The Colonial Herald.

Extraordinary Conviction and Execution in France.—The Assize Court of La Manche, in June last, sentenced Jean Baptiste Desmares to suffer the punishment of death for the imputed crime of robbery and murder. The circumstances attending his condemnation were not a little remarkable: The victim of a murderous assault was found dead in the road, but there was nothing attending the circumstances of the discovery which gave public justice any clue to the murderer. A few days afterwards, however, a report, the origin of which was unknown, became general in that part of the country, that the murderer had been bitten by his victim. Upon this a number of suspected persons were apprehended by order of the magistrates, and the body of the deceased was exhumed, in order to test the truth of the report respecting the marks of the bite. Desmares, who had hitherto been unsuspected, was among those who were subjected to a visit from the authorities, and on his person being examined, a bite was found upon one of his arms. The jaws of the dead man were now applied to the wound on the arm of Desmares, and it was declared by those entrusted to perform this experiment that the marks of the bite and the teeth of the deceased corresponded exactly. This extraordinary evidence was adduced against the prisoner and the terrible test submitted to the eyes of the jury, without producing much effect on their minds, for the marks on the arm had now nearly disappeared. But the professional men who had been employed first to make the comparison, persisted in maintaining their first impression. Such were the circumstances, truly remarkable, and indeed unprecedented, which sentenced Desmares to capital punishment. The wretched man appealed against his sentence to the Court of Cassation, but his petition was rejected. He then threw himself upon the clemency of the Throne, but this was unavailing, and preparations were made for the fatal ceremony. Desmares, who had from the first manifested a good deal of firmness and resignation, when informed that there was no hope for him, but that he must die, calmly replied, "I am ready." During his imprisonment he had occupied himself in the study of the "Invocation de Jesu Christi,"—and, previously to execution, he handed it over to the conceirge, with a number of notes and commentaries written in the margin. When he was taken out to execution, he did not appear at all shocked at the sight of the scaffold, and merely remarked, "I thought it was farther off." In a few seconds justice had performed her office. The prisoner never confessed the crime for which he suffered, but he discontinued to protest his innocence, as he did at first.—*Gazette des Tribunaux.*

A journeyman silk weaver of Lyons being excited to frenzy by the desertion, and marriage to another man, of a woman who had been his mistress for several years, went, on Thursday last, to the rooms of the new-married couple, and, as the bridegroom came to the door, levelled a pistol at him, but fortunately it missed fire; at the same moment the bride made her appearance, and at her Gillet discharged another pistol. The ball wounded her ear but did no other injury. Disappointed in his aim, the desperate man rushed to a window, which was on an elevated story, threw himself out of it, and was taken up lifeless.

The *Munich Gazette* publishes a note from Professor Gruithuisen, announcing that he had ascertained the exact time in which the sun makes its rotation upon its own axis. He finds that the sideral rotation is made in 25 days, 14 hours, 54 minutes, and 5 seconds; and its synodic rotation in 27 days, 13 hours, 17 minutes, and 19 seconds.

At a lecture lately at the Royal Institution, the fact was stated, that flowers, during the day, gave out oxygen gas, which supports life, and that during the night they emit carbonic acid gass, one of the most deleterious and poisonous gasses known; the headaches and other aches, usually following balls, &c., where it is now the fashion for the ladies to display large bouquets, may be caused by the gass emitted; the most injurious effects to health are produced by plants blooming in sleeping apartments; and whilst they are agreeable and healthy in rooms during the day, no person should breathe the noxious gass which they emit during the night.

Midsummer in the Fields.—But see! there are the mowers at work! there are the hay makers! green swarths of mown grass: hay-cocks, and wagons ready to bear them away: it is summer indeed! What a fragrance comes floating on the gale, from the clover in the standing grass, from the new mown hay; and from those sycamore trees, with all their pendant flowers. It is delicious; and yet one cannot help regretting that the year has advanced so far.—There, the wild rose is putting out; the elder is already in flower; they are all beautiful, but saddening signs of the swift winged time. Let us sit down by this little stream, and enjoy the pleasantness that it presents, without a thought of the future. Ah! this sweet place is just in its pride. The flags have sprung thickly in the bed of the brook, and their yellow flowers are beginning to show themselves. The green locks of the water ranunculuses are lifted by the stream, and their flowers form snowy islands on the surface; the water lilies spread out their leaves upon it, like the pallettes of fairy painters; and that opposite bank, what a prodigal scene of vigorous and abundant vegetation it is! There are the blue geraniums, as lovely as ever: the meadow sweet is hastening to put on its foam-like flowers; that species of golden flowered mustard occupies the connecting space between land and water: and hare bells, the jagged pink lychnis and flowering grass of various kinds, make the whole bank beautiful. Every plant that is wont to show itself at this season is in its place, to give its quota of the accustomed character to the spot: every insect to beautify it with its hues, and enliven it with its peculiar sound.—*William Howitt.*

Frightful Loss of Life at Rotherham.—A letter reached town yesterday, giving a brief account of a most dreadful loss of life, which took place on Monday afternoon at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. It appears that a small vessel, with about 150 persons of both sexes on board, was launched from Chambers's boat yard, when no sooner had it touched the water than it suddenly rolled over, and every individual on board was immersed in the stream. The piercing cries for assistance from those whose lives were in jeopardy were truly heart-rending; while the frenzied shrieks from persons on shore, who were witnesses of the melancholy catastrophe, added to the frightful scene. The grand jury, who were sitting at the time in the neighbourhood, ordered every policeman and other officer to proceed to the spot, and render all possible assistance, which was promptly and eagerly complied with. A postscript to the letter above alluded to, states that at that hour the vessel had just been hauled up, and that 70 bodies had been recovered.—(We believe the sufferers are principally children.)

Among the new paintings that have been lately added to the National Gallery is one by Raphael, which has been valued at five thousand guineas.

PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

Liverpool, July 20.

There can now be no doubt that Sir Robert Peel will shortly be called upon to form a ministry. The only question is, whether the present cabinet will resign previously or subsequently to the meeting of parliament. Our impression is, that they will remain in office until a majority of the House of Commons shall have formally demonstrated the sentiments of the country.

The commercial and manufacturing interests of the country continue in a state of almost unexampled depression. From all quarters we hear the same complaint; and the most desponding and dispiriting accounts appear in the newspapers of the manufacturing districts.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, for service in British North America, has been gazetted. Its establishment consists of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 armourer-sergeant, 1 schoolmaster-sergeant, 1 hospital-sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 10 colour-sergeants, 40 sergeants, 50 corporals, 1 drum-major, 20 drummers and fifers, and 950 rank and file.

From the East we learn that the health of the young Sultan is getting worse and worse. Some say that his ultimate recovery is despaired of. We are told at home that the long-expected final arrangement of the question between the Porte and Mehemet Ali has at length been completed, by the signatures of the ambassadors of the great European powers (including France) to the new treaty, which it is said took place on the 14th instant.

From Spain and Portugal we hear of nothing but penury and bravo; and from France we have little else but speculations regarding the Christian insurrection in Turkey, which the journals (on the supposition that England and Russia are about to divide that empire) loudly call upon their government to take under their especial protection, with the ulterior view, expressed or understood, of having these portions of the country added, like Algiers, to the French crown. The cabinet, however, beyond keeping a considerable fleet in the Mediterranean, shows no symptoms of being moved by these appeals.—*European.*

State of the Country.

(*From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*)

Whether the present government shall be able to continue its hold of the reins of office, or whether—as events seem now to indicate—a conservative administration shall succeed it, the position of the party to which the management of the affairs of the British empire shall be delegated cannot be deemed by the neediest placeman or most ambitious lover of power to be one peculiarly enviable at the present juncture.

The announcement of a change in its commercial policy four months since, by the present government, made by its propositions to equalise some of our colonial duties, and to alter the fiscal system existent in some of our more important dependencies, led the trading world to expect the important proposals which followed; and thus the powers and energies of our trade and commerce were comparativly suspended, and will remain so until the issue of the contest of conflicting opinions upon this subject shall have proclaimed the course wherein they may again be exercised without the hazard of mere speculation or the risk of heavy loss. This cause of commercial collapse, together with the other and extrinsic sources of the decline of our imports and exports, have produced a crisis in the trading and financial existence of this country, the impending evil results of which will demand the most enlightened views of government, carried into careful, but energetic action, to correct or avert them.

Looking beyond the domestic difficulties which must thus beset the administration to which circumstances will have ere long consigned the government of this country, what a vast field of adverse circumstances are presented in our foreign affairs, to be grappled with and struggled against by the statesman who shall rule in Britain during the next twelve months! Apparently tranquil overhead, the horizon of our political relations abroad is murky with dark and evil and threatening tendencies, which will soon, if not dissipated by the strong hand of successful ability, impend with fearful weight over all the best interests of Great Britain. The elements of strife, in appearance resolved into tranquillity in the east, have but temporarily scattered themselves, to regather with greater power for evil, unless their purpose be anticipated. In China, our relations, as destructive to us in a suspended state as if altogether broken off, are at present almost hopelessly situated, by means of the sluggishness and inabilty of the instruments employed by the executive to restore them. In the west, there is much to fear, much to beware of, much that requires delicate treatment in order to wean it from the desires of mischief; and thus, with declining trade, with impaired and still impairing commerce, with straightened resources and increasing demands—at home embarrassed, and abroad menaced by the strife of other powers, with us or with each other—an alternative of almost equal evil to commercial England—thus situated and thus involved, and seeing all the causes of all these difficulties in strong and vigorous existence, need we repeat that the task of the government of great Britain will for some time be one by no means enviable?

With regard, then, to affairs at home, more especially the wants of the national treasury, there naturally exists much anxiety to know by what means the purse of the country is to be recruited, should a conservative administration come into power. Already has the tocsin of speculation sounded the certainty of a new loan to pay off the arrears of expenditure in the past year, and to meet the deficiency in the national income, which under the present fiscal system must exist in the coming year. Speculation, no doubt, will be bold in its assertions with reference to this matter; but we believe we are right when we assert that Sir R. Peel will not ask for any new loan, and that his government—should he succeed to, and continue in, power—will exact new taxes in preference, until they can organise a new system, from which fresh supplies can be obtained.

We have already pronounced our opinion, that should a conservative ministry be called, with Sir Robert Peel at its head, to the helm of affairs in this country, there will not be any new loan contracted for in order to relieve the finances of the nation from the embarrassments in which they are now involved. On this subject speculation may save itself all trouble, and a vast deal of nervousness. The doctrine of borrowing to meet an increasing expenditure, not a mere matter of emergency, has been long since exploded by wise statesmen in this country; and the ruinous and unjust system of taking from one hand money to place in a vastly reduced state in the other, has been stigmatised by no one more positively than by him who, without doubt, must ere long be the premier of England.

The opinions declared by Sir Robert Peel, when the budget of 1840 was brought forward, are distinctly antagonist to the hopes of those who desire anxiously to pocket a little more than they have already acquired of the rich national spoil placed within their grasp, by the mismanagement or profligacy of former administrations. On the occasion to which we refer, Sir Robert Peel, in addition to several strong denunciations of the borrowing system under circumstances similar to those in which the country is at present placed, observed, that "at all events he was persuaded that the time had come when permanent taxation must be substituted for the discreditable system of temporary expedients."

Entertaining these opinions, which we have no doubt, as a minister, he will carry out practically, until he shall have arranged and projected the means by which he may consider the financial resources of the country can be restored to a more healthfully productive state;—entertaining those opinions, there is no doubt that the country must prepare itself for additional taxation, at least for the present. Of this the nation cannot with justice complain—for we entirely assent to the doctrines which we have quoted in the words of Sir Robert Peel; and it is but justice to any government which may be selected by her Majesty, that they should be allowed, undisturbed by the assaults of party, sufficient time to found, upon the authentic information which only the government can procure, measures for the permanent provision of means to meet the expenditure of the nation, in the way which may be least burthensome to the people, and to the interests of trade, commerce, and agriculture. We trust, then, that ample time will be given for this purpose to those who must form the new administration; and we have no doubt that the ensuing session of parliament will witness the introduction of an extensive code of new laws, with reference to our commerce and finance, which are likely—now when the struggles of mere party for power have been terminated for the present—to obtain general assent in the legislature, and to promote the best interests of the empire.

Trade and Commerce.—There are but few indications of a return of animation in the trade or commerce of the country. In fact there are but few parties in the city who look for any briskness this year. While political affairs engross so much of the attention of all classes in the country, it is deemed highly probable that parties engaged in the leading branches of trade will hold back from extensive operations. The summer trade of the metropolis has been sadly broken in upon by the necessary absence of hundreds of persons who are interested in the progress of the elections. The prospect too of another dissolution of parliament before long must act injuriously on the fall trade. Under these circumstances the prospects for the next six months are not at all of a favourable nature.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

Intelligence had been received from Constantinople to the 21st June. New shiftings had occurred in the Ministry. Youssouf Pasha had been appointed Governor of Roumilia. The province is in a state of revolt; fresh troops have just been sent thither; and this new Governor, according to the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, is known for having betrayed Varna to the Russians.

It appears from our Constantinople correspondence, dated the 27th ult., that the acceptance of the hatti-scheriff of the Sultan by Mehemet Ali, the account of which was brought to Constantinople by the Russian steamer-of-war, Silatch, had been received with a lively satisfaction by all classes of the population. His highness, to whom Rifaat Pasha hastened to communicate the despatches from Alexandria the day after their arrival, expressed his satisfaction at their contents, and repeatedly declared that, this affair being now settled, he would devote his attention entirely to the improvement of the interior administration of the empire. The entire of the council held on the 23d at the Porte, and at which were present the body of the ulemas and all the high functionaries of the state, was taken up in reading the despatches of Mehemet Ali, and Said Muhib Effendi, relative to the submission of the pasha; but nothing was decided on that day relative to the amount of the tribute, upon which Mehemet Ali grounds his only objections. This point was to be the object of a special deliberation when Said Muhib Effendi, who was charged by the Pasha of Egypt to support his claims, should have returned to Constantinople, where he was shortly expected, with Kiemal Effendi.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, that through the energetic remonstrances of Lord Ponsonby, Baron Sturmer, and "their colleagues," the Porte is about to adopt effective measures to relieve the Christians of Syria from oppression: the Christians of the mountains under the government of Emir Beshir, and the Maronite Christians, instead of communicating with the Sultan through the Pasha of Damascus, will appoint agents of their own to represent them in Constantinople; an officer is to be specially appointed to govern and protect the Christians of Jerusalem and that tract of country; and Negib, Pasha of Damascus, a notorious oppressor, is to be recalled.

The Christian inhabitants of Candia, now in arms against the Porte, have addressed a memorial to the Christian states of Europe, praying for sympathy and support, and protesting against the language held out to them by the consuls of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Greece.

Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey, of the 1st instant, mention that a conspiracy had been discovered in Moldavia, at the head of which were several powerful Boyards. Its object was to remove the great dignitaries of the principality, the president of justice, the chief of the police, and the metropolitan, who were accused of various arbitrary and illegal acts. The arrest of several of the conspirators here caused some disturbances, which were immediately repressed.

The late treaty of the five powers puts an end to the treaty of Unkiar Skellessi. The straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are now closed to ships of war of all nations.

On the 21st ult. the Medea steam frigate, having on board Col. Napier, arrived at Alexandria from Malta. The object of his mission was to demand the surrender of the Syrian troops who were retained in Egypt in the pasha's service, for which purpose he waited upon Boghos Bey, who in reply to his application said, "The pasha was at present too much occupied to attend to the matter, but that he would do so when he had arranged his affairs with the sultan." The same evening Mehemet Ali dispatched a courier to Cairo, with instructions to Ibrahim Pasha to proceed to Alexandria, and on the 25th a salute of 21 guns announced his arrival at the palace. The fleet was decorated with colours, and fired a royal salute, and the consuls hoisted their flags in honour of the heir to the pashalic.

The sultan's envoy, Said Muhib Effendi sailed from Alexandria on the 26th ult. on board the steam-boat Nile, under a salute of 19 guns from the Egyptian fleet. The pasha distributed at least 1,000 purses as presents to Said Muhib's followers, and delivered to him 5,000,000 piastres, on account of the tribute to be paid. The pasha likewise expressed his intention of sending his son, Said Bey, to Constantinople to present his homage to the sultan, and the Redschid Egyptian steamer was ordered to be prepared to convey him. The pasha anticipated the most favourable results from the visit.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 30th ult. state that the health of the empress was beginning to inspire serious uneasiness, and that her majesty had been recommended by her physicians to repair to Nice, Pisa, or Crimea.

Madame Catalani's numerous friends will be glad to hear that letters from her residence at Florence have been received of the 25th ult., at which time she was in excellent health.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Malaga Journals state that the troops of the garrison of Alhucemas, near Ceuta, on the African coast, revolted on the 7th June, and committed for seven days all sorts of atrocities in that garrison. Two officers and four non-commissioned officers, who remonstrated with the revolters, were massacred by them; and after this bloody feat they traversed the streets, plundering, killing, and committing horrible excesses. From that period to the 14th the most obscene orgies continued; rendered more abominable by the presence of a number of galley-slaves and robbers of every description, who had been released by the mutineers. The Governor succeeded in checking the mutiny on the 14th, and he had seven of the ringleaders shot without any opposition. The last accounts, however, state that the garrison had again mutinied, and the town was reduced to a state of anarchy. The troops had sent a deputation to inform the Governor that if he did not consent to grant them a full pardon, they would deliver the town up to the Moors. Subsequent accounts state that the revolt was suppressed.

The *French Moniteur* contains a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid confirming the election of Senor Arguellas, by a majority of 180 votes, to be guardian to the queen and the infanta, her sister. A proposition has, it is said, been made to give her majesty a more legitimate guardian in the shape of a husband, and the son of Don Carlos has been mentioned. The proposition is said to have been communicated to the French government by an Austrian agent; but for this rumour there does not appear to be any substantial foundation.

On the sitting of the senate on the 9th instant, the president of the council brought in a bill to the effect, that the government be authorzied to cede to Great Britain the Islands of Fernando Po and Annobon, in consideration of a sum of £60,000 sterling offered by Great Britain conformably to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by her Catholic Majesty and her Britannic Majesty, to be submitted to the cortes after being ratified. The president then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee. It was surmised that the £60,000 consideration money would not be paid into the treasury, but handed over to reimburse the British Legion. Many persons considered this cession as establishing a dangerous precedent. Those islands, it was admitted, were of but little value; but hereafter a similar transfer of the Philippine or Balearic islands might be demanded.

The state of Baden is about to increase the import duty on British manufactures.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Conservative members returned,	302
Liberal ditto,	196
Double returns,	2
Total members for England and Wales.	500

SCOTLAND.

Conservative members returned,	22
Liberal ditto,	30
Returns not yet received,	1
Total members for Scotland,	53

IRELAND.

Conservative members returned,	44
Liberal ditto,	59
Returns not yet received,	2
Total members for Ireland,	105
Total members of the House of Commons,	658
Total conservatives returned, 368	
Total liberals returned, 285	
Total conservative gains,	79
Liberal ditto,	38
	41

Total conservative gain, 41 votes, equivalent to 82 on a division (as compared with the last parliament.)

The West India Mail Steamers.—Another steamer, the Dee, has now been added to the number of these magnificent ships, of which there are now five, registering no less than 9500 tons. Report speaks very highly of their capability and elegance of construction. The entire cost of these five vessels will have been at least £400,000.

It has been signified to the Sultan that her Majesty Queen Victoria cannot, consistently with the rules of the public service, allow Lords Palmerston and Ponsonby to accept the splendid diamond decorations intended for them, in requital of their services in effecting the pacification of the East.

A general union for Prayer is to take place throughout England and Scotland in the month of October. The objects contemplated are the revival and extension of religion, and the promotion of Christian union, without reference to any sectarian or party views. Every friend to peace will join in the prayer.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Villiers, M. P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., and Lady Peel. The Lord Bishop of Oxford officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle.

The Earl of Cardigan was balloted for as a member of the Senior United Service Club on Tuesday. There were 28 black and 166 white balls: in all, 194 balloted. The Noble Earl was therefore rejected, and the consequence of the rejection is, that he cannot again be proposed as a member for ten years. It so happens that the other fourteen candidates, and among them the major of the Eleventh Hussars, were all admitted.

The boy Edward Jones, who has on three occasions effected an entrance into Buckingham Palace, and who was liberated from Tothill Fields gaol, on the 14th ult. has been taken in hand by the proper authorities, and placed on board the Diamond emigrant ship bound to some of the British Colonies.

Sir *Howard Douglas* has returned to England from the Ionian Island. The deepest regret was expressed on his departure, by the Inhabitants.

Ceylon.—His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell held his first levee, at the Queen's House, on the 8th of May, which was most numerously and respectably attended by the *elite* of Colombo, and its environs.

The Queen of Hanover died on the 29th June.

Mr. O'Connell, having lost his election for Dublin, has been returned for Meath. Mr. Hume has lost his election for Leeds—Mr. Breckett (Tory) and Mr. Aldam (Ministerialist) being the successful candidates.

In Tipperary some severe election riots have arisen, and collisions with the police have been fatal. At Bansha one man was shot dead and nine badly wounded.

On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, the following legal changes will, it is said, take place:—Lord Abinger will retire from the presidence of the Court of Exchequer, and be succeeded by Sir Frederick Pollock; this will remove every obstacle to the promotion of Sir William Follet to the chancellorship. Mr. Cresswell is mentioned as the attorney, Mr. Thesiger as the solicitor-general. Lord Lyndhurst will, it is added, content himself with the embassy to Paris.

Richard Lloyd, the person who secured Hatfield, the lunatic (who died lately), when in the act of firing a pistol at Geo. III. in Drury-lane Theatre, died last week at the Salop Infirmary.

By recent advices from the ironworks we learn that orders are flowing in, and prices beginning to look up. To have to record an improvement in so important an article of local commerce is indeed a gratifying circumstance.—*Hereford Journal.*

The Harvest.—The continued unfavourable state of the weather creates some uneasiness respecting the harvest, and though all parties agree that no damage has yet occurred, still the speculators in corn have commenced operations, and orders have been sent to the continent for the purchase of grain at "limited" prices. The high price, however, of grain abroad renders it not very likely that these purchases will be made, unaccompanied as the orders are by any shipments of specie. Unless, therefore, the present unfavourable weather should continue, we do not anticipate any derangement of, or interference with the currency on this account.—*London Morning Chronicle of Friday.*

The Weather in Scotland.—The weather has been rather soft since our last. The fields, however, look beautiful, and are covered with luxuriant crops everywhere.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Three emigrant ships have lately sailed from the West Highlands with no less than fifteen hundred persons, for Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. The emigrants are chiefly from Lord Macdonald's estate, and part are from Raasay. To the most needy of the adventurers, Lord Macdonald gave £1 each, young and old. Most of the poor Islanders have taken their nets with them, in order to prosecute the fishing in the distant country whither they have gone for an asylum.

The *Correspondent* of Madrid has an account of a conflagration which broke out at Servilla, on the 23d ult., in the street called Entendimento, which destroyed 110 houses in that and the street of San Francisco.

The Eastern Question.—On Tuesday afternoon was signed, at the Foreign Office, by the plenipotentiaries of Austia, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, the convention about the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which has so long been agreed on and initiated, but the signature of which had been delayed till it should be known that Mehemet Ali had accepted the firman of the Sultan. The signature of this convention puts an end to that schism between France and the four powers which had arisen out of the different views which France and those four powers had taken as to the practical measures best adapted to carry into effect the general principles which France and the four powers equally maintained in theory; and thus an additional security has been obtained for the continuance of that state of peace which every European power is so deeply interested in preserving. The ratifications of the convention will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts. The object of the convention is to render general to all the five powers the engagement which subsists between Great Britain and Turkey by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1809, and by which the Sultan declares his intention of closing the two straits against ships of war of all nations as long as Turkey is at peace.—*Morning Chronicle.*