we have great difficulty in explaining them. an abundance of fair words as might snffice to The new Russian redoubt on Mount Sapoune appease the wrath of the most irritable and ir-(as it is called in General Osten-Sacken's despatch) is admitted to be a position of great Viscount, "had the pleasure and honour of a importance, especially from the support it gives to the Malkoff Tower, which is now regarded as the key of the enemy's works. The French attacked that position on the 23rd February, with an inadequate force, their plan was between the stead in the pleasure and honour of a long acquaintance with the gallant Admiral, Sir Charles Napier, who is the subject of this discussion, and, admiring, as I do, his professional and personal character, it would have been matter of very great and deep regret to me if with an inadequate force, their plan was be-trayed to the enemy by a deserter, and, after prodigies of valour, the gallant Zouaves were compelled to retreat. It seems incredible that an important command. I think it has been clearly established to the House that he has been neither censured nor dismissed. The Hon. force, and, if possible, to destroy the work before the armament and defences of it were compressed by me in a different room from this of pleted. The case would appear to be one the professional merits and distinguished qualirequiring the most immediate and decided action, ties of my gallant friend, for so I must call him. but a fortnight had already elapsed since the I retract pone of those opinions. I am proud 23rd February, and the Russians had been to say that I think the courage, the gallantry, enabled to turn their advantage to the greatest taccount. We know not what prospect there may be of taking the town of Sebastopol by assault, but that chance must be very small

by assault, but that chance must be very small if it be impracticable to storm and occupy even one unfinished outwork of the enemy.

Again, we hear of large convoys reaching the north side of the forfress from Simpheropol by roads visible from our camp. If it be true, that the allied armies have nearly 100,000 men in their lines, it seems strange that they should not be able to detach force anough at least for the course of last year which in the slightest decrease. not be able to detach force enough at least to theaten these communications. The expedition recently undertaken by Sir Colin Campbell was recently undertaken by Sir Colin Campbell was stopped by the accident of a snow storm, but, unless the allied forces are more closely beleagured on the land side than the Russians in Sebasptopol, it can hardly be possible to make a movement beyond the narrow lines to which our siege operations are still confined.—The position of the allied armies is precisely one of which a bold and original military genius might take advantage to retrieve the fortune of the campaign by a stroke of war. It requires a knowledge of the country and a knowledge of the troops to devise such an operation of the state of the troops to devise such an operation of the service of his country. Sir Charles Napier rendered important service in the command of the Baltic fleet. He showed the greatest skill in conducting that fleet through the most intricate and dangerous navigation. He brought back a magnificent fleet without any injury, under circumstances in which a man of less skill and less judgment might have sustained in the service of his country. Sir Charles Napier rendered important service in the command of the Baltic fleet. He showed the greatest skill in conducting that fleet through the most intricate and dangerous navigation. He brought back a magnificent fleet without any injury, under circumstances in which a man of less skill and less judgment might have sustained in the service of his country. Sir the state of the country and a knowledge of the state of the troops to devise such an operation, and possibly the generals may be waiting the arrival of further reinforcements; but we have no doubt that some means exist of playing the game with success, and the question is whether Lord Raglan and General Canrobert will be at the slightest degree, either directly or myself in the slightest degree, either directly or more and scour the sea. Sir, I shall only reports and scour the sea will find out the next move. With the imperfect knowledge of the details which we possess in of the character of Sir Charles Napier. On the this country, it would be presumptuous to hazard a conjecture as to what that move should be; high as it ever did, and that my hon. and galbut it is evident that, for many reasons, the lant friend will rank for ever among the most allied armies cannot remain stationary, and that the return of spring brings with it the necessity of giving a different character to the operations of a second campaign.—London Times. of a second campaign .- London Times.

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL According to the Frunden Blatt, the courier who took the tidings of the death of the Emperor Nicholas to Sebastopol passed through Simpheropol on the morning of the 6th at 10 o'clock.

The despatch reached Sebastopol the same day, and in the evening, the troops were drawn up on of humbugs and of shams .- John Bull. the Theatre place, and the thanks sent by the Czar, just before his death, given to the army. Prince Menschikoff is lying ill at Simpheropo The two Grand Dukes are on their way home. Numberless rockets from the French batteries | are how beginning to act on the offensive. - The Nos. 17, 18 and 19, have done little damage to the houses and shipping at Sebastopol.'

THE TROOPS UNDER LORD RAGLAN. The Morning Post, of Monday, publishes a Tartars, who have sought to ingratiate themtabular statement of the actual strength of the troops under Lord Raglan on the 7th, 23rd and 27 h of February. On the respective days the number of sound men—serjeants, drummers rank and file—was 25,668, 26,193, and 27,067. The increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is within one ment of 100. He is said to increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is within one ment of 100. He is said to increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the Russians since they have seen the ill treatment to which the Turks are subjected by the allies, and have become acquainted with the embarrassed position of the French and English armies. The writer constrasts this perfect the constraints of the constrain is within one man of 1,400. It is satisfactory to learn that this is not owing merely to reinforcelearn that this is not owing merely to reinforce-ments. The number of sick on the 7th of Feb-English he does not say), which placed the main ruary was 18,243; on the 23rd, it was 18,185; and on the 26th, it was 17,628—being a differit was really before the fortress. ence in the three weeks of 980 to the advantage A telegraph summary of General Osten Sackof the sound men of the army. - The proportion en's report of the 8th instant, current at the beof the sick is undoubtedly still great, but it is satisfactory to find them progressively strengthening the army by convalescents; and a force of 27,000 sound British soldiers is no small amount and the sick is undoubtedly still great, but it is satisfactory to find them progressively strengthening of the week, stated that two squadrons of the Russian Lancers and 400 Cossacks completely defeated eight squadrons of Turks near Eupatoria. We have received from St. to have survived a winter campaign in the Crimea | Petersburgh the text of the general's report, in creased by want of preparation, and by misman- eight squadrons had been thus defeated, having

declares that the new rockets, mentioned in SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE ADMIRALTY. Admiral Bruat's report as having set Sebasto-Ever since the civic banquet at which the late Admiral of the Baltic fleet emptied the vials of that the general situation of affairs in the Crimea his wrath upon Her Majesty's then Ministers, had not changed. and upon the Admiralty Board in particular, the public has been on the qui vive, to hear the THE STATE OF THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. rights of the story so differently told by Sir C.
Napier at the Mansion-house, and by Admiral
Berkeley in the House of Commons. Sir Much has already been elicited which throws Charles vowed that after being goaded on to reckless and perilous enterprises, in which his sense of duty to the public service precluded been reduced, and to which have the public service precluded been reduced, and to which many of them have him from engaging, he was censured, dismissed, and disgraced. Admiral Berkeley vowed that he had never been goaded at all, never censured at all, never dismissed at all, never disgraced at Commissariat. The persons on whom the charge all. At last on Thursday night the matter was brought to an issue in the House of Commons—

of supplying the army with provisions and other necessaries devolved, were neither sufficient in with what success, let the reader judge. ith what success, let the reader judge.

In the first place Mr. Malins, on behalf of Sir for the task imposed upon them. They might

Charles, made a very effective case against the Government. He quoted extract after extract, to show that the Lords of the Admiralty, more kick their heels over a fender in a public office, afraid lest the gallant Admiral should exhibit to con the newspapers, and between whiles to too much valour, than that he should exceed in handle sheets of foolscap, and to fill up printed discretion, were lavish of their praises of his checks and counterchecks,-but they are not conduct. It was not till late in the autumn, cut out for the active service of keeping an army when public disappointment at the non-fulfilment in the field well supplied with food, clothing and of the prophecies of the Reform Club dinner be- shelter. of the prophecies of the Reform Club dinner began to find tongue in England, that the Admiralty grew fidgetty and anxious for something like an exploit. The approach of the meeting of Parliament added to the Ministerial uneasiness, while the unpopularity of the Aberdeen Ministry increased day by day at an alarming rate. Under this pressure the Admiralty, conscious that the achievement of some brilliant dead would save the Ministry became unreport. deed would save the Ministry, became urgent | beach, and hay, a great part of which might have for action; but the time for action was then gone by, and the Admiral, alive no doubt to the harbor. While the soldiers were unable to cook causes of the pressure put upon him, betrayed | their rations for want of fuel, and many were the impatience which any naval officer, but perishing with wet and cold, there was, thanks above all a Napier, would naturally feel at the attempt to make his professional operations drifting backwards and forwards within and against the enemy subservient to political exwas no one whose business it was to have it

The Admiral having once lost his temper, the fished up; nay, a prohibition was issued to pre-

Lords of the Admiralty had him fairly on the hip, and they certainly made the most of their useful an occupation. It was a case not foreseen advantage. The official correspondence grew and there was no one authorised to act as comcurter and curter; when Sir Charles came to mon sense would have dictated. London, and presented himself at the Admiralty, his old chum at the Reform Club shook him by want and distress to which our troops were exthe hand, but at the same time declined to hold any conversation with him on the subject of the expedition; and after his return to Portsmouth, Sir Charles received an order, "requiring and gold, so everything the officers and their mer directing him to "strike his flag and come on looked at, took the shape of foolscap. Sir De Lacy shore,"—an order which was afterwards explained to him by the general proposition that the order he had received, agreeably to custom, because in the absence of a particular official "to strike his flag and come on shore, was always the "termination of a flag-officer's comBentinck had a voucher sent back to him, be-This story having been told to the cause he had happened to affix his signature to House of Commons, Sir James Graham and his official supporters, evading the real point at isAn Eastern Kadi would have had the fellow sue, entrenched themselves behimd the alleged hung for his pains, and been very particular that impropriety of the course taken by the Admiral, and the impossibility of producing the whole of too short. But British officers are not Kadis, the documents without detriment to the public and so it came to pass, that the question at service. It is but fair, however, to Sir Charles, Balaklava was not whether the files of soldiers to state that he did not take the step so much objected to, of bringing the matter before the vouchers should be arranged according to the House of Commons, until after he had been re-fused a Court-martial which he demanded, and ers were necessary for men and horses to die; after he had in vain applied both to the late and to the present Prime Minister for redress.

From the offensive tone taken by the inculBut death makes short work of forms, and

pated Lords of the Admiralty towards Sir Snatches its victims without certificate.

Charles, there is no telling to what extremities the matter might have gone but for the interted on the spot. We have it in evidence that position of Viscount Palmerston, who, in the most oracular manner delivered himself of the opinion that in reality neither party was to blame. For the blamelessness of the Lords of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured that the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured that the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured to the characteristic of the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured to the characteristic of the c the Admiralty he asked the House to vouch by viceable. The soles of the soldiers' boots parted refusing to grant the motion for papers, and company with the upper leathers by spontan-with regard to Sir Charles, the Noble Viscount courseparation. The tents were old and rotten,

Assuming these facts to be correctly stated, undertook in person to bedizen him with such lying under a suspicion of being the same which were pitched two-score years ago under the burning sun of the Peninsula. The tools with which the men were set to work were of less ancient date, but equally useless. They had been tried at the camp at Chobham, and condemned. Nevertheless they were sent out to the Crimea. Surely somebody must be responsible for all this. It is hardly possible to con ceive that it all proceeded from sheer neglect and inadvertance; for if there had been malice prepense, more efficient methods could not have been devised for rendering the finest army in the world helpless and powerless. It may not be amiss for the Committee to keep an eye upon this point. The Coalition, indebted for its victory over Earl Derby's Government to its alliance with the Popish Brigade, has had to promote not only to inferior offices, but to high ffices of trust in military department, men whos hatred against the British name and Crown is no secret, and who do not even think it worth their while to disguise the satisfaction with which they would see England humbled to the dust .- John Bull.

in the meanwhile, that he should be reappointed

to the command of the Baltic fleet. The latter

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

the Viena Militarische Zitung, that the Russians

Russian commanders are kept fully and accurately informed of all the plans, positions, and movements of the French and English, receiving

considerable assistance in this matter from the

ventured too far into the plain. The general

A Russian officer writes from Sebastopol to

The London Guardian of March 7th, contains the following remarks on the late debate on Lord Blandford's Episcopal and Capitular Estates Blll. Whether Lord Blandford has rightly comprehended his own vocation in devoting himself to the subject of the appropriation of Capitular evenues, is a matter of opinion, to be decided robably by the amount of success which his efforts may ultimately attain. At present he eems to have arrayed against his own measure, with happy impartiality, every form of opposi-tion. The debate on Wednesday last in the ssees greedily defended against him their own claim to hold their past encroachments on church property; while the chorus of Dissenting spoilrs denounced a Bill which did not provide for the sale of all Church estates, and the transfer f the proceeds to their own pockets. Lord Robert Grosvenor alone appeared favourable to the Bill, and that not upon its merits. His support was founded on the belief that the Catheral trusts had been abused—a consideration which would weigh just as much in favour of total confiscation as for Lord Blandford's Bill. By the indulgence of the House, however, the measures was allowed to pass the stage of second reading, on the understanding that the Committee should not be taken until the Report of the Cathedral Commission had been receivedto have been attached to the first introduction of the Bill into Parliament.

And now, after all this opposition from so many different interests, what benefit is the Bill likely to confer on the Church? Cui bono, Churchmen may naturally ask, when they see their ecclesiastic organization and their endow-ments subjected year after year to the contumely ters. The end proposed by all these abortive attempts at legislation is to vest extensive pro-perties in the hands of the central board, with which no one has the smallest sympathy, and of whose management many persons have a wellgrounded distrust. Let it be granted that the Chapters, filled, as they have been too often, with Bishops' relations, or Ministers' political friends, have unduly aggrandised themselves at the expense of the Church. We do not see what gained by diverting the plunder into the coffers of the surveyors and solicitors of the Ecclesi estical Commission. Lord Blandford, perhaps, entertains the idea that the clerks in Whitehall-place are really the most effective managers of estates in Durham and Cornwall—the t guardians of the Church's responsibility for its property, and the most economical administrators of its revenue. Let him put Blenheim and half-a-dozen other ducal estates under similar system of management, and see what will be the result. Or, if he prefers to found his conclusion upon the facts of the particular case, let him examine the Commissioners' accounts, as far as he can get them (for they are not very accessible), and judge whether the suspended Canonries have done what they ought to ave done for the good of the Church. Bishop of Salisbury has suggested a way in which a general fund might be administrated by diocesan authorities for diocesan purposes. This system would ensure a definite responsibility and an adequate knowledge of the facts in every case.

If Lord Blandford really wishes to benefit the f Lord Blandford really wishes to benefit the Church, let him act on the suggestion of one so much better informed than himself. He will find none more ready to second his efforts for

a rational reform than ourselves. Meanwhile, let us take a note of the language used by the political Dissenters in the debate They call the Church property public property; they propose to sell it, and apply it to the use of the "majority," that is, themselves; or else to divert it entirely from "sectarian"—the Parliamentary slang for religious—purposes. Mr. Cowper innocently expressed his surprise at their conduct, and wondered that they did not assist a movement for the removal of Church abuses. We have no doubt that the author of the Bill shared his surprise. We only wish that these worthy legislators could see the fact, now pretty clearly proved, that the Dissenters will never aid in removing abuses that furnish the pretext for their own designs on the Church. If Lord Blandford understood this better, he would hesitate to introduce, session after session, ill-digested measures which fail to secure the assent of Churchmen, although they minister an occasion of dangerous meddling to the Church's bitter

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acation on the 8th of January, 1855. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 20th December, 1854

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

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Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854. THE TORONTO

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