

PEACE OR WAR?

(From Wilmer's European Times).

Although the fall of Kars is now placed beyond doubt, the intelligence which has been received of another victory gained over the Russians by Omar Pacha at Khoni, a considerable town of Georgia, about twenty miles from Kutais, atones to some slight extent for the disaster. Some time must elapse before the details of this victory can come to hand; and in the meantime it is hoped that the Turkish Generalissimo will possess himself during the present campaign of Kutais, which is the capital of Imeritia.

The details of the fall of Kars cannot be read without agony. We learn that when the place surrendered the garrison consisted of 8000 brave and determined men, who were literally starved into submission. It seems that when, on the 14th of November, the Russian General summoned the place to surrender, a council of war was held under the presidency of General Williams, a delay of ten days was demanded and conceded, in order to send Colonel Thomson to Erzeroum, for it was believed that Selim Pacha, with 10,000 men, was marching to the relief of Kars. He found, however, that Selim Pacha had not left Erzeroum, and that snow had closed the roads. On the 24th of November Colonel Thomson had an interview with General Mouravieff, and obtained what is called an "honourable capitulation;" but the garrison are now prisoners of war, together with the gallant General Williams and nine Pachas. If Omar Pacha can secure Kutais, in which it is said there are only 10,000 Russians, it will counterbalance the loss of Kars; but the moment that General Mouravieff had secured the prize for which he had so long and laboriously struggled, he despatched a portion of his army against Omar Pacha.

We are now in a position to judge of the nature of the convention which has been formed between the Western Powers and Sweden and Norway. The Scandinavian kingdoms engage that they will not cede any portion of their territory to Russia, and the Western Powers, on their parts, guarantee to those kingdoms their present boundaries, the object of which is to prevent Russia from obtaining possession of the large and important island of Gothland. This treaty is important because it secures the integrity of the Swedish territory, and foils the great object of Russian ambition, that of obtaining possession of the Bay of Varanger, by which she would have an Atlantic port open the whole year, and might become, in the course of time, a formidable naval power. We can readily conceive that this treaty has produced considerable uneasiness at St. Petersburg, for nothing has occurred since the commencement of hostilities which is more fatal to those projects of aggression and absorption which have constituted the policy of the Czars since the time of Peter the Great. This treaty declares emphatically, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further!"

It is now certain that Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian diplomatist, has left Vienna for St. Petersburg, the bearer of propositions of peace, suggested by Austria, and assented to by France and England. The Prince left on Sunday, and fourteen clear days are to be allowed for consideration. The intelligence from the Austrian capital verifies what we stated exclusively at the time, that the propositions were made by the Austrian government to the Western Powers, and that they were more readily entertained by our French ally than by our own cabinet. The time which has elapsed since we first made the announcement—this day three weeks—has been passed in correspondence arising out of certain modifications of the original terms, and these terms agreed upon by the three Powers Prince Esterhazy has now taken to St. Petersburg. There will be no war of words respecting them, for the ultimatum is, that they are to be unconditionally accepted or rejected—a determination which will speedily let us know the worst or the best. These terms are in substance what we stated them to be in our last, namely, that neither Russia nor any other power shall maintain a fleet in the Black Sea,—that Russia shall

give up her claim to a protectorate and right of interference in the Turkish dominions,—that she shall surrender so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to render free the navigation of the Danube; and finally, that she shall not rebuild the fortress of Bomarsund in the Baltic. These terms, if agreed to, would meet all the requirements of the war; but it is very doubtful whether Russia is yet sufficiently humbled to accept them. It is added that in the event of their rejection, Austria will cut off all diplomatic intercourse with Russia; but she has not pledged herself to the extreme step—to take the field. It is stated, however, that the recent successes of the allies in the Crimea have detached Saxony, Bavaria, and some of the small German States from the Prussian party in the German Bund, and that as these States are now disposed to favour the Western Powers, Austria finds herself in a stronger and better position to act independently than she has been since the commencement of the war. Whatever may be the effect of Prince Esterhazy's mission, it is certain that it will not retard in the least the preparations which are now going on for the ensuing campaign in the Baltic and the Black Sea. The publication of the spirit of the convention between Sweden and the Western Powers appears to confirm the statement which a morning contemporary made some time ago, to the effect that there was no provision in it for Sweden assisting us next year in the Baltic. But should the war last another year or two, this will, no doubt, be its inevitable effect.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a Russian nobleman attached to the court of the Emperor Alexander, to a relative in Paris:—"We suffer greatly from the war, and everybody desires peace—everybody. . . . But in spite of our sufferings we would not consent to a peace dishonourable to Russia, nor to one which should diminish her power in any respect. Even those who opposed the war at the beginning, and were loudest in their complaints of Mentschikoff, now say the same thing. . . . We laugh at the grotesque idea of our Cabinet allowing itself to be influenced by the 'moral weight' of the German powers being thrown into the scale of the Allies—an idea which was started by the French Emperor, and which is insisted on by his newspapers. The 'moral weight' of the German powers! They have none! If their moral power had counted for anything in our eyes we should never have gone to war, for Austria and Prussia and all the German powers employed their 'moral power' to prevent us. But our old Chancellor Nesselrode thinks it politic to be civil to the said powers; and so our Emperor will probably return autograph replies to the letters he has received from them—but those letters will say nothing. . . . We are all pleased to see how firm the Czar remains in the midst of the disasters that have befallen us. He even beheld the ruins of Sebastopol without any real discouragement. . . . Peace is not seriously thought of here, and all that is said about it in England, France, and Germany is silly. I doubt even if there will any negotiations, but if there be, depend upon it that they will be undertaken on our part merely to gain some secondary object—not at all for peace."

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—By the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Ava*, arrived at Southampton, we receive intelligence of the total loss of the Spanish brig *Bravo*, Daniel Maury, master. The unfortunate vessel was bound from Barcelona for Havana, with a cargo of wine, soap, paper, &c., and there were likewise on board 45 passengers. The melancholy event occurred on the night of the 10th instant (during which the weather was unusually boisterous and stormy), upon the beach to the eastward of Gibraltar Rock, near Torre Carbonera. Full particulars of the wreck have not yet been received, but it is known that out of the 45 persons on board, 22 were drowned, including seven women.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times in a letter dated 16th instant, says:—"From a letter from St. Petersburg, I learn that since the Emperor's return from Nicolaieff a very noticeable change is described as being observable in him, even to those not intimately introduced into the court circle. He was never a particularly demonstrative person, or very lively in his communications, nor has he ever concealed his preference of peace. Of late it is remarked that he has become more silent than formerly, and often bears on his countenance an expression of sadness. Those who are intimate with his character describe this expression as by no means resulting from faintheartedness or despair, but rather like many of his expressions on his journey, and to persons in his confidence since his return, as the reflex of deep regret at the immense sacrifices and privations which the present war is causing at his hand. It is not so much the loss of men that is deplored as the enormous districts of half-cultivated territory which are thus deprived for many years to come of the hands to till and the arms to thresh. Russia in the country of raw material, and if she cannot raise and consume, or dispose of this, she falls into a state approaching financial starvation. The Emperor's last journey has brought this reflection very much home to his mind, and, touched as he has often been to tears at the willingness of self-sacrifice shown by his subjects, he has not been able to shut his eyes to the fact that the means will soon fail them, even if the willingness lasts. The Russian army has had still more enormous losses than the reports which reach the West confess, and the most daring fancy imagines. For these losses the Russians endeavour to console themselves with the reflection, that the English army—the first one, the real one—has been destroyed too. That the Emperor is himself sincerely desirous of peace cannot be denied, any more than that his mother and his consort leave no opportunity of presenting to his mind the desirableness of his desisting from the conflict."

A BALTIC CAMPAIGN.

The *Sibele* anticipates a future campaign in the Baltic provinces, and after having enumerated the forces possessed by Russia in these regions, which it values at 200,000 men, thus marshals the armies which the allies, in conjunction with Sweden and Denmark, could dispose of if necessary:—"Admitting that Sweden be to furnish 70,000 men and Denmark 30,000, the Western Powers would have to furnish 100,000 men, or 70,000 French, and 20,000 English. France could even increase her contingent if the military organisation of our neighbour were not to permit them to complete theirs for our country possesses a military strength really formidable. Thus is constituted the French army:—Infantry of the line, 328 battalions; light infantry (rifles), 30 ditto; artillery, 248 companies; siege train, 20 ditto; engineers, 54 ditto; sappers, 11 ditto—cavalry, 373 squadrons; gendarmes and firemen of Paris 119 squadrons or companies; veterans of all arms, 17 companies. It is not a question here of an improvised force. At the advent of the government of the 2nd of December, the army was composed of 327 battalions of infantry, 313 squadrons of cavalry, and 240 companies of artillery. It has thus only been augmented by 30 battalions of infantry and 60 squadrons of cavalry. Without any offence we may say that this great army has been organised under the constitutional regime, and had found in Algeria the traditions of victory. 'I like to hear the roar of cannon in Algiers,' said Louis Philippe, 'Europe does not hear it.' Europe has since heard this African cannon, and friends and enemies know that it fires well. A great expedition to the Baltic is therefore not impossible. England will pay her alliance in vessels, and our soldiers will find at Cronstadt another Malakhoff."

Drafts of various regiments at the seat of war embarked at Portsmouth, on the 19th, to the number of about 750 officers and men, on board the fine steam ship *Queen of the South*.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir,
Your obliged,
THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaint
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Veneral Affections
Secondary Symp-toms	Tic Douloureux	Worms of all kinds
Ulcers	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.