

It is believed, and we believe correctly, that the gallant services of Lieut. General Sir Edward England, K. C.B., and Major-General Brantish, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Pannell, C.B., will be rewarded with the Coburgs of the 21st, 46th, 80th, and 6th Regiments, vacant by the deaths of Sir Gordon Drummond, Lieut. General Egerton, Sir George Arden, and Lieut. General Ewart.

**THE ROYAL ALBERT.**—The *Royal Albert*, 121, crew three-decker, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., ordered from Sheerness to Portsmouth, with all despatches. Orders were received at same time at Portsmouth to prepare bedding, hammocks, &c., for 2,000 men, as the steam three-decker is about to carry a battalion of Foot Guards and the whole of their equipments to the seat of war in the Crimea, together with a large supply of warlike stores. Her crew will be made up to 1,000 men by draught, it is reported, before starting. When out she will take the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

**THE CRIMEAN COMMISSARIAT.**—Mr. Commissary General Filder deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in supplying our men with food. The stories which have been circulated respecting the insufficiency and irregularity of the supply of meat, biscuit, and spirits, are base calumnies. No army was ever fed with more punctuality; and no army I believe was ever so well fed, under such very exceptional circumstances, as those in which we are placed. The writers who describe the Southern Crimea as a land flowing with milk and honey, forget that to us it is a forbidden Eden, and that the Cossack stands at the gate to bar our approach. We have eaten up every thing edible within the precincts of the little angle of which we maintain possession by force of arms: the hay has been consumed, the vegetables have been consumed, the grapes have been consumed—nay, the very leaves have been boiled for food, and the vines used for fuel; the cattle and sheep have been consumed; and we are now masters of a huge camp as sterile as a rock, and from which the last vestige of shrub or tree will soon disappear under the camp kettle. We are fed by Balaclava alone; thence comes our daily bread. It has to be carried out day by day; and yet no man in this army has ever been without his pound of good biscuit, his pound and a half or pound of good beef or mutton, his quota of coffee, tea, rice, and sugar, or his gill of excellent rum, for any one day, except it has been through his own neglect. We draw our hay, our corn, our beef, our mutton, our biscuits, spirits, and necessaries of all kinds from beyond sea. Eupatoria supplies us with cattle and sheep to a moderate extent; but the Commissariat of the army depends, as a general rule, on sea carriage. Nevertheless, large as our advantages in the excellence and regularity of the supply of food, the officers and men have had to undergo great privations.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

**A RUSSIAN SYMPATHIZER.**—A frequenter and member of the Sand-belt News-room at Newcastle has paid the penalty of refusing his satisfaction on the arrival of intelligence adverse to the wishes of the Englishmen. Last week the members ascertained that some one had under-scored with red ink those portions of the intelligence unfavourable to the English and French arms. The result was traced to the person in question, and the case was represented to the committee, who called a meeting of the members on Monday. There was a large muster and the delinquent appeared to defend himself. After hearing his explanations, he was required to retire while the members deliberated on his conduct. It appears that he refused to do so, when a lane was made, down which he had to run the gauntlet amid hisses and laughter. He was balloted out and his name ordered to be struck off the books.

London, Wednesday Morning Dec. 6.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of Monday evening gives the following version of the treaty with Austria, which he says, will "probably be found correct":—

"The convention concluded on Saturday was a triple alliance. The last article in the Anglo-French treaty of alliance was, that the other European Powers should be at liberty to accede to it, and Austria has now done so. The sense of the treaty probably is:—

"1. That Austria has engaged to consider every violation of the Turkish territory by Russia as equivalent to a declaration of war against herself.

"2. That Austria will reinforce her army in the Principalities, so that Qasr Pacha may at once begin operations, the Imperial troops remaining as a kind of reserve."

"3. At the demands of the Western Powers Austria will place 15,000 or 25,000 men at Varna, which in case of need, can be sent to the Crimea.

"4. England and France pledge themselves that the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished."

"There is a secret article. After the triple alliance has been ratified, Prussia will be invited to accede to it."

*Tuesday Morning.*—The *Lloyd* contains the following, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 25th:—

"The Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed by the English. While pursuing the enemy the English got possession of a battery of nine guns, which they maintained."

"The transport of Turkish reinforcements from Balaclava to the Crimea continues."

"A hundred and forty-six ship guns have been landed by the allies, and will be employed in the siege." [This despatch is repeated from *Bucharest*.]

The following despatch is dated from the *Times* correspondent in Paris:—

"It is confidently stated that the time accorded to Russia to declare her intentions by the three Powers who have signed the treaty of the 2nd of December is only a month."

"A despatch from Warsaw announces that the 1st Corps of Russian Infantry is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula, and that the corps of Panutin is marching towards Volhynia and Podolia."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the following version of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers:—

"Vienna, Monday, Dec. 4.—The *Austrian Correspondent* says that the triple treaty of alliance confirms the solidarity of European interests, and announces the union of the will and power of the three great States."

"The parties to the treaty presume the adhesion of the German Confederation, and the alliance has for its object the re-establishment of peace upon a firm and lasting basis."

"Thus it is hoped that Europe's just demands will be accorded to, and peace restored."

"A credible report prevails that, in virtue of the triple alliance, Austria, with the consent of the two other contracting parties, will endeavour to mediate a peace within the term of three months. Should the attempt prove unsuccessful, Austria is bound to declare war against Russia."

"France is then pledged to send auxiliary troops into Italy."

"Vienna, Tuesday, Dec. 5.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* has the following:—Report says that Russia will now be summoned, unconditionally, to accede to certain conditions within one month. If she refuses, Austria declares war."

The *Monitor* publishes the following letter, dated Ibraia, Nov. 15:—

"The enemy has been driven out of the Dobrujeha. The 3rd Regiment of the Imperial Guard and the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of his Excellency Halji-Ali-Pacha and Colonel Ahmed-Bey, in the brilliant combats on the heights of the Therna, have beaten the Cossacks of the Don and the Greek volunteers. They have driven them back on Iatchka. The Russians have repaired the bridge and destroyed it; but the troops of the Sultan pursue the fugitives in the mountains and forests. Babadagh, Tultcha, and Matashin are in the power of the Ottoman troops. The Marshal Achmed Pacha, commandant in chief of the troops of the Sultan, who occupies the two banks of the Danube and those of the Sereth, has established his head quarters at Ibraia. The theatre of hostilities is now carried into Bessarabia, where the Russians are preparing to resist, but they will have to guard a line of at least six leagues, and they cannot do it but by scattering their forces."

**Editorial Miscellany.**

**FIRE.**—The building on the street leading to the Common, a little above the Garrison Chapel, in which were the office and stores of the Barrack department, was discovered to be on fire at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday; and although assistance speedily arrived, and water was plentifully supplied from a hydrant in the upper street and elsewhere, was so much burnt up as to be unserviceable. The building, we believe, was an old one, of the Duke of Kent's time, but had recently undergone a thorough repair. A large quantity of barrack stores, for the use of the garrison, were thrown into confusion, but nearly all were saved, although some were a good deal damaged. The fire is said to have originated from a defect in the heating apparatus.

The banners of St. George's Charitable Society, which were allowed to be deposited in the building, were saved, with little or no damage, by the exertions of one of its members, aided by the firemen.

In the last *Church Times* was noticed the creditable examination of the National School, under the superintendance of Mr. Willis. On the following evening the boys and girls were entertained at a tea party in the School-room, which was organized for the occasion. The aid of kind friends gave an eclat to this little festival in more ways than one, and the children were delighted. A good many visitors, among whom were the Bishop, several of the Clergy, and a number of ladies, appeared highly pleased and amused with the cheerful Christmas scene.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

The term of the present arrangement under which *The Church Times* is conducted ending at the close of the year, the Proprietor of the Paper informs its readers, that it is his intention to resume in its full extent the general Editorship, in accordance with the rule laid down in the original Prospectus. No exertion will be spared by him to make this department more generally efficient than it has hitherto been,—and of News especially,—so trusts to be able to furnish such an epitome, that no Churchman will need the aid of another paper to make him acquainted with important passing events.

With reference to the Clerical department, which may be temporarily vacated, although it may be subject to an occasional change of Editors, the Proprietor thinks he can take it upon himself to assure his readers that there will be no falling away in this essential part of the filling up of the Paper—which in fact must impart a tone and character to the whole publication. He is authorized to state that *The Church Times* will continue to be the medium through which official Church intelligence will be communicated to the Diocese.

Much depends upon the Clergy generally, to give efficiency and interest to the Clerical and Religious Department, and to them he confidently looks, for that assistance which will make it a fair exponent of their opinions upon every subject in which the welfare of the Church is concerned. He takes this opportunity to thank them for all previous exertions in his behalf, and to solicit the continuance of their valuable aid for the future.

The utility of the Paper has been generally acknowledged, as well as its claims to the consideration and confidence of Churchmen; but more assistance is required ere it can reach the high standard which the Proprietor is desirous to bring it to, both in typographical appearance and intrinsic excellence. He is, however, encouraged to persevere. Three hundred good names in addition to the number on the present respectable subscription list, would be a guarantee for many improvements. Churchmen might easily make these up within a fortnight if they pleased. Let it be done, and he will soon thereafter present a sheet printed with new type, and otherwise commending itself by judicious and appropriate selections and arrangement, to their warmest approval.

We take the following items relating to this Diocese, from a report of the November meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The generous aid will be highly appreciated in each of the undermentioned instances:—

"A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, Sept. 26, 1854, enclosing a letter from the Rev. E. B. Nichols, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, requesting a grant towards the erection of a church at Mills village in his mission. The cost of the building will be about £360.

"It was agreed to grant £25.  
"The bishop also recommended the Rev. Robert Jamison's request for aid towards the completion of a church at Ship Harbour, in the county of Halifax, N. Scotia. The poor fishermen and sailors of this and the adjoining little station, within six miles of the intended church, have subscribed to the utmost of their power.  
"It was agreed to grant £25.

"In a subsequent letter the bishop inclosed with his recommendation an application from the Rev. R. J. Unisacke for aid towards the erection of a small church in the parish of St. George, Sydney, Cape Breton.—The sum of £15 would enable the friends of this object to complete the building.  
"The Board granted £15."

The *C. C. Chronicle* for December, gives at length, an account of the Visitation of this Diocese, and the subsequent proceedings, and congratulates Nova Scotia on our harmonious action.

The Charge of the Bishop of Nova Scotia is being reviewed in the *St. John Church Witness*, which, as regards the first portion of it speaks in terms of commendation.

We observe by the *Athenaeum* that the Rev. Dr. Twining lately preached a sermon on Temperance in the Garrison Chapel.

From a *Liverpool correspondent*.—"Our friends will be pleased to hear that the Sale in aid of the Mission at New Caledonia realized something over £100!"

D. O. S.  
Received Dec. 12. Linnenger (W. & O.) £0 9 11  
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