

sent to every mind not to make it desirable to seek or every expedient calculated to prevent their return; that stipulation had been inserted in Article 7 of the treaty of peace, recommending that in case of difference between the Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers, recourse should be had to the mediation of a friendly State before resorting to force. After a long discussion, the following declaration is inserted in the Protocols:—The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their governments, that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should before appealing to arms have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power. The Plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in the present protocol."

PROTOCOL NO. 24, APRIL 16.—Count Orloff proposed a vote of thanks to Count Walewski. The Earl of Clarendon seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Thus was the war brought to a termination; and peace once more reigned throughout Europe. The terms of the peace, however, did not meet with the approbation of all; there were those who found fault with the lenity with which Russia had been treated, and many of the combatants both in the army and navy belonging to England were anxious to test their strength and valour another time against the Muscovite foe. Many friendly meetings took place between the contending forces during the time of the armistice and after peace was established. In the month of May, 1856, the Allied forces began to leave the Crimea, and return to their various countries. May the time be long before they are called upon to engage in a similar struggle.

THE END.