shall remain in force—provided, however, in no case shall the said articles be introduced into the United States in relation to the trade with China, on the condition mentioned in the articles of the said treaty. And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect, and be observed on the part of the United States.

2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the Governor of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province and the legislature thereof, the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has received satisfactory evidence that the said provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to the United States the full benefit of all the stipulations therein contained. Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 11.) THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN CANADA.—The east up of the list of members returned, as we have already published it, shows, ministerialists in Lower Canada 85 and in Upper Canada 22, in all 57, and of all shades of opposition, in Lower Canada 28, and in Upper Canada 43, in all 71. Of the two returns yet to come in, we suppose Chiboucouini will be ministerial, and Gaspe opposition, though the last is doubtful. To this showing we believe we ought to make an amendment, so as to transfer Messrs. Brodeur, Polette, Guvreumont, Whitney, O'Farrel, and Chapsais to the opposition. We are told on what we conceive to be good authority, that these gentlemen share the opinions of Mr. Sicotte, and will be in opposition. If we add these to the Lower Canadian opposition, and deduct them from the ministerial ranks, we shall have, ministerialists in Lower Canada, 29, and opposition, 34. The account would then stand for the whole province thus:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Ministerial, Opposition. Lower Canada: 29, 34. Upper Canada: 22, 43. Total: 51, 77.

The two English deserters who were on trial in Boston for robbing the Queen's treasury at Sydney, and claimed by the British Consul under the Ashburton treaty, were on Friday discharged by the United States Commissioner, he deeming the offense to be simple larceny. They were immediately re-arrested, the British Consul making a complaint of larceny against them.

Collegiate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN AID OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1854.

Table listing names and amounts for the endowment fund. Includes names like Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. H. M. Moyle, and others with amounts in dollars and cents.

(Continued.)

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship America arrived on Wednesday evening last, bringing dates from England to August 3.

Our readers will find an interesting article on the subject of Convocation, in this day's paper, taken from the London Guardian of July 26. A great deal has been done in the present session of the Imperial Parliament, towards restoring the Synodal action of the English Church—and our parties are becoming more strongly impressed with its necessity, and more united in its advocacy.

In the House of Lords, Friday July 24, the Duke of Newcastle in reply to a question from Lord Lyttleton, gave the assurance of the Government (including Sir George Grey) that their attention should continue to be devoted to the subject of the disabilities of the Colonial Clergy, and was not without hope, with the assistance of the Church in the Colonies, that a bill would be introduced at the commencement of next Session, which would meet the objections which had been raised, which were, he understood, rather objections of form than of substance.

The most interesting foreign news is from Spain.—The revolution has been entirely successful. Espartero has arrived at Madrid, and Queen Isabella had conceded to him the entire control of the government—after confessing to a series of deplorable mistakes which have alienated the affections of her subjects, and produced the natural consequences of national discord.

The news from the seat of war is not of much importance—Admirals Napier and Chads have pronounced Cronstadt and Seborga impregnable to British ships and British valour, which has caused considerable dissatisfaction in England. At the latest advices the combined Fleet was preparing to attack a weaker portion of the enemy's territory—and the Press, in whose estimation at least, Cronstadt and Seborga and Sebastopol, were as good as conquered from the moment the English and French navy made their appearance in the Baltic and Black Sea, is now busily engaged in the certain capture of Bomarsund, and in opening up the beautiful scenery of the Aland Isles, to the national admiration. The people of Great Britain are paying the penalty that follows an overweening conceit in their own prowess, and the despising their enemies.

His Worship the Mayor, with a humane concern for the health of the numerous children in the Poor Asylum, has removed them to a building situated near Oaklands, which has been fitted up as a temporary dwelling, where for a few weeks they will have the benefit of fresh country air, and plenty of wholesome exercise in the fields and woods in the vicinity. His Worship's attention to the public health in the minutest particular, at the present juncture, is deserving of all praise. Halifax under his administration is in a cleaner state than it has been for many years past, and we are glad to find that the energy and ability of our worthy Chief Magistrate is acknowledged on all hands, and by all shades of opinion.

The latest intelligence from St. John, N. B. mentions that the Cholera is decreasing in the city.

During the week, at the instance of His Worship the Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Health, a Committee of Medical Gentlemen have published some recommendations of a sanitary nature, intended for the guidance of the community under an apprehension of cholera. They do not differ from the requirements of sobriety, cleanliness and moderation, which have long been before the public—but which, like most good advice, has perhaps not been attended to as it ought to be. The crowded state of our columns obliges us to postpone the publication of this useful document.

The Committee of the House of Refuge, an Institution designed for the reformation of unfortunate females departed from the path of virtue, have published a Report, which shows that some good has been effected during the seven months of its existence—enough to enlist the warm sympathies of the philanthropic and benevolent in its behalf. The Report states that eight applicants for admission had been received. Of these five remain—two have been dismissed for insubordination and violation of rules—and a third who left for other reasons, evidently benighted, is acting with propriety, and would gladly return. The Report calls upon the public to aid the Institution by their contributions, and we hope will be largely responded to.

The R. M. S. Canada arrived on Friday morning from Boston. We have copied under the United States head, some interesting items from her news.