

"The Commissioners are therefore of opinion secondly, that there is sufficient *prima facie* ground for suspending further proceedings.

"The Commissioners at the same time think it due to the Venerable the Archdeacon to state that in the sermons under consideration he has expressed his full assent and consent to the Articles of Religion, and that he has *ex animo* condemned the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation."

Bishop Carr added that the Commissioners, having fully considered the subject and delivered their opinion, begged to state that the commission was now closed, and that copies of their decision would be given to either party, if they should wish it, on application to Mr. George Burdell, of Doctor's Commons, who officiated as registrar during the inquiry. The proceedings did not last more than a quarter of an hour.

Archdeacon Denison has sent the following protest to the morning papers, dated East Brent, Jan. 11.—

"The proposition selected by the Cleveland Commissioners for special condemnation is this, 'that to all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are received.'

"The commissioners have omitted to state, or even to allude to, certain words, the omission of which cannot have failed to mislead the public, notwithstanding that these words, or words equivalent to them, are connected with the substance of the above proposition in no fewer than twenty-eight places in the three sermons.

"This act of the commissioners is the more extraordinary, because their attention had been distinctly called to this particular omission by my counsel when speaking upon the subject.

"The words that I refer to as what ought to have been appended to the above proposition are the following:—

"That the effect, efficacy, power, or operation of the thing so given and received may be unto life, as in the case of those who receive worthily, &c. may be unto death, as in the case of those who receive unworthily."

"I see that the commissioners have exonerated me from all imputation of Romanism. Whatever the value of this declaration on their part might have been it is effectually destroyed by the unfairness of the earlier portion of their report."

The following memorial to both Houses of Convocation is in course of signature:—

"We, the undersigned Clergymen of the Church of England officiating within the city and liberties of Westminster, having under consideration the Report of the Convocation for the province of Canterbury, on the subject of the Church services, desire to express our concurrence with the opinion of the Committee, that an Order of Prayer and Thanksgiving, distinct from the present Evening Service, to be set forth by authority, and to be used where three services are performed on a Sunday, is much needed. For this new or additional service we consider it highly expedient that a new Table of Lessons and Psalms should be prepared.

"We would further express our concurrence with the opinion of the Committee that occasional Collects, as well as various short services to be constructed out of the Book of Common Prayer, and more particularly a service for schools, would be a valuable addition to the means of edification possessed by the Church. This expression of our agreement with the views and suggestions of their Committee we venture very respectfully to submit to both Houses of Convocation, to be dealt with in such a way as they in their wisdom shall think most conducive to the true interests of the Church of England.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—French accounts from the Crimea report that our allies opened fire again on the 3rd inst., upon the Flag-staff Battery. But it would appear that this must not be taken to imply that the allies have recommenced serious operations, for, according to a despatch received from Prince Menschikoff, dated Sebastopol, the 5th inst., nothing of very great importance had occurred in the Crimea. Two sorties had been made on the night of the 7th inst., against the English and French trenches.—"The allies," says the despatch, "were taken by surprise, and sustained a sensible loss. We lost three men killed and wounded."

The most exciting news of the week has been the reported passage of the Danube by the Russians in Bessarabia, into the Dobrujscha, and which it is supposed would necessarily involve Austria in hostilities. An explanatory despatch from Vienna destroys the importance of the rumour. The following, we are told, is official:—

"During the night of the 7th inst., a Russian detachment crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Babadagh. The Russians captured eighty-three Turks and one flag. After this exploit, the whole Russian detachment returned to Ismail, in Bessarabia. The Turks had a few men killed, and the Russians also suffered a small loss. This is the truth of the passage of the Danube which has caused such a sensation."

According to one account, 20,000 Russians had crossed to intercept the Turkish army on its way to the Crimea, and, according to another, had made themselves masters of Tutschka, Babadagh, and Matschin, and were advancing towards Baltchik. The following despatch is dated "Bucharest, Jan. 1st":—

"Considerable forces of Russians have concentrated near Runt, a small port situated near the mouth of the Pruth. Strong batteries protect the fort. Large bodies of Russians are marching downwards towards the Pruth and the Danube. The command of the Turkish army of the Danube has been given to Ismail Pacha, surrounded Kalatat. The army consists only of 2,000 men, dislocated over Bucharest, Ibraila, and Giurgewo."

The whereabouts of Omar Pacha is a mystery at this moment, for various advices of different date report his expected presence severally before Sebastopol, Varna, and Rapatoria. The Sultan has issued a firman, in which his Highness thanks the army of Omar Pacha for its conduct on the Danube, and expresses a hope that it will continue the same in the campaign which is about to open, in the Crimea. Mahmoud Pacha and Ismail Pacha have left for Varna.

On the 14th the 1st Regiment of Hussars and the 7th Dragoons were waiting at Constantinople to embark for the Crimea. Considerable agitation prevails there in consequence of the expected arrival of the Imperial Guard. The railway terminus is thronged with people. Five more ships laden with troops have passed on their way to the Crimea.

A letter from Bucharest states that the telegraph is now completed and in action, and despatches are sent to and received daily from London. The telegraph is about to be laid down from thence to Giurgewo, Ibraila, and Galatz, to the Sulina by the local authorities, and from Rostebuk to Varna and Constantinople by a French company.

The *Times* has just found out that the blockade of Perekop by the allied forces would have been of no use, as the Russians have a better entrance into the Crimea. As it now appears, the Russian Government had some time back constructed across the shoals of the Patrial Sea another great military road to the Crimea, so effectually that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter.

It is said that the Cabinet of Vienna has intimated to the Governments of France and England its conviction that peace is not likely to grow out of the conference of Vienna. Under such circumstances, Austria prepares for war, and will place her army at the disposition of the allies when called upon to do so. The *Times* also makes a statement implying positive unanimity between Austria, France, and England:—

"I have been stated on good authority that the effect of the alleged acceptance of the four points by the Emperor of Russia was precisely similar at London, Paris, and Vienna. Simultaneously on the receipt of this intelligence the three Allied Courts addressed to each other communications expressing a hope that the prospect of peace might be realised, but urging their confederate and pledging themselves to relax in none of the exertions necessary to command success. It is a remarkable proof of the identity of views existing between the three Cabinets that these despatches, written, of course, without any previous concert, crossed each other on the road, and conveyed to each member of the alliance the assurance that his own views were anticipated by his allies."

At Berlin the Russian party is at the height of its glee:—

"The assent of Russia to treat on the basis of the interpretation is regarded as the triumph of Prussian diplomacy, the salvation of Germany from the apprehension of being involved in war, the forerunner of a stand-still in Austria, and of the Western Powers being compelled to negotiate and conclude a peace which will leave them where they were before the war."

According to *La Presse*, Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance by special treaty, the preliminaries of which were signed at Turin on the 14th. The same authority states:—

"Piedmont will supply 15,000 men of all arms, with a large park of field artillery; the expenses of transport will be defrayed by France and England. A loan of twenty-five millions for each year the war lasts will supply the Sardinian Government with the means absolutely requisite for keeping its army on a war footing, while France and England both engage to render the conclusion of the loan as easy as possible, both as to the conditions and the execution of the operation. The Sardinian division will join the English. The command of it will probably be entrusted to General La Marmora, the present Minister of War, to whom the army is indebted for its entire re-organisation."

The intelligence supplied by the *Morning Post* correspondent comes down to New Year's day, and unfortunately states that on the 1st January, "the frost, which set in on the evening of Christmas Day, has been again succeeded by rain, and the difficulties of transport continue as bad as ever." He estimates the number of the British army at that date to be, exclusive of officers, 40,332, reduced by 13,419 sick and wounded; and this latter list is added to at the rate of 300 a week.

Major Welsford, of the 9th, a native, we believe, of Halifax, is mentioned in one of Lord Raglan's despatches, as mainly instrumental in repelling a sortie of the Russians, who in a moment of surprise had entered the trenches on the night of 20th December.

Admiral Napier is said to have struck his flag, by command, and a court martial has been ordered, which it is supposed will produce some important relations.

Editorial Miscellany.

The following account of the providential escape of the Rev. Henry Stamer, will give to parties at a distance, some idea of the perils to which the Missionary is subject in the performance of his duty in Nova Scotia. It is a trial of nerve, superadded to the danger of travelling abroad in the winter, whose severity the people of milder climates have very little conception of. Of them all, it may however be said, that as good soldiers of the cross they bear hardship cheerfully, in the service of Him who died thereon, and for the sake of the souls whom He died to redeem.—

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE REV. HENRY STAMER FROM BEING DROWNED.

"After forenoon service at Pugwash, on Sunday the 21st, he set out for the River Pump, to hold an afternoon service, there was no way of getting the horse across the harbour but on the ice, the thaw continued for that and the following day, which weakened the ice very considerably. Not having returned until Monday evening, in attempting to cross, the horse broke through, where there was, it may be, twenty fathoms of water, and very near a mile from any land. He succeeded himself after several efforts to get on the ice: being observed by persons on shore, assistance was speedily rendered, and after a good deal of labour and no small danger, the horse was extricated, after being in the water for half an hour.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the persons that had thus risked their lives in saving the horse."

Many of the lay members of the Church would be anxious to hear, through the "Church Times," if the plan for securing a maintenance in the shape of an insurance for the Widows of the Clergy is abandoned, or if not, when may it be in operation, as the longer it is deferred the less chance it has of succeeding, as some of the Clergy are attaching themselves to other Insurance Companies, and more will do so if no hope is held out to them.—*Com.*

Hazard's Gazette (P. E. I.) of the 17th January, states that the river at Charlottetown, which was frozen, was then unsafe for horses—a proof of the mildness of the winter. A vessel arrived at Halifax last week, from Charlottetown, an unprecedented circumstance, so far as we can learn. An old resident by the lakes near this city, says that the ice is unsafe, and has been so during the season—he never has seen so mild a winter. The month of January has added without snow, and with very little frost. Neither the North West Arm nor the Basin have been frozen up to this date.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The *Liverpool Transcript* of January 25, publishes a list of vessels owned and registered at that port, Jan'y 5, 1855, exclusive of those registered but owned in other counties—of which the following is an abstract:

1 Ship	541 tons.
13 Barques	4,612 "
10 Brigs	1,903 "
22 Brigantines	2,684 "
38 Schooners	1,087 "
—	—
84	11,427

The estimated value of shipping owned at the above port, is estimated at £98,500.

A meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held in Dartmouth on the 22nd inst., H. Y. Mott Esq., in the chair—and Win. Johnston, Esq., acting Secretary. The following resolutions were moved seconded and passed unanimously—and some very good speeches made on them:—

Moved by the Honble. J. W. Johnston, seconded by Charles Robson, Esq.:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That this meeting views with pride the noble exertions making by Great Britain, in conjunction with her illustrious ally, to protect the weak against the usurpations of the strong, and to uphold the cause of freedom and civilization, endangered by the progress of despotic powers.

Moved by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., seconded by W. A. Johnston, Esq.:—

2nd. *Resolved*,—That this meeting desires to express its admiration of, and its heartfelt gratitude to those gallant men, who, on the field of battle, have so nobly sustained the glory of the British name, and afforded additional proof of the invincible progress of the British arms.

Moved by I. Hartshorne, Esq., seconded by A. James, Esq.:—

3rd. *Resolved*,—That this meeting sympathises with the wives and Families whom the fortunes of war have deprived of their natural protectors, and deems it alike a privilege and a duty to aid in affording them the aid and assistance their desolate condition so urgently demands.

Moved by Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Gallagher.

4th. *Resolved*,—That a Committee be now formed, and that the ladies of Dartmouth be requested to assist by all the means in their power in obtaining subscriptions and gratuities to be presented as the free will offering of the people of Dartmouth.