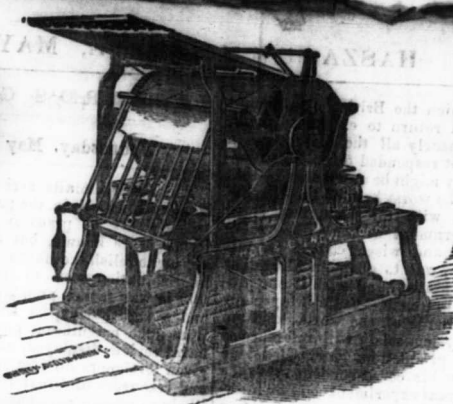


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

New Series, No. 342.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.
SUPERIOR malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by **Haszard & Owen,**
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 16
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD,
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

NEW BOOK
Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.
**The Constitution of the Govern-
ment of Newfoundland**
IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz—Chambers' In-
formation, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to
July, 1855.
Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A His-
tory of the People as well as of the Kingdom,
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,
to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy
and Science, in all its branches, &c.
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;
Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary;
Fulton's Johnston's do.; Helton's Book-keeping;
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lonsie's Grammar;
Mangall's Questions; Maricham's England;
Baskham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, just re-
ceived at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

Boat Found!
GOING adrift out of the Harbor, a BOAT, about
thirteen feet keel. The owner can have the
same by proving property and paying expenses on
application to—
EWEN MCKINNON, Canoe Point.
May 3, 1856.

BOSTON HOUSE.
Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!
Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of
this City and the Island generally, that he has
moved to the above stand, where he will continue to
carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL,
and he trusts by strict attention to his business to
merit a continuance of public patronage.
G. J. McDOUGALL.
Private entrance for ladies.
N. B.—The above establishment will be open to
the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
Stock of the above—of the following sizes—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8
1 3/4 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
2 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
2 1/2 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
3 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16
4 " " 1-4 7-16 3-8
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can
be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH
for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

ALLIANCE
**LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq., Charlot-
tewtown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E.

**Dwelling House and Land
FOR SALE.**
THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho-
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward
Foor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,
will be found well worthy of attention. For further
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparat-
us and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE TREATY OF PEACE TEXT.

The treaty of peace has at length been published, and although the principal points had previously oozed out, in some form or other, before the text itself reached the dignity of newspaper type, still the perusal of the document in its entirety shows that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been substantially gained, with certain collateral advantages, which cannot fail to benefit the commerce of Europe and the world. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed in this contest, and many millions of treasure have been expended. We cannot recall the former, but certainly the advantages arising from the free navigation of the Danube and opening the Black Sea to the trade of England, will go far to compensate us for the mere pecuniary loss. The war was entered upon to protect Turkey from the fangs of Russia. No one will deny, that if England and France had not combined to beat back the Muscovite hordes, the city of the Sultan would long ago have been in the grasp of the Czar, the Mediterranean would have become a Russian lake, and the independence of every European power would have been jeopardized. This was the declared object of the invasion of the Danubian provinces—a project avowed by Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymour. From the war, then, there was no escape. It was forced upon us by an inevitable destiny, and although the independence of Turkey was the primary cause, "material guarantees" have been taken from Russia that she shall not trench again on her neighbour's property,—that she shall not construct nor preserve any naval or military arsenals on the Black Sea; that the Turkish provinces in Asia, at present occupied by the Russians, shall be given up; that the boundaries of Turkey and Russia are to be so defined, by which the former will secure on her Moldavian frontier an acquisition of territory at the expense of her rapacious rival; that the naval armaments of both countries shall be restricted to a few light vessels for the services of their respective coasts; and that Russia, by a readjustment of her Bessarabian frontier, will be pushed from the banks of the Danube. These and other stipulations are the securities which the war has given to Turkey, and while the last-named country has been greatly strengthened by the result of the contest, Russia has been more than correspondingly weakened. The Sultan, on his part, is called upon to concede something for these great and manifold advantages, and while the condition of his Christian subjects is to be greatly ameliorated, the rights and privileges of the people of Moldavia and Wallachia are defined and secured. "All classes of the population, without distinction of birth or faith, shall enjoy civil rights, especially the right of property under every form. All trades shall be free, and monopolies of every description radically suppressed." If to this we add the freedom of the Black Sea to every nation, the appointment of consuls in its ports, the navigation of the Danube under circumstances most favorable to trade, and the other concessions extorted from Russia, it will be seen, that to the allies everything has been given which could reasonably be demanded, and that the Western Powers have, in fact, achieved a triumph of diplomacy. The text of the treaty is certainly more cheering and hopeful than its detached features, which previously found their way into print, led us to expect.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The treaty of peace published in the *Daily News* of Wednesday appeared in *Le Nord* and another Brussels journal on the same day.

THE CZAR'S MOSCOW SPEECH.

The *Independence* throws some doubts on the authenticity of the speech alleged to have been delivered at Moscow by the Czar.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The official gazette of Milan announces that the Pope will about the 15th of June set out for Paris.

The *Pays* says it is evident that the official *Milan Gazette*, in announcing that the Pope was coming to France has fallen into a mistake, and that the departure from Rome of which the Milan journal speaks, is that of the Cardinal alatore who is to represent his Holiness at the baptism of the Imperial Prince.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that Prince de Leichtenstein, bearer of the ratification of the Emperor Alexander, has quitted that city, and may be expected in Paris towards the end of the month.

RUSSIAN DESPATCH.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 14th contains a despatch from General Luders, giving an account of an interview with the commanders-in-chief of the allied armies, whom he afterwards invited to dinner. The Russian general gave as a toast the healths of the Emperor, Queen Victoria, and King of Sardinia. Marshal Pelissier proposed the health of the Emperor Alexander, and in a long speech expressed his veneration for his Majesty and his warm sympathies for the Russian troops. A great number of officers and soldiers of the armies visited the Russian camp. Gen. Luders adds, that on the whole great cordiality prevailed on both sides.

THE LEIPSIK FAIR.

The fair at Leipzig now pending is said to be better attended and more productive than any for the last 20 years. The manufacturers of cotton goods in Saxony are using every exertion to compete with France and England, and the use of machinery is making rapid progress.

THE CRIMEA.

CAMP, April 11.—The preparations for the speedy evacuation of the Crimea are proceeding with rapidity and energy. It is said, that 6000 Sardinians will be the first to leave, and the Guards the first English troops. No intelligence has been received respecting the future destination of the troops. The sanitary state of the army is excellent—for one regiment, 700 strong, only two men on the sick list. The intercourse between the Russians and the Allies increases. A great attraction is the Russian band of 150, at Mackenzie. The other day, on playing the Russian National Anthem, every Russian took off his cap; and also when "God Save the Queen" was performed;—but the English officers present did not pay the same delicate compliment to their enemies. The English fraternize more freely with the Russians than at first. The thermometer has risen in one day to 70 deg.

THE CZAR'S REPENTANCE

The Emperor Alexander the Second evidently appreciates his new position. With the war which has just closed, he has been read an instructive lesson. The dreams of conquest in which his predecessors, from Peter to Nicholas, have indulged, he has deliberately abandoned. Large standing armies, he now finds, eat up the resources of his mighty empire, and two years of actual conflict with the Western Nations have left him a sadder but a wiser man. The money pressure in Russia has induced him to disband the militia, and henceforth he seems determined to recruit his exhausted resources by the legitimate operations of trade and commerce. To attain this desirable object, he has wisely ordered all the light-houses to blaze, and buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and in the Baltic and White Seas. The export from Poland of the produce of that country is permitted, and no trader, anxious to bring "grist to his own mill," can display a more laudable anxiety to atone for the errors of the past than the son of the man, whose soul, during his long reign, was constantly occupied with the thought of conquest and with subjugating the nationalities of Europe. Adversity is sometimes a painful school in which to graduate, but it is also an instructive one, and to the present ruler of all the Russias belongs the honour of accommodating himself to the altered circumstances of his situation.

But the most remarkable proof of the sincerity of his new course of action is to be found in the sentiments of a speech, which the Czar has recently delivered to his nobles in the old Muscovite capital—Moscow. An extract from this remarkable document is worth quoting. "War," says the Czar, "is an abnormal state, and the greatest success obtained by it scarcely compensates for the evils it occasions. It has caused an interruption of the commercial relations of the Empire with most of the states of Europe. I should certainly have carried it on had not the voice of neighbouring states pronounced against the policy of late years. Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favourable to us, as it has been in Asia, the empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would, in a great measure, be taken away from agriculture and labour. In the Government of Moscow itself, many manufacturers have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace to the vain glory of combats. I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of foreign produce. I wish, henceforth, that the greatest facility shall be afforded in our markets for the exchange of wares of every origin, and of the raw materials and manufactures of our soil."

We have called this a remarkable speech, and no one who ponders on the large and liberal views enunciated in the passage we have quoted, can deem it otherwise. The policy which it foreshadows is in direct opposition to that of the late Czar, who was so essentially Conservative, that he desired Russia to produce every thing she wanted for herself and to be as independent as possible of foreign, and even of neighbouring states. In point of fact, the contrast between the past and the future of Russia, as regards commercial development, is quite as great, as was the old English protective system to our present Free-trade notions. The Emperor Alexander II. is evidently a convert to the doctrines of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and he may be said to stand in the same relative position as the late Sir Robert Peel, who turned a great national calamity to account—the failure of the potato crop in Ireland—in order to repeal the Corn Laws. The war with Russia has not been productive of unmitigated evil, when we find, that one of its earliest fruits is the annihilation of the old and the substitution of a new and more enlightened system in the exchange of commodities, and thus it frequently happens, that what we regarded as a course to punish and humiliate, often proves a substantial blessing,—the inauguration of a new and better era for the advancement of the human race.

Before the sittings of the Paris Conference commenced, a member for one of the Yorkshire boroughs addressed a letter to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the object of which was to urge upon that distinguished statesman the necessity of directing Lord Clarendon's attention to the exclusive tariff of Russia, with a view to render it more liberal. The reply of Mr. Gladstone, which was published at the time, was most happily timed, and the grasp of the subject which he took could not fail to impress men so far-seeing as the Russian plenipotentiaries at the Conference, Count Orloff and Baron Brunnow. Mr. Gladstone showed, in this able communication, that when Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister in 1841, he was himself at the head of the Board of Trade, and while in this high official situation, he sounded several commercial nations as to the desirability of liberalizing their tariffs; and he urged upon them the propriety, as a matter of self-interest, of forming special treaties of trade with this country,—to give us, in fact, by these treaties,

the advantages which the British Government were prepared, in return to extend to them. The appeal, in nearly all the cases, was a failure—it was not responded to. These Powers feared, that they might be overreached—that they would have the worst half of the bargain—and, impressed with this idea, they stood aloof. The Government of that day, then, saw that the best and wisest course for this country to pursue, was to abandon altogether the special treaty system, and with it our protection to British products,—to throw open our ports to the commerce of the world, and to revise our fiscal system solely with reference to taxation and to production. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show his correspondent, that the success of this great experiment on our internal prosperity, and the enormous augmentation of our imports and exports which followed its introduction, and which has only been arrested by the war, has had the effect of inducing imitation on the part of other nations, which previous persuasion could not induce. We had given them the best practical proof of our disinterestedness, and the success of the result dissipated all doubt, and fully confirmed the wisdom of the principle. Without attaching unnecessary importance to Mr. Gladstone's timely exposition, we cannot help thinking that his unanswerable arguments, the result of personal experience, supported by the tables of the Board of Trade, to which he referred, must more or less have dictated the liberal policy on which Russia has now entered, and additional proof of which may be seen in the text of the treaty of peace which is now given to the world. Certainly, these enlarged and statesmanlike views were hardly expected from the young Emperor, who declared, on his accession, that he was determined in his own person to carry out the policy of Peter, of Catherine, and of Nicholas,—a policy which has humbled the military pride of Russia, and brought her to the verge of bankruptcy and dismemberment. We regard the Moscow speech as an acknowledgment of repentance, not in an unworthy or ignoble sense, but as shewing, that the head of a great empire, to whom is committed the lives and fortunes of sixty millions of human beings, is not ashamed to acknowledge the errors of the past, and to pursue for the future a course which must bring blessings to his people and honour to himself.

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. are at the head of the English companies who are seeking the privilege of being allowed to establish a bank in Russia.

AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Mail Ship Beemah, Captain Pickernell of the "Black Ball" line, appointed to carry the homeward Australian mails (in lieu of the Schomberg) arrived in the Mersey this morning, from Melbourne, with advices to the 31st of January, and 18,000 ounces of gold, and a cargo of wood and copper-ore.

The average yield of gold is about 50,000 ounces per week, and in addition to this, says the *Melbourne Herald*, "a certain amount of gold still continues to be brought to town by private hand, more particularly from gold-fields to which no escort runs, such as those of the Woody Yallock, near Ballarat, Mount Ararat and Pleasant Creek in the Wimmera district, and the minor ones of Caledonia and Anderson's Creek on the Yarra, near Melbourne, Steigitz Forest, in the neighbourhood of Geelong and Lake Omeo in the Australian Alps. We are of opinion that about 3000 ounces per week is brought into various towns on the sea-board from these sources; and it is a matter of certainty that immediately before the departure of any favourite ship, the various gold-fields are inundated by the agents of Melbourne and Geelong houses, who wish to buy gold to make remittance; and who in order to save time bring down their purchases in some one or other of the well-appointed coaches plying daily between town and the mining townships."

The price of gold continues at £4 15s. to sellers. A motion, brought forward in the in the Legislative Council by Mr. Grant, one of the members for Bendigo, having for its object the abolition of the present export duty on gold of half-a-crown per ounce, caused considerable discussion; and the motion was negatived by a large majority.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

The British Mails arrived at 5 o'clock on Monday Morning, in the packet, H. Ingram.

The treaty of peace is concluded and the terms made known, but John Bull does not appear to relish the matter. The majority of the English nation seem to concur in the opinion that it was rather premature, that the nation had a right to expect more glorious results from such magnificent preparations the great naval review displayed, and which must have given foreigners an idea of the wealth, power and resources of Great Britain, that would be likely to remain permanently impressed. It is natural enough for those who contemplated the vast and imposing force there assembled, to regret, that it had not been brought into action, and the naval power of Britain made to be felt by her aspiring foe; and yet when we reflect, it would seem better as it is.

There is something magnanimous in giving peace to your adversary while you have the advantage of him, and will tell better in history than a peace concluded after years of contest harassing and impoverishing to both parties, so that it had become more a matter of necessity than of choice. As it is, the nation has had to restrain her own bellicose propensities in deference to the wishes, perhaps the necessities of her allies. The battle we are told is not always to the strong, and the truth of inspiration is abundantly confirmed by facts in the military history of every nation. Take Napoleon before Moscow. He thought and Europe thought, that the immense Russian Empire was destined to be subjected to his imperial will. The burning of Moscow would have been unavailing to have stopped his progress, had not Providence it would seem exerted itself to crush his presumptuous wish.

Think nothing gained, he cried, till night returns On Moscow's walls, 'till Gallia's standards fly, And all be mine beneath the polar sky.

One of the earliest and severest winters ever known became pregnant with horrors that were scarcely to be conceived, and that noble army of gallant and devoted souls perished, miserably perished and its leader forced to fly, not from the battle field of mortal strife, but before the all-powerful arm of the God of Battles, before an irresistible, impetuous, mighty force, against which, all his power bent and quailed, as does the willow or the rush beneath the storm. And so it might have been with all that proud array of floating batteries, Cronstadt might have been reached and every preparation might have been made for securing its surrender or completing its destruction; and yet even then, those terrible messengers of the power and might of Him who holds the universe in his hand, lightning and tempest, the storm and the hurricane might have strewn the adjacent coasts with wrecks and corpses, and not a vestige of the power so lately deemed irresistible be left. It is better as it is. Blessed are the peace-makers!

But it does not follow, that because war has ceased, that there are no victories to achieve. "Peace has her triumphs too." The electric flash is yet to be speeded beneath the Atlantic wave to the shores of the new world and America and Europe brought within speaking distance. New Leviathans are yet to be set afloat which will make the now weary waste of waters but a railway track to be traversed in a week. Science which converts the dull clay beneath our feet into lustrous metal has still greater wonders in store. Who will venture to predict what a half century of universal peace may not effect. What changes have taken place since the battle of Waterloo. How many may take their date from the treaty just signed before our grandchildren's heads are white with age! We trust, that the day is not far distant when religion and reason aided by experience, will shew to men, that war is truly an abnormal state; that the energies, wealth and talent which are wasted in its service, if devoted to that of peace, would effect changes mighty and beneficial, such as the world has never yet heard of and the imagination of man cannot conceive.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

At the first general Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, held at the Court House on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1856, in accordance with notice published in the *Royal Gazette*, pursuant to the Third Section of the Act of Incorporation. Thomas Heath Haviland, junr., Esquire, in the Chair.

John Kenny, Esq., Chairman of the provisional Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held on the 17th March, reported that said Committee had agreed to a number of By Laws for the management of the Corporation which he then submitted.

The said By Laws having been severally put to the Meeting were agreed to with trifling alterations.

The Secretary, in Disobedience, has been reported that the Share List was filed up, which being read—the Meeting then proceeded to ballot for Directors.

After the ballot, it was announced that the persons who had received the greatest number of votes were as follows:

James Peake, Esq., Hon. Daniel Brennan, Ralph, Brocken, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Hon. Joseph Hensley, John Longworth, Esq., John Kenny, Esq.; who were then announced by the Chairman to be duly elected.

It was then resolved, that a copy of the By Laws signed by the Chairman be transmitted to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council for his sanction.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir, In offering a few short observations upon a letter of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, which appeared in your last paper, it may be necessary to premise that as the Congregation of St. Pauls were invited and not "directed" by their clergy to appoint two Lay Delegates for the Synod, Vigil has to tender an apology to the Reverend Gentleman for the mistake he has unwittingly made.

Mr. Lloyd is perfectly right in saying that Vigil "intended to sound an alarm." Under an apprehension of danger, silence would be held inexcusable, but that the alarm is groundless remains to be seen. If Synods are to be established with an infusion, as it has been termed of "the Lay element" the "privilege" of sending delegates from so important a place as Charlottetown, must merge into an unquestionable right. But enough of this.

So far from a majority of the Parishes having agreed to the constitution of a Diocesan Synod, that point was carried, and has since been acted upon by a minority consisting at most, of 23 Clergymen, and 20 Delegates! Is the act of a minority indicative of the wishes of the whole population of the diocese, or to compel obedience to its decisions! That also remains to be seen.

Vigil applauds the people of Halifax for no negative characteristic, as Mr. Lloyd would insinuate, not because they waived their rights, but simply because they fearlessly maintained them. The worthy Rector indeed overstepped the limits of fair controversy altogether, when he attributes to Vigil a "meaning" which he never entertained, respecting the treatment of the Halifax Curates. Upon that subject he expressed no opinion; in fact he did not allude to it in the slightest degree. The flourish therefore about "noble resistance" is gratuitous.

"Unhappy diocese" is perhaps an infelicitous expression but do not the very transactions in question go far to shew with what justice it has been applied?

Vigil's letter has been totally misunderstood, if any man of reflection deems it suggestive of jealousies; nothing could have been more foreign from his meaning or alien from his heart. He would much rather avoid anything that would justly give offence, and advocate what would make for peace, but he is fully convinced, with others that the surrender of private judgment to the "teachings" of the Church, and the investing its chief pastors with irresponsible power are far more likely to produce "unhappiness" than a temperate and fearless maintenance of Christian Liberty.

VIGIL.

Charlottetown, May 12th, 1856.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 26 letters. My 1, 5, 3, 8, 21, and 11, is the name of a sea. My 10, 17, 18, the name of a quadruped. My 20, 25, 10, 23, is a man's garment. My 1, 2, 9, 8, is a garden root. My 3, 4, 7, is a reptile. My 13, 3, 2, 11, 23, 25, 14, is the title of a prince of one of the countries of Europe; also of a large proportion of British subjects. My 1, 13, 10, 20, 19, means the seashore. My 20, 5, 7, is a small quadruped. My 1, 10, 14, 26, 13, 25, is an island in the Pacific. My 3, 4, 14, 21, 11, 10, is a continent. My 6, 11, 12, 19, 3, 23, 14, is a term applied equally to the child as a b c, and to the finished scholar. My whole is a body calculated to arouse and develop, the mental faculties of those under its influence.

T. Y.

Belfast.

Died.

On the 16th March, at the Windmill, near Ramsey, Isle of Man, John Monk, Esq., aged 63 years,—a gentleman universally respected by all who knew him. Mr. Monk resided in this Island many years ago.

Port of Charlottetown

May 12th, Schrs. Ariel, Moore, Halifax; goods. Union, LaBache. 12th, Ship: Majestic, Welsh, Liverpool; goods. Schrs. Mayflower, Follen, Sarah, Roberts, Olive Beach, Goodwin, Wm. Nelson, Osgood, Bay Verton, Mary Jane, Terrien, Native, Lash, Gertrude, Charlotte, La Bine, Favotte, Rekin. Olice, Dices, Margaret, Hiron. May 12th, Schrs. CLARENDON, St. John, N. F. Victoria, Pictou. May 12th, Schrs. Conservative, St. John, N. F. Wm. Nelson, Bay Verton, Mary Ann, Mitchell.

The Turks consider that their Sultan has made a great approach to European customs, because he has reduced the number of ladies in his harem from 1000 to 350!

Prime White Hemlock Boards. BY AUCTION, this evening, at 6 o'clock, on QUEEN'S WHARF, just arrived from Tatmagouche, 34,000 feet Prime White HEMLOCK BOARDS. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. May 15th, 1856.

TO LET ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, Stanhope, or the subscriber. JAMES J. BEVAN, Charlottemown, May 12th, 1856.

FOUND outside Charlottemown, one Cask of Molasses. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, on applying to MALCOLM M'GREGOR, 9 Mile Creek.

New Spring Goods!!

Manchester House, Queen St., Per "Majestic," from Liverpool. NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in a day or two, a large and carefully selected supply of

British Merchandise, including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and in the newest style of Fashion; Among which are the following:— Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila Fancy, Crapes, and Glace silk BONNETS. Girl's Battiste, and Girl's and Boy's Straw HATS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES. Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES. Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mouseline DE LAINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, Fancy PRINTS. White and coloured Castille STAYS, Collars, Habit Shirts and Sleeves. Infant Cashmere HOODES, and Muslin Tucked ROBES. Lace and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and FRINGS. Damask Moreans, Marseilles Toilet Quilts and Covers. White Shirting, French Fronts, White and Grey SUITINGS and SHEETINGS, White Fanta, Children's Dresses, Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c. With a large and choice assortment of other Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of customers, and will be offered at prices extremely low. Further importations hourly expected per "Thomas Begbie" from London. SAMUEL McMURRAY, Queen Street. May 13, 1856.

COAL! COAL!! PARTIES desirous to obtain their supply of Coal at lowest rates, will please leave their orders with the subscriber as early as possible. THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Charlottemown, May 12, 1856. Broker.

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, (SATURDAY) from the 10th May inst., and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, (M'Gill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES. North River, May 13, 1856.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF HAVING Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Capes, &c., Made in the FINEST FASHION, can have the same by applying to Miss SARAH A. HAYHEW, Dressmaker, Residing at HOOPER'S CORNER, BODEQUE. 1

A CARD JOHN MURPHY, Painter, wishing to acknowledge his grateful thanks to the gentry of Charlottemown and vicinity, takes the present opportunity of doing so for the many favors he has received from a kind and indulgent public. He also begs leave to inform his many patrons that he is about leaving the Island for a short time, and that he has disposed of his business to Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, a young man who has served his apprenticeship in his employ, and whom he can recommend as an honest, sober, trustworthy person, and capable of giving that satisfaction which he flatters himself, he has ever done. April 21. (all papers 21.)

NOTICE MR. MICHAEL O'HARA, the City Marshal, has been appointed to collect all Rates, Dues, and Taxes for the City of Charlottemown. W. B. WELLNER, 15th April, 1856. City Clerk.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION! WITHOUT RESERVE!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY the 14th instant, at the Store lately occupied by J. McDONALD, Esq., Queen Street, commencing at 11 o'clock, a well selected assortment of GOODS, being the—

Stock in Trade

Of a person about leaving the City, comprising in DRY GOODS: Grey, White and fancy Printed Cottons, Coburgs, Lustres, De Laines, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Tickings, Kossuth Hats, Threads, Braces, Shirts, Shirtings, &c., &c.

IN GROceries;

A superior article of TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Rice, &c., &c.

VARIETIES;

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Buckets, Brooms, Cloaks, Leather, a few China Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Cane and wood-seated Chairs, Rocking Chairs, 2 small Cooking Stoves, a double-barrel Gun, Shop Furniure, JEWELRY, &c., &c., together with various other useful and suitable GOODS for town and country trade.

TERMS.—£10, and up to £20, a credit of three months; £20, and up to £40, four months; £40 and upwards, six months. Approved Notes of Hand will be required.

A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, May 5, 1856.—Isl.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottemown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate: Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Toram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1828, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottemown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M' Donald. Charlottemown, 10th May, 1856.

GAS WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottemown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst.

By Order, W. MURPHY, Manager. May 6th, 1856.

TENDERS FOR PAINTING.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Subscriber until Saturday 17th May, inst., 12 o'clock noon, from persons willing to paint the several Carriages and water Casks belonging to the Fire Department of this City. Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the work, specification of which and information thereon, seen and known by application at the office in the City Hall.

WILLIAM B. WELLNER, Secretary. Charlottemown, 6th May, 1856.

Wanted to Charter, FOUR VESSELS, from 200 to 500 tons, to load with Timber and Deals at GARR'S BAIRN, to call at Cox's for orders. Vessels can take in Cargo from the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor of Charlottemown. Apply to BENJ. DAVIES, Broker, Queen-Street. May 6th, 1856.

CITY SURVEYOR.

THE City Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Pleadwell, Surveyor of Highways, Streets, Square and Bridges, in accordance with a By-Law of the City, for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

City Council Office, Charlottemown, 7th May, 1856.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, 15th MAY next, at the residence of the Rev. M. SMOGGRASS, upper Prince Street, all that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c. For further particulars, see Handbill.

A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Charlottemown, April 15, 1856. Isl. Ex.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

PASTURE LOTS.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by Auction (without reserve) at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th day of next month (MAY,) Twenty Building Lots adjoining the City of Charlottemown, comprising part of Common Lot 32, known as Longworth's corner, according to a plan to be seen at his Sale Room; also, immediately after will be offered to public competition, four of the most valuable Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottemown, being Lots 561, 562, 566 and 567, (in one block) and situated on Paul Jones's hill, about four miles from the City, this property is unequalled in the Royalty for the commanding view it possesses of the Harbor, River, and surrounding Country; about 18 acres are cleared (but not broken up) and the remaining 30 acres are covered with a fine mixed growth of hard and soft wood. A good title guaranteed.

TERMS at sale. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. April 26th, 1856. Isl. Ex. Adv.

Freehold Property in the Suburbs BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON FRIDAY the 8th MAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the remaining portion assold of those

Valuable Pasture Lots

fronting on the BRIGHTON ROAD and near GOVERNMENT FARM, lately the property of the late Lieut. Col. Lane.

This property being contiguous to, and delightfully situated so as to command in one view from almost any part of it, nearly the whole of the Public Buildings and City, strongly recommend it as one of the choicest situations, possessing both Town and Country advantages. It will be offered in lots of about an acre each, or less, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be submitted at the time of Sale and may be seen any time previous at the office of the Auctioneer.

TERMS at Sale. Charlottemown April 29th. Isl. Ex.

The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday, 26th May, inst. at 12 o'clock.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer to Public Competition, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon,

TOWN LOTS NOS. 43, 44, 45, 88, 89 & 90, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottemown; and part of

COMMON LOT NO. 31,

being a portion of the "Essex" Estate. This property has been intersected by Streets opened through it, and the whole has been laid off into suitable and convenient Building Lots, in accordance with a Plan prepared for the purpose.

As the Terms upon which this Property will be offered, will be extremely favourable to the Purchaser, an opportunity will thus be afforded of acquiring Valuable Lots, not perhaps again to be had in Charlottemown.

For Terms please apply at the office of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister, where a plan of the property can be seen.

WILLIAM S. LONGWORTH, Charlottemown, April 24, 1856.

FREEHOLD ESTATE

For Sale

without reserve, on the Premises. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of May next, at noon, all that Lot of Land, situate at Summerside, between Crabbe's Hotel, and Peter M'Phail's Dwelling House, having a breadth of fifty feet on the Street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet on to the shore. On this Lot, there are two buildings erected, one of which is divided into two convenient Shops, and the other is at present occupied by Mrs. Connors, as a Dwelling House and Store. There is also a spacious Granary or Warehouse. The whole yielding an annual rent of £36 currency, and is one of the best stands for business in this thriving and progressive village. The terms of sale, will be ten per cent deposit, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed. A good title will be given. For further information, please apply to the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottemown. WILLIAM WARWICK, Charlottemown, March 29, 1856. Isl. Ex.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, Growth of 1855.

JUST received at "APOTHECARIES HALL," from WHALLEY'S celebrated establishment, Liverpool, by Steamer "ARABIA," via Halifax and Pictou, a supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in every variety, warranted the growth of 1855. A further supply daily expected per Ship "Majestic" direct.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

Charlottemown, May, 1856.



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. (Signed)

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 ANTHONY SMITH. (Signed)

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottemown, 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, WILLIAM REEVES. (Signed)

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skin diseases
Burns Joints Scoury
Bunions Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Fistulas Sore-nipples
Coccyx Gout Soft Corns
Chicago-foot Glandular swellings Tumors
Chilblains Rhenmatism Ulcers
Chapped hands Scalds Wounds
Yaws

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, in Pots, at 1s. 3d. 2s. 3d., and 5s. each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size, which is sent in a convenient wrapper. DIRECTIONS for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEO. T. HASZARD Agent.

THE TREATY OF PEACE TEXT.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE TEXT.

ARTICLE 1.
From the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective states, and subjects in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 2.
Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.
Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi prompte que faire se pourra.*)

ARTICLE 3.
H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to H. M. the Sultan the town and citadel of Kara, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory, of which the Russian troops are in possession.

ARTICLE 4.
Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kerch.
[Accident has occasioned the loss of two or three slips of this portion of the M.S.]

ARTICLE 5.
H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*octroye*) a firman, which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will.
The contracting Powers acknowledge the great value of this communication. It is quite understood, that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects or in the internal administration of his empire.

ARTICLE 10.
The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintains the old regulation of the Ottoman Empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord.

The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle between the high contracting parties is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

ARTICLE 11.
The Black Sea is neutralized. Open to the mercantile marines of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puiissances riveraines*) or to any other power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 12.
Freed from all impediments, trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions.

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast of the Black Sea conformably to the principles of the international law.

ARTICLE 13.
Black Sea being neutral any establishment on its coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenars militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devoid sans necessite comme sans objet*). In consequence, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias and H. M. the Sultan engage neither to construct nor preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

ARTICLE 14.
Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. This convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 15.
The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse the States, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves, that for the future, these principles shall also be applicable to the Danube and to its embouchure. They declare, that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence, no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner, as to favour the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autent que faire se pourra.*) Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE 16.
With the object of realizing the disposition of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Iasi down to the sea, in order to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea, from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper (*concevable*) rate, to be settled by the Commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition, that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE 17.
A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of these Powers), to which Commission, the Commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This Commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours du fleuve*); 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 18.
It is understood, that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) commission will have terminated the works 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 (*apres en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and henceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE 19.
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 20.
In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article 4 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 Lake Bourna-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 of Yalpuok as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kakamoti, 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 21.
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 assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years, they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE 22.
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 shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with their internal affairs.

ARTICLE 23.
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 Buchares, 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 organization.

ARTICLE 24.
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 population relative to the definitive organization of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the commission with these *divans*.

ARTICLE 25.
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 (*consacree*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a *hatti-scheriff* conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitively constitute the organization of these provinces—placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers, parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE 26.
It is agreed, that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force, organized 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 (*seraient appetes a prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 27.
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 re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these powers.

ARTICLE 28.
The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*a recevoir de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial *Hatti*, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

In consequence, the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE 29.
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 30.
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 existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and if need be, rectified, but so that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

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 the locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Courts 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 ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 31.
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 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitot que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les details*) and the means of execution will be the subject of convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE 32.
Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall be 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 maniere*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 33.
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 34.
The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification 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 hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

A testimonial is about to be presented by the members of the medical profession and other gentlemen of rank and influence to Dr. Hassall, in acknowledgment of his great and meritorious services to the public as detector of adulterations in various articles of food.

THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—Preparations have commenced in Victoria-park, Bethnal-green, for the display of fireworks on the day appointed for the peace rejoicings; and similar preparations are to be made at once on the summit of Primrose-hill. The whole of the arrangements for the displays in the Hyde-park and Green-park are completed. At both buildings—240 feet in length, 60 feet high, and 49 wide—have been erected.

PERSIA.
Accounts from Teheran state, that American travellers were busy, trying to convince the Persian Government of the utility of a treaty with the United States, especially under existing circumstances.

There is a rumour in Paris, that Lord Cowley will be appointed British Minister at St. Petersburg, and that he will be succeeded in the French capital by Earl Stanhope.

DOUBTS AS TO THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.—The President of the British Association for the advancement of science, in his opening address at the yearly scientific gathering lately held in Glasgow, stated as one of the results of Rosse's telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton, a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers, that laws other than that of gravitation may bear rule in space; and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope, must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is an institution calculated for a constant scene of as much delight as our being is capable of. Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives. The wiser of the two (and it always happens one of them is such) will for her or his own sake, keep things from outrage with the greatest sanctity. When this union is thus preserved, (as I often said) the most indifferent circumstances administer delight. Their condition is an endless source of new gratification. The married man may say, "If I am unacceptable to all the world besides, there is one whom I entirely love, that will receive me with joy and transport, and think herself obliged to double her kindness and caresses of me from the gloom with which she sees me overcast. I need not dissemble the sorrow of my heart to be agreeable there; that very sorrow quickens her affection."
—Spectator.