

the whole course of the river (*sauvent le parcours de l'Amur*); and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

ARTICLE XVIII.—It is understood that the European commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riverains*) commission will have terminated the work designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers, parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*après en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riverains*) commissions shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE XIX.—In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

ARTICLE XX.—In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article IV. of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia. The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Iako Burua-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman-Road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpuok as far as Saratkin, and will terminate at Kacaniou on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification. Delegates of the contracting powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE XXI.—The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges accorded to the Principality, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE XXII.—The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte and under the guarantee of the contracting powers the Privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection will be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with the internal affairs.

ARTICLE XXIII.—The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation. The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition, of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte. The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the basis of their future organisation.

ARTICLE XXIV.—H. M. the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a *divan*, *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These *divans* are to give expression to the wishes of the populations relative to the definitive organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the commission with these *divans*.

ARTICLE XXV.—Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two *divans*, the commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conference. The final understanding with the suzerain Power will be recorded (*consignée*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a *hatti-sheriff* conformable to the stipulations of the convention, will definitively constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE XXVI.—It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence, as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seulement appeler à prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE XXVII.—If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or reestablish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*recevoir de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hattis, which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. In consequence thereof, the Principality will preserve its independence and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE XXX.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it exists legally before the present treaty. In order to prevent any local conflict, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and, if need be, rectified; but so as that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

tion. With this view a mixed commission, composed of two Russian commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, one French commissioner, and one English commissioner, shall be sent to this locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI.—The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the conventions signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 16th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitôt que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les délais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE XXXII.—Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre manière*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris, within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed the seal of their arms.

On the resumption of the case of the *Queen on the prosecution of the Rev. J. Doherty, v. the Archbishop of Canterbury*, on Saturday, Sir Frederick Thesiger was about to proceed with his argument on behalf of the Archbishop, when—

Lord Campbell said the question was, whether there was a discretion in the Archbishop to stop the proceedings in the stage at which they had arrived. It was his (Lord Campbell's) own decided opinion that the Archbishop had not such a discretion, but he was, nevertheless, most anxious that his opinion should be reviewed. It seemed to him that the Archbishop had a discretion in the first instance, but having granted a commission, and that commission having found that there was a *prima facie* ground for proceeding, and then the steps having been taken which were mentioned in the Church Discipline Act, and the prosecutor being desirous to go on, he thought it was imperative on the Archbishop, who was then turned into a judge, and was not a prosecutor, to proceed, under the ninth section of the act.

Mr. Justice Crompton said, on looking into the subject more attentively, any doubts which might have existed in his mind as to the correctness of the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice were entirely removed.

Lord Campbell—I am most earnestly desirous that the case should go to the court above, and be there deliberately considered. It was argued that we had a discretion, and might not so grant the *mandamus* if we thought the prosecution of the suit was not for the benefit of the Church. I certainly did not at a moment attach any weight to that argument, though I think it is to be lamented that the suit was ever entered into, and that it would be desirable to put a stop to it as soon as possible.

Sir Frederick Thesiger—As your lordship thinks the act is imperative upon you, I will not trouble the court with any further observation. I am only anxious that it should be understood that the Archbishop has no personal feeling in this matter. He feels he is only exercising an important public duty, and his conduct is not for the good of the Church that this proceeding should be continued. He thinks he has a discretion as to whether the case should go on or not, and he is desirous to exercise that discretion for the benefit of the Church.

Lord Campbell—All who know the Archbishop must be convinced that he has acted from the purest motives, and with nothing but an earnest desire to fulfil the duties of his sacred office. The judgment of the court would be for a peremptory *mandamus*.—*Christian*.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, to the agents for transports at the various ports, to have prepared and fitted all the available ships that may arrive at their respective ports with the least possible delay. Notwithstanding the very large number of transports in the service, it is found necessary to take up 20,000 tons of shipping in addition for the transport home of the army and its material.

Mr. J. Evans, Calvinistic Methodist minister at Llandysil, Cardiganshire, has just sent in his resignation to the quarterly meeting, in order to join the Established Church.

According to statistical returns published in the St. Petersburg newspapers, the besieged in Sebastopol discharged, from the 12th of October, 1854, to the 31st of September, 1855, projectiles to the number of 1,385,005, and weighing 1,405,249 pounds (each equal to 40 lb.). In addition to the above, 205,810 pounds of powder and 25,000 cartridges were consumed.

Bishop Selwyn, accompanied by the Rev. Levi To Aher, a native, has been holding Confirmation in the Canterbury province.

The Governorship of Victoria has been offered by the Colonial Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, and declined by the noble Earl.—*Globe*. And to Lord Marcus Hill, according to the *Daily News*. Mr. Oliphant, formerly Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, is now spoken of.

The troops of Oude have tendered their services to us to a man. A portion of them for a short time hesitated, under the apprehension that they might be compelled to shave, on being assured that the bushiest of beards were no objection, they enrolled themselves at once. The villagers experience astonishment and delight at receiving prompt and punctual payment for everything required from them for the public service, and at being permitted to give or to withhold whatever they please.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India, arrived at Malta on the 10th inst. in the *Curadoc*. His lordship had derived great benefit from the voyage. After a week's residence it is reported that the health of the noble Marquis is tolerably good, but his leg continuing so seriously bad as to prevent his moving without assistance. He was to leave on the 18th in her Majesty's ship *Tribune* for England direct.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Steamer *Arabia* from Boston arrived last evening in a much shorter passage than usual, and sailed again about ten o'clock. The news is not important. The disturbances at Panama caused by the indiscretion of American citizens, and which resulted in the death of some twenty or thirty of them, and the pillage of their property, by the half savage inhabitants of that country, was engaging the attention of the United States Government, and a naval force had been despatched to examine into and take satisfaction for the outrage. Further accounts from Nicaragua represent the victory said to have been gained by General Walker at Rivas, as very doubtful in its results. The *New York Herald* in the following account, almost leads one to believe that defeat would have been the proper term for the condition in which General Walker has found himself:—

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—In looking over the contents of the evening news which we published on Wednesday from Nicaragua, we observe that there are several remarkable things in it worthy of special observation.

The first of these is the reported victory of Gen. Walker at Rivas. The facts appear to be these. The Costa Ricans had invaded Nicaragua—had established themselves two thousand strong, in the little city of Rivas, in the heart of the State. Here they were attacked by Walker with six hundred men, but after a bloody and protracted struggle, Walker left the place still in the possession of the Costa Ricans. *El Nicaraguense*, the organ of Gen. Walker, says:—“Gen. Walker, on his departure from Rivas, was compelled to leave a portion of his wounded—declared mortally wounded by the surgeons—in one of the churches. These men were butchered by the Costa Ricans in the most cold-blooded manner.” This statement, under the authority of Gen. Walker, throws a shadow over his victory. From the proclamations of the Costa Ricans, and their butchery of the Santa Rosa prisoners, Walker must have apprehended the fate of the men, wounded or otherwise, falling into the hands of the enemy at Rivas. In this view, the fact that he was “compelled to leave” a portion of his wounded behind is suggestive of the paramount necessity of saving the relics of his army. Walker, however, appears to have been strengthened with sufficient reinforcements for immediately resuming active operations with prospects of success.

The next notable feature in the news is the correspondence between the London Foreign Office and the Costa Rican agent, Walkstein, evidently a German, upon the subject of a supply of British muskets to Costa Rica. Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, says:—“I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 12th ult., requesting that a small supply of arms may be furnished to the government of Costa Rica, his lordship has been informed by that Department in reply, that 2,000 smooth bore muskets (nitrons), which are not so highly finished as the line pattern muskets of 1842, can be supplied for this service at £1 10 each, or, as it should be procured, 2,000 of the line pattern muskets of 1850 can be furnished at 55s. each.”

And Walkstein, in one of his despatches to Costa Rica, says:—“When I was visiting Lord Carnarvon at Costa Rica, I already had an army of 800 men on the frontier of Nicaragua, he was much pleased, and said, ‘that was a right step,’ and I am persuaded that my having made that intimation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between the country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentlemen in the great republic observe that although the British nation do not boast of any much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very severely for the least insult to the national honor.”

The Legislative Session closed at Fredericton on Thursday, March 1. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor refers in his speech to the important measures which have been matured during the Session for the formation of Railways—and states that it will be his duty to apply with economy the funds placed at his disposal, and to exercise with prudence the powers of pledging the Provincial credit, which have been entrusted by the Legislature to the Executive Government.