

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF PEACE.—The following is the official announcement of Peace to Parliament, by the Premier. A member (Mr. Freeman) having remarked that it was without precedent that the war should be concluded, without Her Majesty's Ministers condescending to inform the House of the fact.

“Lord Palmerston replied—“The House is perfectly aware of the fact. The Gazette, that yesterday, at 2 o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. (Cheers) The House will have seen by the announcement in the Gazette, that it was determined by the Congress, that the particular contents of the treaty were not to be made public, until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed is the usual course, for it is a matter of obvious deference to the Powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into the details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, I may say, at least, that my conviction is, that the treaty is not only a deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe [Cheers.] Sir, it will be found, that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found to be the first time, that the treaty of integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured, as far as human arrangement can effect that purpose. [Cheers.] It will be found that the treaty is honourable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while on the one hand it has put an end to the war which every friend to humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace, which, I trust, so far, at least as regards the circumstances out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring [Hear, hear.]

“Sir, during the negotiations which have led to this peace, I am happy to say, that the most cordial relations have existed among the Allies in carrying on the war. It has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace, and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a better state of feeling towards each other, and in a more extended alliance—than existed during the continuance of the war; and that, therefore, the future permanence not only of good understanding but of an intimate alliance of the great Powers of Europe will have cemented and strengthened by the communications that have taken place during the negotiations. [Hear, hear.]

Sir, I have nothing more to say, except to thank the members of the country to know, that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negotiators have performed their arduous and difficult task during the negotiations, and that Lord Cowley has not only maintained the honor, dignity, and interests of the country they represented, but by their conciliatory conduct have secured for themselves and their country the respect, esteem, and good-will of those with whom they had to do. The course which I trust, so far, as regards us, they can be received at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks, but I should hope that within three weeks, the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris [Cheers.]

News had been received in England from Melbourne, of the death of Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of the Colony of Victoria. He died January 31st, in consequence of a violent attack of choleraic diarrhea on the 29th. He was in a measure relieved from this attack, but the excitement on his mind from the effects of a ministerial crisis in the government of the Colony, produced a relapse, with alarming symptoms, which he failed to resist. He was succeeded in the government of the Colony, in obedience to the terms of Sir Charles' commission, by Major General Macarthur.

There are 1,000 men employed in building the monster steamer Leviathan near London. It will cost a half a million of dollars to launch her.

For the present, in Europe, material improvements are the order of the day. Prussia and Austria, as well as the rest of Germany, and France, will prosecute them as a limited field for their activity and for the development of their various resources. Industry must be stimulated; but as that is inseparable from mental activity, their fusion will form the cornerstone of a new social structure. Austria has already emancipated her peasantry, and by giving them freeholds, elevated them materially and socially. Russia begins to loosen the fetters of serfdom, and even partially to sever them, and peace, can in time consummate the work. With peace only, can England break down her aristocratic barriers; for when the wars with revolutionary France began, reform in England was suspended up to 1830, the measure then carried out being simply that projected by Mr. Burke, more than fifty years before. So, too, with peace alone, can France lessen her military burdens, her centralization, and open the way to her redemption. When peace comes to England, France and Germany shall move, Italy and the smaller States may begin to throw off their chains, and then will come the new international combinations to shape afresh the European world.

LAND AT \$3,481,800 PER ACRE.—The rate at which the lot on the corner of State and Exchange streets was recently sold, for \$80,000, at the rate of one acre of land would amount to three millions four hundred and eighty-four thousand eight hundred dollars per acre.—*Bot. Jour.*

The gift of prophesy is not within the powers of mortals. No one can tell your destiny. To pretend to do so, is imposture of the most bare-faced kind; to believe it is credulity of the grossest description.

Messrs. George Forrester & Co., the engineers of Liverpool, have completed the manufacture of a monster mortar for Her Majesty's Government, capable of throwing a shell 18 inches in diameter. This immense piece of ordnance was cast at the Vauxhall Foundry from charcoal pig iron, received from the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, the production of the British Colony of Nova Scotia, from the mines of the Acadian Iron Company there, and is therefore, very important, as developing a new branch of our colonial industry, which may prove of great service both for warlike purposes and the arts of peace. The weight of the casting was of the enormous quantity of 25 tons, and the weight, as complete, is 15 tons. The length is 7 feet 6 inches, the diameter 3 feet 9 inches, the bore 18 inches, and the diameter across the trunnions is 6 feet 7 inches, the diameter of the trunnions being 18 inches.

The Halifax Chronicle, in speaking of the new President of the Legislative Council—the successor of the Hon. Michael Tobin—says—“This young man, having landed in Halifax some thirty-six years ago, from Ireland, and, like many of his countrymen who have sought their fortunes in the Western world, has won his way up to his present honorable position by untiring industry and stern integrity.”

A negro carpenter was lately sold in Adams County, Mississippi, for \$3,700.

A jolly old drakey down South bought himself a new shiny hat, and when it commenced raining, he put it under his coat. He then asked, why he did not do so with his hat, and he was told—“De hat 's mine; bought him wid my own money; head 'longs to massa; let him take her own property. Yah, ya—!”

“Here are two faces upon one hat,” as the young lady remarked, when her lover was kissing her.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who furnish us with their communications, should send them to the publishers, care of a post-office of their post, City, or we will not be responsible for their non-appearance.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: The letter signed ‘Vigil’ in your last issue, has been found to be the work of a subject—that of the election of Delegates to attend the Diocesan Synod at Halifax—Now, what is the grievance complained of? Is it, that the Delegates are not to be Paul's, Charlottetown, in common with all other congregations in the Diocese of Nova Scotia having the privilege of sending Delegates? If it please, to that assembly, the prescribed time for electing them has been notified. I understand a majority of the Parishes of the Diocese have a noble sense of their right—and, had no notice been given at Charlottetown, fault might reasonably have been found. But ‘Vigil’ thinks the Halifax people have made a noble resistance, because (as I take his meaning) they have not only not availed themselves of that to which they were entitled, but have even denied the right of judgment and coerce the consciences of the stipendiary Curates of St. Paul's—making the ill-bred of those gentlemen to depend upon their submission to the dictum of those whom they were sent to teach. If I were to give an opinion, it would, on the contrary, be that the Curates have made a noble resistance to such unreasonable dictation; and as regards the term ‘this unhappy Diocese’ made use of by ‘Vigil,’ may not be a question, with reference to the Diocese, but to the Diocesan Synod, which seems to suggest, may not be a prolific cause of our unhappiness!

Had any overt act of an oppressive nature been had recourse to by the Diocesan Synod, and there would be good reason both for complaint and resistance, but, as the matter stands, there is no ground for considering ‘Vigil's’ letter other than a false alarm.

I am, &c.

G. LLOYD,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Charlottetown.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

I should be sorry, that the Speakers at the 18th Bids Meeting supposed (as would appear from the tenor of their declaration inserted in your issue) that I had been guilty of the charge of having deserted the Society, I reflected upon their speeches generally. I took exception to one especially, and that not on account of anything personal as regards myself (such personality having been previously disclaimed) but on account of what appeared to me to be an unwarrantable assumption of a portion of, or a party in, the Church of England. I was not the only one who construed the charge unfavorably, and had it been published, I feel confident the false impression of which mention has been made, would have found traceable to the philosophy adopted by the speaker, to wit, that the number of known circumstances, was calculated to lead to such a construction.

As to the question, by attaching his name to the declarations, has, while noticing my letter, publicly denied having intended any thing offensive, the matter may be considered as set at rest; and if my much canvassed communication shall prove to have been the means of keeping at its own closely in view the decisions of the Synod, and the interests of the Bible Society, every allusion to party distinctions, it will not have been without its use.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. LLOYD.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

We would call the attention of our readers to the City By-Law, printed in to-day's paper concerning the streets. &c. Some regulations on this subject, which have been long known, and now that they have been made, there is no danger we trust of their being lost sight of or forgotten. Persons who are engaged in the way do well to study the enactments of this law that they may be enabled to keep within the letter and spirit of its provisions. There is scarcely an individual who has not a better or a more careful person of it. It will be succeeded by one of legal importance, the Statutory Law, and the Municipal Law, and the City By-Laws will, we think, be of great importance to the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens.

The Supreme Court commenced its Easter Term yesterday. There was only one case of any interest or importance and this was an appeal from the Probate Court. The Court took time to consider its judgment, which that afternoon, we will give the particulars.

The weather is still cold and chilly and not propitious to either gardener or farmer. Vegetation goes on slowly it is true, but it does make progress. There is some choice vegetable growing. Asparagus, cauliflower, &c. are now in flower and kitchen garden seeds and we have no doubt fresh good, they came from Halifax, via Pictou, in the ‘H. Ingram,’ having been overland this spring, they were landed in Halifax from the last Canada Steamer. No time need be lost in sowing or planting as peas, winter beans, lettuce and a variety of other seeds are now in the ground, and can be prepared to put them in. Cabbage, parsley, and celery, should also be sown, the weather is favorable a month before they appear above ground.

According to the provision of the City By-Law the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, having been overland this spring, they were held in their own office pursuant to the practice given in the papers, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Ralph Brecken, Jas. Anderson, Richard Heartz, James Duncan, G. W. DeLlois, Frederick Brecken, Daniel Davies, &c.

A dividend of three and one-half per cent. was announced to be decided.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Gas Works, delivered an admirable lecture on general Gas, on the 29th ult. Tuesday evening, of which the Institute testified their high appreciation, by unanimously recording him a vote of thanks. The lecture was well attended, and was presided over by Mr. Whelan on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant—Subject “The events of the late War against Russia, and its results.”

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

AT A MEETING OF TRUSTEES—Present, Hon. Chief Justice, President, Wm. Forgan, Esq., Esq., Hon. Judge Peter, William McGill, Esq., Hon. Wm. Sealey, William E. Clark, Esq., Hon. George Cole, Hon. Attorney General, Hon. James Warburton, Hon. Edward Whelan.

Read Minutes of April 14, 1856.
Read letter, dated 31st March last, notifying desire to resign his situation as Head Master at the end of present term.

Read application of Mr. Kenry, Second Master, for the said vacancy.

Read certificate of Mr. Cudwell, in support of Mr. Kenry's application.
Read certificate of certain District Teachers, of the 34 class, in recommendation of Mr. Kenry.

The Board having taken into consideration the Head Master, Mr. Cudwell's resignation, tendered to them in his letter, dated 31st March, 1856, on accepting the same, he to acknowledge with thanks that gentleman's services and their value to public education, together with their high sense of his personal character, and his application of his connection with the Central Academy.

That a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Hon. Chief Justice, and that the opinion of the Trustees, as application be made to the Legislature at its next session for such an alteration in the Acts for the support of the Central Academy, as will alter its character and raise it, in proportion to the more advanced state of the Colony, to a general operation, and that it be therefore recommended, at present to fill up the vacancy of Head Master, or until an Act be passed with that object.

That Mr. Kenry be appointed, in lieu of Mr. Kenry's salary (free included) be in the proportion of \$220 per annum—to obtain certificate of the Hon. Chief Justice, and application to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to guarantee the same.

That, till that time, Mr. Leppage's salary be increased to \$210 per annum.

Towards realizing these salaries, the tuition money shall be divided in the following proportions, namely:

Two-thirds to Mr. Kenry.
One-third to Mr. Leppage.

That above guarantee be on the express understanding, that due diligence shall be used, in order to secure the full amount of the tuition of the pupils who have the privilege of scholarships at the Academy under the terms of the Free Education Act, be required to assist, under the provisions of the said Act, in the instruction of the junior classes, as may here direct.

That these resolutions be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Government.

May 1.

WM. FORGAN, Secy.

Married.

On Tuesday 14th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Meek, M. Theobald Adams, daughter of Mr. Robert Johnson, of Long River Settlement, New London, to Miss Jane M. Mearns, of the same, by the same, Mr. Geo. Milman, to Miss Joanna Northwick, both of Lt. 20.