

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Nov. 10.

Her Majesty's Government has consented to the division of the diocese of Toronto, Upper Canada, and the necessary instruments for that purpose are now in the hands of the authorities at Doctors' commons. It is intended to erect a new Episcopal see, the seat of which will be at Kingston, and which will comprise several large and important townships in the eastern division of the present diocese.—Herald.

It was whispered about Downing-street yesterday, that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to the Duke of Newcastle, who is in the Crimea, offering him the vacant Colonial Secretaryship. His Grace was Colonial Secretary under the Aberdeen Administration.—Daily News.

Our readers are aware that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, some months ago, opened a fund for the erection and endowment of a church in Turkey. We understand that they are now contemplating the sending out of one or two clergymen at once to Constantinople—a preliminary step which, we should suppose, would meet with very general approval.

The news this morning is not of much import from the east of war. There are some amusing letters, giving an account of the reconnoissances up the Bug, by a portion of the Black Sea fleet, on the 21st and 22nd ult. The most noticeable fact was the erection of a five-gun sandbank battery in a position where none had been seen twenty-four hours before, and the Russians were seen in considerable forces on several points. The news from the camp is to the same date, and we have the following painful picture of an English Sunday therein, from the pen of Mr. Russell:—

"Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of drunkenness for all nations? I certainly am not giving too much importance to this question by insisting upon it very strongly. Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at 1 p.m. through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men—not only privates, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness, sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interspersed with staggering sots who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at two in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French road-makers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties. Three hours later I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. The centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and the trio made the most of the road after the most approved fashion. Numbers of officers must have met this group, and the natural and proper course would have been to take their names and send them to their quarters under arrest; but drunkenness here has reached such a pitch that it would be an endless task to do this. The tavern-booths of the old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity, and bravado. Notwithstanding the closing of many of the establishments there, the place is still a scene of life and bustle, while little Kadikoi, hard by the Guards' Camp, has not, upon week-days, the appearance of doing much business. But in the evening, when the working parties come off duty, and on Sundays, when they have none to do, it is as much thronged as the booths on a race-course, or at a fair, or as the back-stairs of a seaport town when half a dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. Drink, of course, is nearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the most beastly excess. Yesterday, towards nightfall, it was more than several of the non-commissioned officers and privates could do to maintain something like order, and many of the privates and non-commissioned officers were so drunk that they were unable to do any duty. The drunkenness and insubordination of the army is a matter of common conversation and lament. The oldest officers declare that in all their experience they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked, why, then, do not the officers, having a keener sense of the evil, take measures to put it up to? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe they do

what they can in the ordinary routine; there are plenty of flogging parties, and of men set to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. But eat, and stone-gathering, and drill are alike ineffectual to check the horrible vice which is degrading our army, and which must, if means be not found to stop it, ultimately impair its efficiency and fill the hospital. Officers commanding regiments witness this state of things with grief, and would, I am sure, gladly adopt any practical means that might be ordered or suggested to alter it. Such measures should proceed from head-quarters, or from the War-office. One rather odd idea was hit upon the other day by the colonel in the Third Division, who sent his adjutant to the Commissary-General to request he would have plum-pudding made to sell to the men, in order that they might thereby expend their money otherwise than in drink; for the abundance of money is the root of the evil. The men are a great deal too well paid. A private soldier gets a shilling a day, less 4d. stopped for rations. He gets the 6d. field allowance, and, if working on the roads, as one-third of the army now is, he gets 8d. a day for that, making altogether 1s. 9d. a day. If he be an artificer—carpenter, mason, &c.—he gets 1s. 6d. a day working pay. If it be desirable to pay the men thus highly, it surely would be wise and prudent to teach and urge them to dispose of their money in some other way than in the purchase of intoxicating drinks. Every encouragement, too, should be given to the soldier to send small sums to England. Sick and charitable funds should be promoted, and the advantages of them clearly and forcibly put before the men. Instead of this, what says the general order of the 23rd February, 1855, regulating the pay of working parties?—"The working pay will be drawn weekly, and issued in full to the men; it is not necessary that it should appear in the ledger; and it is considered objectionable that the whole working pay of a regiment or company should be assigned to charitably or other funds." Considering that, besides his working pay, the soldier gets 12d. a day to spend, it is hard to see what objection there can be to invest the other 9d. for his future welfare; instead of leaving it to be squandered in the pothouse. Unless you took him by the arm and led him up to the tap, you could hardly do more to induce him to drink than by giving him 1s. 9d. to spend here, where drink is literally the only thing he can spend it in. The good qualities of the British soldier have been often proved and extolled, and are admitted by all, but sobriety is certainly not one of his virtues; he will drink if you give him money, and drink, as he does here, until he brings himself to a level with the beast."

The following are some statistics and calculations connected with the British army in the East, given by the Globe:—"On the 16th of October the strength of the whole army in the Crimea was, in round numbers, 50,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives, from wounds and sickness, was about 4,500. It was composed of fourteen regiments of cavalry, numbering nearly 5,000; of fifty-two battalions of infantry, averaging 610 each, or something over 33,000 in the aggregate; fourteen batteries, and some troops of artillery, and nine companies of Sappers, not far short of 9,000 men in all. The remaining 10,600 are made up of Commissariat, Land Transport, Army Works, Medical Staff, and other ancillary corps. Of the 1,500 ineffectives (which the Globe speaks of as the expected average for the winter months), somewhat more than one-third were wounded; and the rest, very nearly 3,000, were suffering from sickness. As regards reinforcements, exclusive of the household troops, we have at home seven cavalry regiments—the 2nd, 5th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 11th and 15th Hussars, and the 16th Lancers. From each of them a detachment has already gone out to Kofalep, on the Bosphorus, as the nucleus of a reserve cavalry force, and each of those detachments may be expected to amount to 200 men, or 1,400 altogether. The spring has far advanced. The northern cavalry regiments now in the Crimea will probably be strengthened by draughts of not less than 100 men each from their respective depots, thus adding another 14,000 men to our cavalry force, and enabling us to bring over 7,000 cavalry into the field. To recruit such a force, such for the winter, we have fifty-two depots now widely engaged throughout the Kingdom, the majority of them clustered together in groups in the shape of depot battalions. Their strength varies from 100 men to 1,000 or 1,500

There is, besides, the reserve at Malta, numbering a considerable force. Volunteering from the militia goes on with great spirit; and recruiting, generally, is in a prosperous condition.

Taking all things into consideration, it is not too much to expect that in the course of the next six months the elements now at Sebastopol will have added to their present strength an increase of 10,000. Moreover, there are in the United Kingdom eight regiments, and in the Mediterranean five, some of them in as good condition as any in the service; and leaving one to represent us with Mr. Wye at the Court of King Otho, we can send the remaining dozen, say 10,000, to the Crimea. Thus, between fresh regiments and detachments, we can add 20,000 to the infantry of our army in the field. Summing up, then, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of whom 51,000 are effective; calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for six months, and the sick list to be as numerous at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea 49,000 effective on the 15th of April; adding, as reinforcements, 2,800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season, say about 70,000 British troops in fair condition, to maintain the honor and interests decided to their keeping."

As the winter draws on, the health of our army in the Crimea becomes a matter of more anxiety. Dr. Hall reports, on the 16th ult., that it was then satisfactory. There had been a slight increase of cholera in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions during the week, chiefly among the newly-arrived men; catarrhal complaints had also been more numerous. The men's rations and dress were both good; huts were arriving daily. Taking the whole army, the proportion of sick to well was 8.09 per cent, including wounded; exclusive of wounded, 5.30 per cent. During the last week there had been fifty-six deaths in the hospitals.

One of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, Sister Vinifred, has died of cholera, and was interred yesterday afternoon in a grave dug high up the hill behind the General Hospital at Balaklava. She was followed to her last resting-place by the surviving sisters, and by Miss Nightingale, also by a few officers and a considerable number of soldiers and inmates of the hospital. Service was performed at the grave according to the Roman Catholic ritual.

The Euphrate has arrived at Marsilles, with accounts from Constantinople to the 29th ult. Admiral Pellion and Stewart were blockading Kherson and the Dnieper. They have been up the Bug, and have ascertained that the river is navigable for large ships. Omer Pacha, it is reported, will operate with the Circassians in the rear of Mouravieff's army.

According to the Patrie, "the departure for France of the squadron in the Black Sea, commanded by Admiral Brua, is fixed for the 12th inst. Two line-of-battle ships only will remain at the Crimea, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Odet-Pellion. The Napoleon, which now carries the Rear-Admiral's flag, will be one of the vessels remaining. On its return to Toulon, the Mediterranean squadron will be reconstituted. It will be composed of nine sail of the line, all screws, and a proportionate number of lighter vessels, the whole, as already announced, being placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Trehouart."

REMOURED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAEFF. VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Despatches have been received at the Turkish embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaeff commenced on the 20th of October, and was continued the whole of the following day. The result was not known.

It was added that the Emperor Alexander had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Grand Duke Constantine would not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

A large quantity of the monster rockets, invented by Colonel Constantinovitch, had arrived at Nicolaeff.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON. SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kamburn, after having made a short reconnoissance. It has been decided that the French will retake the fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them about the 3rd November. I have to report the arrival on the 24th instant of a detachment of prisoners, to the number of 132, from Odessa, which has just been part of the late arrived British troops. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. Simpson, Major-General and Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery.