

revolution: the endeavour to do so has signally failed, and resulted in an absolute monarchy—mainly and emphatically on account of the want of this ingredient—which is in no respect personified by the Senate—no general stability exists, and the administration of the law, and even foreign relations, are dependent on the caprices of the mob; whilst slavery has its full swing, and filibustering is connived at. In Great Britain, however, the Government—though mainly popular and a limited monarchy—preserves its just equilibrium, owing to the presence of that branch of the Legislature, which is represented, so far as the means go, in her dependencies, by Legislative Councils. To render their character as moderators between the encroachments of imperial despotism on the one hand; and on the other, by that which is more destructive of the two—democratic invasion. That the Legislative Council of this Island acts in unison with the House of Assembly generally, is owing to its liberal cast and character. Make it elective, and it becomes at once what it was in former years, an engine of proprietary misrule. This is all that is aimed at by most of the advocates of the elective system, and few, we think, can be so ignorant and stupid as to regard the attempt in any other light. All the liberal measures which have been enacted of late years, and to which our Island owes its present constitutional position, depended not only on the House of Assembly and the people who returned it, but on the strenuous and unflinching advocacy of certain parties, introduced of late years into the Council, whose presence broke up the phalanx of proprietary monopoly, and to get rid of whom all the proprietary advocates have resorted to this notion of election; whilst a few blockheads, or it may be knaves—for one or other they must be—give them support, either ignorant of the consequences, or desirous to bring them about.

THE MAILS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

We understand that the Government has employed two fast-sailing packets to carry the Mails between Charlottetown and Picton—one packet to leave each place every morning; so that we may safely count upon getting the mails with greater regularity than when the late steamer carried them. The travelling public may regret the absence of a steamer for a while; but of this we can assure them, that the Government has done everything in its power to secure the services of one, with the means placed at its disposal by the Legislature. Had there been any competition in tendering for the mails against the owner of the *Lady de Marchant*, we believe the case would have been different. However, the sailing packets that have been employed are not only swift vessels, but they offer excellent accommodations to passengers. The Government has also employed a sailing packet to run twice a week between Beedee and Shediac—the days of her departure and arrival to be hereafter fixed.

We understand it is the intention of the Executive to search the English market, during the ensuing summer, for a good and efficient steamer, to be put on the mail route next season, and always have her head-quarters at Charlottetown. By making application thus early we have no doubt that a steamboat can be easily obtained, as there must be many out of employment since the close of the year.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.—The fine fast-sailing ship *Majestic*, owned by the Hon. W. W. Lord, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, after an excellent passage of twenty-seven days. She has a full cargo of merchandise for this place, and is the first arrival of the season. The lady of the owner, and one of the partners of the new firm of W. W. Lord & Co.—Mr. Artemas Lord—came passengers in the *Majestic*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

About five o'clock this morning (Monday) the Packet arrived from Picton with the usual mails, including a mail from England. English papers are to the 27th ult., and those of the latest dates contain the conditions of the Treaty of Peace, which we transfer to our present columns. The document is given in an abridged form—it had not been submitted to Parliament; but as it appears in many of the leading English journals, there is little doubt of its authenticity. It will be seen that the conditions do not extend any further, except on minor points, than the Austrian propositions—that, in short, the belligerent Powers have concluded peace when the original cause of the war has been removed. Much dissatisfaction evidently pervades the minds of the people of England, for they had entered into the war with a hearty good will, and with a strong determination not only to check Russian aggression, but to chastise the Czar for his past robberies; and when it becomes officially known to the nation that its purposes and intentions have not been fully carried out, we may expect to hear of a storm having been raised about the heads of the Ministry. Lord Palmerston's Government had become unpopular since the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and had been several times defeated in the Commons. We shall not be surprised to hear of its final overthrow by the next English Mail. The extracts we give below comprise all the news worth noting.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following notice, which evidently bears the character of a semi-official communication:—The Peace signed at Paris on the 30th of last month not becoming obligatory until after having received the ratification of the respective contracting Powers, the Congress had deemed it meet to remain assembled till it obtained an official certainty of the accomplishment of the desired ratifications. Thanks to the electric telegraph, all the Plenipotentiaries have already been informed that their Governments have just ratified the peace. The First Plenipotentiaries filling the functions of Secretaries of State in the department of Foreign Affairs, and being anxious to resume the direction of their department, the closing of the deliberations of the Congress was fixed for Wednesday last. Count Buol and Baron de Manteuffel were expected to leave Paris forthwith, to return the one to Vienna, and the other to Berlin. Lord Clarendon was to set out for London on Friday. Count Orloff and Ali Pasha will wait the exchange of the ratifications. As regards Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Sardinia, that formality will take place with the presence only of the Second Plenipotentiaries, seeing that it consists merely in exchanging seven copies of the Treaty of Peace, ratified by one contracting Power, for a copy ratified by each of the other contracting Powers. In the absence of the First Plenipotentiaries, the Second Plenipotentiaries cannot come to any decision, for the special reason that their full powers are subordinate to those of the First Plenipotentiaries, whose mission is necessarily extinct and lapsed by the fact of their departure.

The ratifications of three of the Governments signatory to the treaty are already positively in the hands of that of France—those of England, Austria and Sardinia. That of Prussia is hourly expected. That of France need not be waited for, of course; and there remains, therefore, but the adhesion of Russia and the Porte.

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The following is the substance of the treaty, as given by the Daily News:—

- Art. I. Ensues that there shall be peace from the day of the exchange of ratifications.
2. The territories conquered or re-conquered are to be reciprocally evacuated.
3. Russia engages to restore Kars, and other parts of the Ottoman territory occupied by her troops, to Turkey.
4. The Allies engage to restore Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch. [A vexatious accident occurring at the last moment has occasioned the loss of two or three slips of this portion of MS.]
9. Refers to the firman in favor of the Christian populations, which is communicated by the Sultan to the contracting powers. They acknowledge the great value of this communication, but it 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.
10. The Act of the Convention of July 13, 1841, in relation to the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles has been revised. It is annexed to the present treaty, and has the same force as if it formed a part thereof.
11. The Black Sea is neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19.
12. Trade in the Black Sea is only to be subjected to the regulations of health, customs, and police. Consuls are to be admitted at the ports.
13. The Emperor of Russia and the Sultan engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon the Black Sea coast.
14. Refers to regulations with regard to light-vessels necessary for the service of the coasts.
15. The principles of the act of the Congress of Vienna in reference to the Danube and its embouchures are confirmed. The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (entrave) or dues (redevance) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in subsequent articles.
16. Again refers to the Danube. An international Commission is to be charged with the construction of works to clear the mouths of the river from sand.
17. Another international Commission, to be permanent, is to draw up regulations for the navigation, &c. of the river.
18 and 19. Again refer to the Danube and the Commission.
20. In exchange for the towns, &c., enumerated in Article 4, the Emperor of Russia 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, re-ascend along the river Yalpuok as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kakamori 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.
21. The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities.
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.
23. The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the Principalities an independent and national administration, including full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.
24. Turkey engages to convoke in each Principality a Divan, to ensure the most exact representation of the interests of all classes.
25. A 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 in a Convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a hatt-i-scherif conformable to the stipulations of the Convention will definitely constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed therefor under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.
26. 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.
27. If the internal tranquility 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.
28. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte. In consequence the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce and navigation.
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.
30. The Emperor of Russia and the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture. A commission, consisting of two Russians, two Ottomans, one French, and one English representative, is to be appointed to settle the boundaries.
31. The territories occupied by the Allies are to be evacuated as soon as possible after the ratification. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected, and the means of execution, will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.
32. 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.
33. A convention concluded between the contracting Powers, relative to the Aland Isles, remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.
34. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

One of the most important conditions in the treaty of peace is that the forts on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea are not to be rebuilt. In short, the status quo on the coasts of the Black Sea is to be maintained. This is authentic.

PERIL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It appears to be almost a question whether the close of the war, and the close of the Palmerston Administration; will not turn out to be concurrent events. Ever since the announcement of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace at Paris, the career of the Government in the House of Commons has been marked with disaster and defeat. We are far from mentioning this with satisfaction. In the present shattered and broken state of parties, with no leading statesmen of superior merit bidding for office, we should be glad to see the existing Ministry retained in its place as long as it can conduct the business of the Government with credit and effect. But it is certain that no Ministry can long go on under such a series of defeats as has occurred to the present Administration during the last fortnight. Beaten on the 7th instant, on the Scotch Militia question, they found themselves again in a considerable minority on the Shipping Dues Bill on the 10th. On the following day they were worsted in the education resolutions moved by Lord John Russell; and on the 15th they were defeated in three successive divisions on Mr. Spooner's motion for discontinuing the grant to the College of Maynooth. Now this is a state of things that obviously cannot continue. Either Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet must resign, and allow the Government of the country to pass at once into other hands; or else he must endeavour to strengthen himself by forming a coalition with some of the parties who are now opposing him in the House of Commons; or else he must dissolve the Parliament, and appeal to the country. For one or other of these alternatives, the public ought to be prepared. It is probable that the Premier's first effort will be to strengthen himself by the formation of new political alliances; but, should he fail in that respect, there will be nothing left for him to do but to resign or dissolve. The debate which must inevitably take place upon the treaty of peace, as soon as that document shall have been laid before Parliament, will probably determine his fate and that of his Cabinet, unless, indeed, he shall previously succeed in converting a distinguished section of his present opponents into associates and allies. It is rumoured that active negotiations have for some days past been on foot between the Premier and the remnant of the Peel party, and that seats in the Cabinet have been offered to Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and even to Mr. Gladstone. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this story; but as it is pretty obvious that the Ministry, as at present constituted, will not be much longer able to maintain its existence, we would warn the public to prepare themselves for a greatly changed Cabinet, and, not improbably, for an early general election.—News of the World, April 20.

OUR ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, APRIL 1.—The severe wintry weather which was exerting its retarding influence on many matters in the camps when the last mail left, has not yet ceased, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. Every one has been expecting, day by day, to find the settled spring season come at last, and to participate in the enjoyment of a warm soft atmosphere, such as prevailed in the Crimea last year, even before the month of March had half expired. But although there have been indications occasionally of an approaching change, they have been very brief in duration, and have been succeeded quickly by a return to the previous cold and stormy weather. The Tartar inhabitants, who are employed in the camp, say that the winter is remarkably late and prolonged. The extension of the armistice has been formally announced in General Orders. No date for its duration is mentioned: the suspension of hostilities is to continue until further orders. No change has taken place in the relative position of the hostile troops along the line of the Tchernaya. The valley on the left bank is a favourite place of resort for the English equestrians when the weather is favourable for exercise, but the Russians seldom descend into their side of the plain. Near the contracted valley of Inkermann, where the Russian barracks and huts are comparatively close at hand, there are always some groups of loungers. The line of Russian sentries, and at a little distance off, the Russian pickets, guard the right bank of the river, as the allies do the left side, and no one of either army is now seen to cross the river. The French have constructed an enormous *salle a d'armes* in the Balaklava valley, between the Fedioukine heights and Camrobert's hill. It is in a convenient situation to be approached, near the Woronzoff road as it turns to ascend towards the position of the Sardinian encampments and Kamara. The opening ball is to take place to-night, and invitations have been issued to all the English ladies and English officers in the Crimea. The attendance of English ladies cannot be very numerous, but the officers will no doubt muster in numbers rather strong for an evening party anywhere. It is understood that in the first instance it was contemplated the ball would not take place until peace had been declared, when the invitations would have been limited to certain numbers of the allies, and Russian officers would have been invited to attend. Some Russians who were spoken to on the subject at the commencement of the armistice said that on such an occasion ladies would certainly come from Baktchisarai and Simpheropol. The English furnished the timber and planks for the construction of the building, the French have provided all other requisites. The ball is announced to be in honor of the infant Imperial Prince, son of Napoleon III.

TURKEY.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT VARNA. Menacing manifestations have taken place at Varna. Six thousand Greeks assembled at the funeral of a young Greek girl said to have been assassinated by order of a Turkish Pacha. A Bulgarian delivered a vehement oration in the church, appealing for justice. Troubles have broken out at Doniah between the Mussulmans and Christians; and the latter have addressed a supplication to the Sultan, demanding protection.

ITALY.

SUDDEN AND EXTRAORDINARY AGGRESSION OF AUSTRIA. Information has been forwarded to us, and on very competent authority, that the Austrians are about to take military possession of the frontier of Parma, on the side of Piedmont. Had the intelligence not been communicated to us from a quarter which we esteem in every way worthy of credit, we should not have laid much stress upon it, so incredible does the fact appear. We are well aware of the hideous assassinations which have recently disgraced the cause of liberty in Parma, but is a relief for these evils to be sought in the military surgery of Austria? Is it not, on the contrary, more than probable that just in proportion as Austrian policy has prevailed at Parma, so has the smouldering fire of revolution and anarchy burst forth with fresh power and intensity? The wonder is that in the present conjuncture of European politics—at the very time that the Italian question as a whole has been submitted to the consideration of a general Congress of European nations, the Austrian Government should deem the occasion a fitting one for a fresh act of aggression. What we do not understand is that Austria should seek to perpetuate anarchy and misery through Central Italy by a display of power which neither adds to her dominion nor increases her security in the North.

- 2. A Commission, named by all the Powers except Piedmont, on the frontier question;
3. A Commission, named by all the Powers, with the addition of delegates from the Divan, to consider the position of the Christians.

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Italy is the next great European question which must be settled in one form or another, and we hope it may be settled as to relieve it from the omnipresence of Austrian bayonets.

TYRANNY OF THE AUSTRIANS IN PARMA.—SHAVING OF ALL THE MALE POPULATION.

Dozens of persons, arrested for supposed political opinions, have been sent off to Mantua. Military law is applied with the utmost severity. The Austrians say there will be no long trials—"The guilty will be shot, and the innocent set at liberty." The whole male population wearing boards have been shaved by authority! It is almost impossible either to receive communications or to send letters out of the town. It seems to be the object of the Austrian soldiery to create terror, as the arrest are accompanied with great brutality. Several applications have been made by wives, who have ventured to demand what offences their husbands have committed but they get no reply. The authorities of the Government are even looked upon with suspicion, and I think it will cul by every responsible office being held by an Austrian.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—BATTLE OF RIVAS—600 COSTA RICANS KILLED.

The steamer *Orizabee* arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with dates from San Juan to the 21st ult.

The *Empire City* brings news of a terrible fight and massacre at Panama, between the natives and foreigners, in which from twenty to thirty of the former were killed and more severely wounded.

The *Orizabee* brought Nicaragua news, confirming the defeat of Col. Schlessinger at Santa Rosa, and giving a detailed account of a great battle at Rivas, between Walker at the head of 600 troops, and the Costa Ricans, numbering 2000 or more. Walker's organ states that 600 Costa Ricans were killed, and a large number wounded. The battle lasted 17 hours, and a great victory is claimed by Walker, who lost 100 men. An English frigate was at San Juan to prevent reinforcements from reaching Walker, and great excitement has been produced among the Americans in Nicaragua by the alleged discovery of a correspondence between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former engages to furnish two thousand stand of arms to the Costa Rican troops.

A massacre of several Americans in the employ of the Transit Company was perpetrated by the Costa Ricans on their arrival at Virgin Bay, on account of which Col. Wheeler, late United States Minister at Nicaragua, issued a strenuous protest to the Costa Rican Government. The next move of Walker it was supposed would be an attack on the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay.—Col. Schlessinger, while on trial by court-martial, for cowardice, has violated his parole, and it was believed had gone over to the Costa Ricans.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday Evening last—John Conny, Esq., Vice President, in the chair,—Archibald McNeil, Esq., Secretary of the Institute, at a few hours notice, delivered an extemporaneous Address on "The Position, Prospects and Duties of the Working Classes," dividing these cases into the mind-labourer and the body-labourer. He descanted with much ability, on their social and political importance, and glanced at the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the working men of Britain within the past 200 years.

The speaker illustrated his views by reading extracts from a Pamphlet entitled "The working men of Great Britain," being a lecture recently delivered at Cheltenham, England, by E. K. Humphreys, L.L.D., formerly Headmaster of the Central Academy, of this city.—Mr. McNeil remarking that he felt assured he should have the less occasion to bespeak the indulgence of the audience in making copious selections from the eloquent publication before them, when, apart from the high reputation of the author, it was remembered that Dr. Humphreys had, at one time, filled the Presidential chair of this Institute.

A discussion ensued, which was well sustained by Messrs. A. A. McKenzie, J. LePage and J. Tanton, the latter of whom, in particular, spoke at considerable length, and with great animation, in favour of the mechanic and other labourers, and instanced some of the most illustrious names in the various departments of art, literature and science, as having arisen from among the working classes.

On to-morrow (Tuesday) evening the Hon. E. Whelan will deliver a lecture on "The events of the late War against Russia, and its results," after which the present session of the Institute will be adjourned until further notice.

Married.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Mr. David Evans, City Police, to Miss Elizabeth Small, of this city.

Died.

In this city, on the 21st ultimo, Ann, wife of Mr. James Gormley, City Police, in the 33d year of her age.
In this city, on the 18th April, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of Mr. David Evans, City Police, late Royal Newfoundland Companies, in the 43d year of her age.
On Friday, 20th April, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Teinng, Catherine McKenna, in the 18th year of her age, a native of Prince Edward Island.—H. paper.

Passengers.

In the ship *Majestic*—the lady of the Hon. W. W. Lord, Miss Lee, Messrs. Artemas Lord, Richard and John Milford; Captains Hobs, Atkinson, R. Walsh, and Mr. Frantz. There were also about a dozen steerage passengers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Lot, THE SHOP in Great George Street, lately occupied by Mr. Moses Ryan. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, May 12. F. W. HUGHES.

For Sale or to Lease, SEVERAL valuable BUILDING LOTS, well adapted for business stands, situate in "Stratford" at the Ferry, immediately opposite Charlottetown. Apply to the owner, MAJOR BEETE, or the subscriber, JOHN BALL, May 12, 1856.

Sale of Furniture, Dwelling House and Building Lots. MR. LOBBAN gives notice that he will sell by Auction at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 13th May, at the residence of Wm. Forbes, Esq., R. N., the whole of that Gentleman's Property.

The Furniture consists of a handsome Rose-wood Cottage Piano Forte, G3 octaves, Mahogany Ward-robe, Side Board, Cabinet, Book-case, Drawing-room and Dining-room Tables, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Sofa and Couch. Four Post and French Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Brussels, Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting, Toilet Tables and Looking-glasses. A Dinner service, 110 pieces; Handsome Tea service, Breakfast ditto, a quantity of Cooking and Kitchen utensils, set of Dish Covers, a few plated goods quite new, with a variety of other articles.

Carriage, Buggy, sets of Harness, Saddle and Bridle; also, an excellent Alderney Cow.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under £5, cash; from £5 to £10, 3 months credit; over £10, six months credit on approved Notes of Hand.

At the same time will be sold the Dwelling House with Coach House and Garden, &c., either with or without the adjoining Lots, as may be required.

April 26th, 1856.

Household Furniture. TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th May next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Upper Prince Street, all that gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

For further particulars, see Handbills. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. April 21, 1856.