

Sublime Porte.

PROCLAMATION de S. E. Le Serdar Ekrem concernant les mesures prises sur le Danube.

LE commandant des forces, usant du droit et de la faculté qui lui appartiennent, proclame ce qui suit :

La guerre ayant éclaté entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Russie, la partie du Danube qui est entourée du sol ottoman est considérée comme ligne de défense. Les règles suivies ailleurs à l'égard de la navigation et du commerce des bâtiments neutres ne sont pas applicables ici. En conséquence il est interdit à tout navire de circuler et de faire des opérations commerciales dans cette partie du Danube.

Les règles relatives à l'espionnage seront appliquées à partir du 21 Avril (v.s.) à l'égard des capitaines et des patrons de tous bateaux à vapeur ou autres, petits ou grands, qui enfreindraient cette défense ou qui n'auraient pas recours à l'autorité.

Les bâtiments comme leurs cargaisons seront saisis et confisqués.

Toutefois, le chargement de tout navire détenu jusqu'au 21 Avril sur les points visés du Danube, s'il ne consiste pas en contrebande de guerre n'est pas saisissable.

La présente décision est d'une application générale. Les autorités civiles et militaires tiendront la main à sa stricte exécution.

(Translation.)

Sublime Porte.

PROCLAMATION of His Excellency the Serdar Ekrem concerning the measures taken on the Danube.

THE Commander of the Forces, making use of the right and power belonging to him, proclaims as follows :—

War having broken out between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, the part of the Danube surrounded by Ottoman soil is considered a line of defence. The rules followed elsewhere with regard to the navigation and commerce of neutral ships shall not be applicable here. Consequently, all vessels are prohibited from passing up and down and carrying on commercial operations in this part of the Danube.

The rules relating to spies shall be applied from the 21st of April (old style), in the case of captains and masters of all steam or other ships, large or small, who infringe this prohibition, or do not apply to the authority.

The ships, as well as their cargoes, shall be seized and confiscated.

Nevertheless, the cargo of ships detained up to the 21st of April on the points of the Danube referred to shall not be liable to seizure if it does not consist of contraband of war.

The present decision is to have a general application. The Civil and Military Authorities will attend to its being strictly carried out.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 14th day of May, 1877.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the first session of Parliament holden in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better

"provision for the residence of the clergy," it is, "amongst other things enacted, "That whenever it shall appear to the Archbishop of the Province, with respect to his own diocese, and whenever it shall be represented to him by the bishop of any diocese, or by the bishops of any two dioceses, that two or more benefices, or that one or more benefice or benefices, and one or more spiritual sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, in his or their diocese or dioceses, being either in the same parish or contiguous to each other, and of which the aggregate population shall not exceed one thousand five hundred persons, and the aggregate yearly value shall not exceed five hundred pounds, may, with advantage to the interests of religion, be united into one benefice, the said Archbishop of the Province shall inquire into the circumstances of the case; and if on such inquiry it shall appear to him that such union may be usefully made, and will not be of inconvenient extent, and that the patron or patrons of the said benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages respectively, is or are consenting thereto, such consent being signified in writing under the hands of such patron or patrons, the said Archbishop shall, six weeks before certifying such inquiry and consent to Her Majesty, as herein after directed, cause, with respect to his own diocese, a statement in writing of the facts and in other cases a copy in writing of the aforesaid representation, to be affixed on or near the principal outer door of the church, or in some public and conspicuous place in each of such benefices, sinecure rectories or vicarages with notice to any person or persons interested, that he, she, or they, may, within such six weeks show cause in writing under his, her, or their hand or hands, to the said Archbishop, against such union; and if no sufficient cause be shown within such time, the said Archbishop shall certify the inquiry and consent aforesaid to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make and issue an Order or Orders for uniting such benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, into one benefice, with cure of souls, for ecclesiastical purposes only: and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to give directions for regulating the course and succession in which the patrons, if there be more than one patron, shall present or nominate to such united benefice, from time to time, as the same shall become vacant."

And whereas the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, hath duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a Certificate in writing, bearing date the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the words following, that is to say :—

"To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"We the undersigned Archibald Campbell Lord Archbishop of the Province of Canterbury Primate of all England and Metropolitan do hereby certify to your Majesty in Council :—

"That the Right Reverend Alfred Lord Bishop of Llandaff as Bishop of the diocese within which are situate the rectory of Llansaintfraed in the county of Monmouth and the rectory of Llanvihangel Gobion in the same county having represented unto us that the said benefices being contiguous to each other and of which the aggregate population does not exceed one hundred and thirty-five persons might with advantage to the interests