

ARTICLE I.—There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a perfect comradely amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.—The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Izu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsumae, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [There is a tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese of the things which they can furnish, payments for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III.—Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV.—Those shipwrecked persons and other crews of the United States shall be free as in other cases, and not to be subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V.—Shipwrecked mariners and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (said) from a small island in the harbour of Simoda, named on the accompanying chart hereto appended, and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI.—If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII.—It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and other articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are willing to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.—Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ARTICLE IX.—It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein guaranteed to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and persons thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.—Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports of Japan but Simoda and Hakodade unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.—There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents to reside at Simoda, at any time after the expiration of from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.—The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of Japan; and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of signature thereof, or sooner if practicable. In witness whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, have signed and sealed these presents. Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March,

in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kaei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

SYDNEY, C. D.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was committed on the night of Wednesday last, or early in the morning of the following day, in this town, supposed by two private soldiers belonging to the detachment of the 70th Regt. now serving in this garrison; the particulars of which are, as we learn, in substance as follows:—One of the offenders, named Andrew O'Pritchard, who was servant to G. D. Twining, Esq., in charge of the Commissariat Department here, managed it would appear, after that gentleman had returned to his residence from his office, which is in the barrack yard, on Wednesday afternoon, artfully to abstract from his bed room the key of the door of the Commissariat Office, by means of which, and with the assistance of Carey, a soldier then on guard as a sentinel at the commissariat office, an entrance was effected therein; after which, O'Pritchard having also adroitly got possession of the key of the small iron safe kept in the office, the money chest therein was rifled by them of part of its contents, amounting to over £100 sterling—a portion of which was the private property of Mr. Twining. The men referred to soon after departed, as they were not to be found when the theft was discovered early on Thursday morning; and notwithstanding diligent watch has been made for them in every direction by the military, aided by the civil authorities, they have hitherto eluded detection. Indeed it is generally supposed that they went from hence in a vessel which left this port on the night or the morning of the robbery.—*C. B. News, July 15.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination of the scholars of St. George's Sunday School, Sydney, was held in the parochial school house adjoining the church, this morning at 12 o'clock. 36 scholars were present, several others being unavoidably absent. Besides the Rev. C. Ingles, who still retains a lively interest in this Institution, and the teachers of the school, there were also present a number of ladies, who appeared much interested in the scene before them. The examination was conducted by the rector, after appropriate prayers. Many of the scholars answered readily and directly to the questions put to them, and repeated their collects and catechisms well; and the examination was upon the whole satisfactory. Rewards, consisting of interesting books and prayer books, were distributed to the most deserving, amounting to 18. Those, as well as the whole school, were afterwards addressed by the Rector, who was desirous of impressing upon them the great importance of giving their hearts and their early years to God their Creator, and the service of his Son Jesus Christ, whose ways would be found in the end "ways of pleasantness and paths of peace." After the conclusion of the service business of the day, the scholars were invited to partake of some refreshment provided for them, which from the way it was disposed of, appeared to constitute in their eyes, no unimportant part of the proceedings of the day.—*Ibid.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The long talked of Colonial Church Bill, which has now been several times and in divers shapes before the Imperial Parliament, has again been stopped—Burked—we may say, and that by the new Colonial Secretary. We find the following article on the subject in the *Guardian*:

"The Colonial Church Bill is dropped. It shares the lot of many other bills—amongst the rest, of a Police Bill introduced by Lord Palmerston, disapproved as 'centralising' by the Liberal press, and precipitately withdrawn—yet the abandonment is so very natural a sequel to Sir Geo. Grey's accession to the Colonial office, that no man can fail to trace in the latter event some connection with the former. It is not, indeed, a thing to be asked or expected that the present Colonial Minister should support or tolerate a measure which in every shape he has consistently opposed. Ready enough (as he has shown this week) to deprive the Colonial Church of State assistance, he will be the last man to relieve her from State control. His reign, indeed, may be short, but the difficulty is a permanent one, and arises not from the character of this or that Minister, but from the *mauvais vouloir* of half the House and the indifference of the rest. And the Church's best friends will implore her earnestly to build no more on the chimerical hope of aid from English statesmen or the Imperial Parliament. No power on earth can help her as, under Providence, she can help herself."

What is to be done, now, is the question? A writer in the *Guardian* gives an extract from a Melbourne paper, in reply—

"We answer without hesitation.—Let them act as if the bill had passed. Let them hold an assembly of clergy and lay representatives, elected according to the provisions of the bill (of 1853); and let this assembly proceed to make such regulations for the management of all the local affairs of the Church as they shall deem expedient. Thus is plainly our pro-

per course. We have waited and waited, as we were bound to wait, to see if the Imperial Parliament would legislate for us, and they have declined to do so.

"There is no probability that they will alter their determination.

"Let us, then, prepare for it in good earnest, and let us cherish a confident hope that, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we shall be able to draw up a code of regulations which shall place the Bishop, the parochial clergy, and the laity, in a just and well-defined relation to one another, and secure for future generations an 'earnest ministry' and an 'earnest Church.'"

Toronto has already announced its determination to meet and regulate its own internal affairs. Why should not every Diocese do the same?

What is to hinder the Clergy and Laity of Nova Scotia from meeting together and devising and carrying out measures for the welfare of the Church within our borders? Nay, what is to hinder us from electing our own Bishop, on any future occasion, so long as we ask for no salary for him from any other quarter. It would seem that the Parliament either understood little or cared little about the matter, and will gladly let us alone, if we let them alone. We see that the allowance of £600 per ann. to the Bishop of New Zealand has been unceremoniously struck off. He had voluntarily given up more than that before, to aid in the endowment of other Sees.

THE R. M. S. *Nagara*, with 142 Passengers, (14 for Halifax) arrived at 4 P. M. on Tuesday. She brings dates to the 8th instant. No decisive blow had as yet been struck, but the words "make ready—present!" seem to have been given, and to "fire" alone remains. The cannon of the British and French squadrons were pointed at Cronstadt on the one side, and Sebastopol on the other, and a few shot had already been sent among the Russians in their hiding place.

All Europe is bristling with bayonets. The Austrian frontier presents an active scene.—Immense masses of Russians are being concentrated in that direction, with powerful armies to meet them. It is estimated, indeed, that upon the whole a million of men will ere long be arrayed against the maddened despot who has thus let loose the horrors of war upon so large a portion of the human family. Dreadful as those horrors are, it is to be hoped that the sword will not be returned to the scabbard, until the power of Russia shall be so circumscribed, as to prevent the recurrence of a similar violation of the rights and liberties and peace of the world.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived on Friday morning, from Boston. The news is not important, except that it details the spread of the Cholera, over almost every State of the Union. The disease was very severe in Philadelphia. It was spreading also in New York, and had manifested itself in Boston, and other places, near to our borders.

Several riots had occurred in consequence of street preaching against the Romanists—in all of which the Irish, who were the first to interfere, received considerable punishment.

We have copied from the papers the treaty concluded by Commodore Perry, between the U. States government and that of Japan.

The Address to the Rev. Mr. Brine, from his late parishioners at New Dublin, together with his reply, has been published in the St. John's N. F. papers, with additional editorial notices.

The famous Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, is now in Canada, endeavouring to arouse the country on the all interesting subject of an Ocean penny postage.

Our respected and philanthropic fellow-countryman, Judge Marshall, who has, for years, been the consistent and persevering advocate of Temperance Reformation, is now in Newfoundland on the same benevolent errand. Much to his honour he spends the time and the money at his disposal not in selfish pursuits, or listless indolence, but in striving to benefit his fellow men.

The Ocean postage on letters to England from Halifax, will be reduced to 6d. sterling, on and from the 1st. of August.