

is not a question of bitterness. Disraeli has been better off, as you may try and get a man's head off, if you like, and be popular; but you must handle him with a yard, from conceit as much as from anything else.

Another influence may justly be allowed for in the division of last night—the war is over. Peace is established. Why rake up the past? You know this kind of war of talking; but unfortunately, it is everywhere too successful, and people do not remember that it is not only the past but the future that is in question.

The man who comes worst out of the Kara controversy, is Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. But here the position is peculiar, and the Government can't quite defend him; but the Opposition can't quite attack him.

In the course of this great debate you may remark an artful reply by Ben of Palmerston's old assault on Lord Ashburton for his American proceedings, and a trust expressed by Bent that our American dispute would end amicably.

The English text of the treaty—the French form of which was published here on Monday—will have reached you by the last steamer. The present one will bring you the protocols of the twenty-four sessions of the Congress.

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Abstrahs. They presented to him an address from the inhabitants of Melbourne, inviting him to a public banquet, and another from the inhabitants of Sidney, asking him to take up his residence in that colony and to enter into their political affairs.

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whether he should drive Monsieur. "To Him—was the curt, but answer. "What number, said one plaintively?"

CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocol. [The signatures follow.]

ANNEX TO PROTOCOL No. 2.

The plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris of the 20th of February, 1856, assembled in conference at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, on the 15th of April, 1856, to discuss the subject of the present protocol.

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ITALY.

A letter from Rome, April 24, says that the high ecclesiastical circles of Rome are panic-struck at the Sardinian programme of Italian reform, and organized with the strong language manifest use of respecting the unadmission of the Pope's Government.

DENMARK.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Bourse Gazette* of Vienna, says: "The proposal made by England to capitalise the Sound Dues, and to exchange the capital by gradual instalments, will not be accepted by the Government, which has addressed a circular to that effect to its agents at the foreign courts interested in the question."

TURKEY.

The stations to which the French Consul or Consul Agents will be sent in the Black Sea are said to be Kerch, Cherson, Bakhos, and Sinop, and the strong language manifest use of respecting the unadmission of the Pope's Government.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

LONDON, Saturday, May 3, 1856. THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF TURKEY GUARANTEED BY ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A treaty between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was last night presented by the Ministers to both Houses of Parliament.

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

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

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Among the official papers submitted to Parliament last night is the reply of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the British Government, to the dispatch of Mr. Marcy, dated 26th December last, in which he announced that Mr. Crampton had become an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and requested his recall.

The *Daily News* comments upon the subject as follows: "That which Mr. Crampton did was done openly and frankly. He announced to the Cabinet at Washington that the Queen had refused to receive him as her ambassador at Halifax for a Foreign Legation, and for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy—showed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States. He remained in the confidence of Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Marcy on the confidential part of the treaty, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme, it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask, under such circumstances, for the recall of Mr. Crampton, is really to invite the English Cabinet to agree to a most humiliating and unwelcome arrangement, and we confidently trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

LONDON DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE. "LONDON, Friday Evening, May 2.—The funds showed heavy weakness this morning, and an extreme decline of 1/2 cent was at one moment quoted. The closing prices, however, were only 1/2 lower than the best point of the day. The market was chiefly shaken by the reports that to-night's Bank return would show a further decrease in the Bullion. Business was languid in all departments of the 30th Exchange, except in French shares, which experienced a general advance, following the movement at Paris."

The rates of discount are fully maintained, but the supply of money on offer in Lombard street was today more liberal. At Paris to-day the 2 per cent Rentes exhibited a rise of 1/2 to 1 per cent on Wednesday. The whole of the gold of Melbourne was today purchased by the Angles, and the market for the Bank of England paper on Hamburg and Amsterdam continued. Short bills on Paris were also inquired for. In those cases, therefore, the tendency of the market was rather more favorable. As regards Italian places, especially Naples and Sicily, the quotations are likewise rather drooping.

On the Return of the Bank for the week ending Saturday, April 26, we may report that, since the decrease in the Bullion for a temporary purpose, was for the first time since the 15th of April, the Bullion was not exhausted much longer. Heavy amounts of gold have been sent into the Bank during the week now about to close. The various changes the return exhibits do not warrant the expectation of any immediate reduction in the rate of discount. The Railway share market today was inactive, with the following fluctuations:—

REMARKABLE HAIL STORM IN ABERDEEN.—The *Memorable Mail* publishes a letter from Aberdeen, Abershan, giving an account of a most terrific hail storm which passed over the town on the 15th of April. The size of the stones, it states, varied from as small as a pea to as large as a lemon, the prevailing size being that of a Guinea fowl's egg; these were many weighing four ounces. Poultry were slaughtered in quantities; and the fruit trees seriously injured—fortunately the cotton and corn escape with little injury, owing to their having just come up.

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