BY TAMER ANNE KERMODE.

"59Tis but a dre m." said the aged man, As he lay at de th's dark door ; "This world with its changes, a long long dream.

And now it is nearly o'er. Hew fair was its promise in youth's bright

hours,
How sweet were its hopes of joy;
It seemed like an Eden—this world of ours. To me when a careless boy.

Yet soon I passed on to manboud's prime Then thorns were around me cast—
I tooked in vain for my Edon flowers,
They remained with the gludeome past

Then on with the busy, restless throng, I rushed it pursuit of gold; When this was obtained to my heart's de-

sire,
I found I was growning old. That my eye was loning its lustre bright,

My step its elastic tread, That my brown hair was thickly sprinkled with grey.
And that soon I'd beland with the dead.

This world with its changes is but a dream, Its strong ties will soon be riven—
But O, whom awakened from death deep May I open my eyes in heaven.

AFFECTING REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Manuering and his wife, were sitting by the cheerful fireside, alone. He looked older a lit-le, but time had laid very light nauds upon him: The iron gray of his bair had turned to silver, and that ripo, mature expression reigned over his noble countenance which marks unerringly the perfection of manhood. Susie was close behind him: and his arm encircled her waist, and his hand clasped her's, not as if the wild intoxicating cettacy of new love, but as if his whole heart with all its admiration and confidence. were immovably auchored upon her.
Susie looked older, but her hair was just

as smooth and bright, and her oyes just as as smooth and pright, and her cycs just as black and loving as; when he had made her his bride. She wore deep mourning more becoming to her beauty, perhaps than any other drose; but it was the outward sign and symbol of her inward sorrow. Mr and Mrs. Mannering were childless. Paul, the first born, in the bloom and leveliness of his third summer, had been transplanted from his mother's busom to an angel in heaven .-Little Susie, the sweet daguerreety is of her mother, came to cheer the household for a fow brief months, and then too faded away. and they wept over her tiny coffin. Suste without a murmur; but ishe wildly prayed that hor husband might, live to , cluso her eyes and stand by her grave; the whole wealth of her beart, the whole treasury of her affections, she desired nothing to love, nothing on which to bestow her devotion, but her husband and heaven.

Mr Manuering looked in her face with a serione smild and said.

· Susie, bave I ever poincel, you, or made you unhappy since our marriage? You barot) the noblest, decreet, best of husbands; and I the happiest of wives,' she

replied evasively.
That doos 'not answer' my question. Tell me, Susie, I have a particular motive

for asking,"
Not, this many years, she said smilling, while her radiant face confirmed the

truth of what she said.

' Mall, Susie, did you ever know that I was passionstely fond of billiards during my bachelurhood. Not from any such communication that

you ever made mo. she replied archly. Did you ever know I played after we were married, and our little Paul, was

rn. ' Husband,' said Susie, 'do you remember one night when our baby had a paroxysm of

croup, and one Saturday night?

'Must painfully well, Susic, what then?'
'That Saturday night beloved, I heard that you allowed yourself an habitual indulgence in what I had always: instinctively regarded as very vicious and sinful. In word, I heard you were a gambler. My "bolo soul" revolted. You had never empowered me by your confidence; to contradict it, although I believe it false. You have been absent late at night. O, husband, that night I was more unhappy than ever belore, or that I have ever tasted deep and bitter sorrow since. When I kissed and caressed our dear little Paul, and Susie, and they were buried away out of my sight, I know that they had gone to the bosom of Jesus. But that night, somehow, I felt that if y.u, my best loved, for well as I loved my and I loved you better. I folt as if you were on the brink of a fearful danger, and I was

powerless to warn or save you."
' i was on the brink of a fearful danger Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribs ble sweetness saved me. I have said 'Ges

learenly parity and truth. you looked to nie like a white robed angel just from Heaven, to entold in your arms we my beautiful, obild. Such a sight, sweet mak wife-I will not talk of it-it uch anner me then and will be one of the very last me mories to fade out from my beart. You opened your eyes and welcomed me with caresses. You uttered no words of reproof, reproach or distrustryou only saked me if I loved you, and then you gently fell on

my bosom.

Bemorse kept me swake till morning. I had trenched upon holy time I had trampled on my own principles. Clayton's face haunted me. I had committed a whole callalogue of sins and the stings of conscience of sons and the stings of conscience of sons and the stings of conscience.

You nursed me all day, O how tenderly. and I only covenanted with myself and God Dever to give you like occasion again—der the close received maintopeall, when she abeet parted and the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a steam of the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a steam of the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a steam of the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a steam of the sail blew to pieces—between the sail b pleious looking vial stood on the table beter, and he was hastily penning a letter, trying away apara
on deck, water casks, galley, long boat, top
gallant torecastle; bresking in poop, and
ter,
trying away apara from A bottle of brandy and a most sus-

He scarcely noticed my entrance, but soon deck; got the main trysail set, and tryed to to get there—ship being now water-logged,

from boyhood, I desire one last favour of squalls, and soa making clean breach over you. This is a letter to my injured wife, I her; a I hands chaging to the weather rigwant you to deliver it yourself and tell ber I could not sarvice both diagrace and ruin. God will bless you if you be kind to her, the added with almost suffocating emotion. I took the vial in my hand and playfully

shook its contents, though there was a dreadful fluttering at my heart.

'Why, my dear Clayton,' said I. 'B'hat sort of a fifth act have I stumbled upon? You are not going to make off with your-self? What sort of essence have you

here ? Clayton gazed very earnestly into my face for a few moments, and then took the vial

· It is a desperate act' he said 'and I take a plunge into a borrible darkness, Mannering. But I am a desparate man-certain liegraco and ruin awaits me. I have squandered my own fortune-my wife was an heiross and now she is a begger. It is a

of my passions would relieve my fallen to:tunes. It is gone and I am a dead man ! He raised the vial to his lips, but with a strength augmented by the horror I felt, I I renched it from him, before he had tasted its subtle contents, and dashed it against a brick wall that flanked the opening window.

Clayton bowed his head upon the table
'Well, this is truly a tragic way to make
yourself agreeable,' said I feigning a composure I was very far from feeling. 'You
are a mad man, but not a dead man. Shame upon you to add insult to injury, by making our wife the widow of a cowardly suicide! I nut the money I had won, with an addi-

tional sum, into his passive hand. *Replace the first moment where it rightfully bolongs, Clayton, I said, before a discovery of the fraud can possibly be made.
And now you and I will pledge ourselves,
after this most farcical of farces. What do

you say?'
His hand instinctively extended itself to

wards the decenter.
No, no, Clayton,' I replied to his move ment. That is your worst enemy, and will be your destroyer, unless you break all friendship with it. Now, let us solemuly, as husbands, as fathers, as citizons, abjure all association henceforth with brandy and games of chance? The convulsive energy with which he

griped my hand was like the presure of a 'You have saved me,' he said and I will

promise you snything.'
Sucie had listened with absorbing interest to this parration. 'And did he restore happiness to his wife, and keep his pledge, as my noble husband has done? Yes, dearest—neither of us has since set

our foot within the precincts of temptation. He is now president of the bank he robbed, and I sufficiently happy and honoured by being your husband."

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

SHIPWRECK AND AWFUL SUPPREING AT SEA-TEN LIVES LOST-NABRATIVE OF CAPTAIN

> RUDOLF. From the Montreal Herald.

We have by private hand, news from St. Johns to the 19th instant. The seal fishery had so far been pretry good. About forty (one fourth of the whole fleet) had arrived. with about 100,000 seals. It was feared however, that the remainder would mee; with but indifferent fortune. A dreadful shipwreck had occurred to a vessel com-manded by Captain Rudolf, well known among us, an account of which we give below, from a letter written by the master af-

car his arrival. The British Barque Blake, of 800 tons. Edward Budolf, Master, belonging to Messrs Firnic, Brother & Co. of Liverpool, England sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi, United States, with a cargo of Pitch Pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim, and beautiful order, on the 8th of Feb. lazt, with fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage. The weather continued fine, and making fine progression our way, eighted Bermuda on on the 18th day after leaving —all well—ship tight and in splendid order—natil the 4th day of March, when the weather began to change, communeing to blow from the South East with rainy squal-ly weather. 5th—bauled to the South West blowing a strong gate and heavy sea running, feding the ship making a little water numps, being attended to every watch. 6th and 7th—the gale increasing and sea running very high and crossed, wind blowing, from South West North West, causing the ship to labour heavily, and kept one pump constantly going, running under double reefed maintopsail, and close reefed fore topsail, and torsail. Stb and 9tb, gale still continuing, and veering more to northward, with very heavy squalls, causing a great crossed sea, making the ship labour, and straining fearfully-at this time both pumpe straining and laboring more, owing to croseed see, caused by the sudden changes of the gate from West to North afternately, obliged to run her, finding the ship making water fact, and gaining upon us, having three feet water in the hold. 10th and 11th—gale contining, squalls more violent and frequent, attended with hail and anow, and very cold, water gaining ra-pidly on the pumps—6 feet in the hold.— 12th—blowing a terrific galo from W. N. W., with a very heary sea running, thirteen feet of water in the hold; men getting worn out, being at the pumps three days and man at the lee wheel, binnacle, akylights, life and jolly boats and all the bulwarks; took the foresail in, and rounded her to un-

clean breach over her carrying away spars

HAMILTON, C. W., MAY 16, 1856. 'Manneting,' you and I have been friends and blowing a terrible gale with violent ging and in the maintop, everything being washed away from the main deck. 13thblowing a perfect hurricane, with terrific squalls of hail, sleet, and snow, from North-west, and foarfully cold; at 11 a.m. was struck by a terrific squall and a tremendous heavy see at t e same time, which capsized the ship, washing away 7 men, peop deck, burst up the main decas, washed off all the hatches, carrying away overy morsel of pro-visions there was on board the ship; and a'l spare sai's. She lay in this state about 2 iours, while the hurricane blow piercing cold, nearly perishing the remainder of the crow, when she carried away all three lower masta at the heads, bowsprie short off at the stem. She righted slowly, having a list; it turmed a little shelter from the cold wind, under the weathe -peop bulsarks at. We were obliged to hold and make correctes beiross and now she is a beggar. It is a fast to provent doing wasned away by the craven thing to toll you but a man may be soa, which was constantly breaking ever us evening.

In this miserable position we remained until evening.

The following is from a supplementary residence of the following is from a supplementary residence. with the vain hope that one more include need place for fear of being washed away. Thus drink of water without rost, and constantly drenched with seas. 19th, gale and sea more moderate-at the risk of our lives, attempted to got forward for a drink of water, in and Finland and in the Baltic and White in which we succeeded, but spoils the eask Seas. or water in the attempt-this day one of the soamen died from cold, hunger and fatigue; we put him verboard, this aftermen gale began to moderate, got some pieces of canvors to lie upon, and all hudited together in a heap to keep ourselves warm. 20th, this being the seventh day without anything; the weather still very rough and cold, I caught a balf drowned rat which l immediately cut up and shared out to each one, it was a delicious morsel! The eighth day we were able to get forward and got a small cask of water from the heldrought it att and lashed it to thosesuchions this being the only thing we had to depend upon. Ninth day-no sail could yet be discerned upon the horizon: all eyes daily and nightly stretched to eatch a glimpse of some friendly sail. Hunger now began to tell hearily upon us all, and its rarages were plainly discorned? Tenth day—what a joyous sound was heard this morning, as only to bear a heavier disappointment; the features. two vossels passed us, one to windward and the other to leeward, without taking any notice of us. Oh! this disappointment was heart-breaking; and starvation staring us in the face, and the cries and means of the men around me, calling on their God to help them. Oh! the scene was awful and horrible—it cannot be described by pen, and in my situation I had to hold up against everything, to shew them that they must not give way to it, Many times I had to set my heart as hard as iron to bear up against the means and orles of the men, and their ap-peals to me of what should they, do when I could baye lain down and given way to grie! and sorrow far deeper than their own, to see those men, once so strong and robust, now nothing better than smacking their lips, and dreaming of being at some frendly table, eating and enjoying themselves in some of their dozing sleeps, as they would full off from fatigue and exhaustion, only to be awakened by a wach of asca, to behold their most deplorable state. Then the means from the poor follows become heartrending:they by this time began to get flighty, from weakness, and some breaking out all over ter. In this way we continued until the thirteenth day, when we saw another vessel pass us, and take no notice of us. The

waitings and monnings were too awful to be described upon this day—thirteen days withour lips. Another seaman died this day from starvation, but we did not put him over-board; we reserved him for our own uso, and in this state we lingered for four days more, living upon the body of our dead companion; but I must say very sparingly indeed, for the thought of it was almost as bad as death. Through these four awful days I do not see how we ever lived, not having a dry place to lay, and the sea constantly washing over us, and as some of us would drop off in our dozing dreams, dreaming of feasting at some friendly table, in minutes would be awakened by the wash of the sea, then seeing our situation and also the dead body awinging in the pale moonlight, the means and cries were appal-ling, until Saturday morning the 20th March when we bore the heaviest and greatest dis appointment by a large ship passing us about two miles to windward. and not see ing us, being too early in the morning. This being the screnteenth day since we capelied, and nothing to eat but the body of our ship-mate, none of us able to move hardly from weakness and fatigue, and all our hopes gone. I laid myself down when this ship passed and abut my oyes, and gave up all hopes of over seeing land again. I was about resigning myself to my fate, when about two hours after I coard cries of great joy from all, of 'sail cit. sail oh'-repeated several times, and in such a strain as never will be Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribs ble sweetness saved me. I have said Get going constantly, run ingunder close received the behind me' to many a temptation, because your image stood before me, in your der the two closed topsail; but finding her beavenly parity and truth.

Step proved to be the schooner "Piguon," Capt. Knight, of but finding her beavenly parity and truth. W. S. W. with a good sea on at the time had some difficulty in removing us from the

the wreck in our miserable state. On the 9th day after being picked off-being short of water and some other necessaries, fell in I with the packet ship " Mercury,' Capt. John b. Freuch, trom New York, bound to Havre, who kindly supplied us with water and sho with clothing, and many other little comforts for the sick. On the 15th day of April, the 'l'igeon' arrived at St. Johu's. there we were safely landed by Capt. Kright When taken off the wrock our clothes were completely rotten, from being wet so long, and could be picked off by pieces, and after returning thanks to Almighty God for our sate deliverance from so awful a death, we next returned our beartfelt thanks to Capt Knight and his crew, for the great risk they rat in taking us from the wreck, and for their great kindness and attention to us in our most miserable state on the passage from the wreck to St. John's. Long may they live to enjoy all the comforts and sappiness of this life; and may not the slightest shadow of the least of our sufferings ever

be cast on any of their voyage through ifc. EDWARD RUDOLF, Master. 84. John's N. P.; April 15, 1866.

DESTINY .- The wheels of nature are not : ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP made to roll backward, everything presses on toward Eternity; which bears all the sons of men towards the interminable ocean. Meanwhile Heaven is attracting to itself what ever is congenial to its nature, is en-

Europenn Intelligence the American shi to the westward.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAM-SHIP "NORTH AMERICA."

Quence, May 7th, 7 p. m. The Canadian steamship North American arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 this

mo the last night, I secretly borrowed from hing over us (boung about last 43; 15 N long port of the Liverpool Courier dated Wed the wants of the bank where I am employed 3:30 W.), and unable to move from this nesday, April 23rd. Letest telegraphic intelligence from Russia says :--- The Militia being 5 days with out a morsel of tool or a lis disbanded. The Admiralty has ordered all the lighthouses to be lit and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Both-

> LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening .-- In consomence of the advices from America by the Canada, the Cotton Market opened yestorday with increased animation, and a general advance of id. pur ib. was realised. To-day the demand has been moderately ac-

> 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on specula-BREADSTUFFS--The decline which we have noticed for some weeks in the Corn Market still continues, and the fine seasonable weather which prevails throughout the country, promising rapid vegetation, is like-

ly to operate further to depress value. The English markets have been liberally supplied with the leading articles of the the watch at daylight cried out, 'Sail, he ! trade during the past week; and advice and two!' Every heart leaped with joy, but from Scot and and Ireland present the same

At London, on Monday, he supply was moderate, prices being the same as on the previous Monday.

Flour declined 1s. per sack and bar-

Robert Madin and Sons, in their circular of to-day, say that that trade here on Friday has shown little variation, and wheat and flour have been steady; while Indian corn, being more in request, has experienced a further improvement of 6d. per quarter.

Upon a numerous attendence of buyers, at our Corn Exchange, this morning, foreign wheat was in good request, and a fair amount of sales was effected to consumers, at the

tull prices of this day.
L'armers' wheat, with a good supply from the growers, sold freely at one penny per 70 lbs. over late prices.

All good qualities of barrel flour were i demand, and acquired an improvement of 5d. to 1s., while sack floor maintained previous rates.

Oats, oatmeal and barly, moved off slowwithout change in value. At Manche-ter higher prices are again

sked, and business is limited in consequence an accident to a train on the road, which but buyers are willing to operate to a moderate extent at last week's rates, but not to advance.

Manufacturers are still well engaged, but for new orders they find it difficult to get more than the full rates current last Tues-

At Glasgow the last week has been man ked by an active speculative movement in the pig iron market. Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 for mo-

ey, and 931 for May 8th. The final payments of the Consol loan and Exchequer Bill Fund, amounting together to £1.500.000, falls due on Thurs-

day.
There is still no profit on the trunsmission of gold either way between England and the United States.

The French army is being placed on peace footing.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING 22d. The Globe states that Lord Clarendon has declined the honor of Marquisate, offered to him by Hier Majesty.

FRANCE. Paris, Monday Evening .-- Trade impro-

In corn little variation, but generally tendeacy downwards.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 18. manufactured in Austria angually.

the King of Prussia ratified the treaty of able to defend herself for many years to was agreed to :-
peace on Friday last, and that the Turkish come, and I believe that no matter what On the vote £7,397 for charges with the ratification left. Constantinople on the 4th forces were brought against her, she was instant.

THE CRIMEA.

the departure of the army continue very active.

Letters have been received at liffis. shewing that General Williams had recover- very soul, but the treaty of Paris had obed, and was forwarded to Beozoom, near Mirscow, so that it was not necessary for Dr Macallory to go to Tillis, nor did the Kussians seem to have wished that he should nass their lines.

The armistice was established in Asia.

ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada Capt. Lang, arrived at Laverpool on Sunday evenHERMANN.

The Steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, from Bremen via Southampton, April 23, circling itself by the spoils of Earth, and arrived at New York at noon, on Thursday, collecting within its capacious boson what with the German, French, and English ever is pure, permanent and divine. mails, 232 passengers, and a valuable cargo of merchandize.

When in latitude 45 deg. 50 min., long. 52 deg. 30 min., exchanged signals with the American ship, J. Bradshaw, standing

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Cor. of the Commercial Advertiser. AT SEA, May 7, The two days which the Hermann passed

at South impton on her ceturn faoin Bromen, were days of intense excitement to all on

the night on the steamers in the dock, sleep- questions, however, supervise of greater ing room being so scaree in the city, that in many instances a guinea was paid for per- army? Where is it to be stationed? And mission to sleep on the floor; indeed we what benefit, if any, is it to have of our re-have beard that persons who came in the cent experience? Is it to be kept up on late trains were forced to pass the night in the same scale as before, without any other wandering through the str. et.

it on the night of the 21st, on her way from Or is the quality as well as the quantity to Bremen, presented a truly brilliant spectacle, be improved? These questions may or consisting as it did of more than one hundred may not occur to those who are waiting to screw steamships, drawn up in parallel lines hear the particulars of the treaty, or count-To-day the demand has been moderately ac- of four or five miles in longth, flanked on ing the cost of the war and estimating its tive, with a sufficient supply, and prices either side by an indefinite number of new effect on the money market, or who confine firm at the advance of yesterday. Sales, accam gui-boats.

As the Liermann passed between thuse two long lines of old England's "wooden tions, and all the use of the military inquiry walls," whose solumn allence was only bro. at Chelsea is its boating upon their solution ken by the two boils announcing one o'clock A. M., passing from ship to ship until lost in the distance, a most vivid idea of the ed from the Crimen-we believe we may power end vigilance of our " mother coun. state with certainty that Gen. Eyre's Ditry," was impressed upon all who had remained upon deck.

The morning of the 23rd opened beautifully; a circumstance which favored the English superstitions notion that good wen-ther always attends Victoria, and the crowds of the strangers increased until the dock down by some people at once as a threat, or and all the neighboring streets were swarming with life. Some thirty iron screw steamships of the merchant marine lay in the dock. Some engaged by Government for the accommodation of the members of the Houses of Parliament, others for distin-

The Queen's arrival had been delayed by delayed that to which the royal car was at-thought themselves not very respectfully tached, and the detention must have inter-used when the offer was declined. We trust fered with the proceedings of the day, as the actack was not made on South Castle, which was to be the grand feature in the rewiew.

On arriving at the scene of the naval display, the two long lines were in motions passing in regular order down the Selent to the spot where the royal yacht and others were lying, and as the ships successively reached the pivit ship, each column after passing between them, turned outward round those ships-starboard column running to starboard, and the port column to port, manning the rigging, cheering, and saluting the royal yacht as they passed.

When the Herman took her departure the whole fleet were pouring forth their broadsides.

RUSSIA.

News has been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg that the Count de Nesselrode had absolutely resigned his office as Minister of foreign Attairs- The Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, now Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, will succeed bim. The Count de Nesselrode retains the chancellorship of the empire, which he held with the foreign ministry, but would immediately leave for Kipeug n, for the benefit of his health.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Moscow, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Micheal and Nicholas, and a numerous staff. The Emperor gave audince to Count Kakrewaki, the military governor. on Monday, when Mr. Williams made the It is stated that 100,000 cwt. of rails, and | Deputations from the nobles, and from the 100,000 cwt of axle trees, tiers, &c., can be civil and military authorities, accompanied ards religious establishments in the colonies.

involuerable on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty, for the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to pro-Letters from the camp have been receiv. rests of the country, to lend an ear to proed to the 8th inst. The preparations for possis compatible with the national honor. My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I Know his views and I adhere to them from my tained that which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war. The Emperor was listened to in religious silence. He omitted nothing, neither the plans of projected railways, nor for the river navigation, nor for roads, nor for custom house retorms.

The Ministers of the Interior and Finance have received formal orders from His Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce.

in the public treasury.

A rumour had reached Paris from Italy house. that a conference was to be opened in some to have relation to various plans for assist- Catholic. ing commercial enterprise entertained by the Russian government.

CANADA.

From the London Times, April, 17. In military, as in most other affairs, respons bility knows but small rest. No: mora, neg requies. The instant one phase of difficulty is passed another takes its place. What is immediately before us is the reboard, owing to the grand naval review embarkation of four armies, with all their which took place off Spithead.

Though a vast number of visitors spent economy requires us to bring away. Other material, or, at least, such as honor or importance. What are we to do with our material change, remaining a British army The fleet, as the Hermann passed through of the old sort, only half as much again of it? their attention to the promised rejoicings and

fireworks. But they are very serious ques-

As to the first of thom-that is, the immediate destination of our forces re-embarkvision of one thousand men is to go direct from Balaklava to Canada. Such a mea-sure will, no doubt, be variously interprated. aver will, no cloubt, be variously interprated.

We are not in the secret and can only discuss it is any Canadian or American politican might do. It will, of course, be set down by some people at occess a threat, or at least a measure of precaution; indeed we do not see how, just now, it can escape the latter character, as the Canadians them selves show no sign of disaffection, and in the present tempor of the British people on colonial affairs, it is doubtful whether we should take the trouble to correct them if

tors must have yielded for passage money our republican neighbors have taken the opnone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome portunity of making a disturbance, it is a profit to those engaged in the speculation. matter of course that as soon as our forces. Montreal, Capt. Laflauding, connecting with The Hermann followed some three hours later, having waited until half-past one p. m., for her mails. The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the colony. For our part, we much prefer this solution to another which may suggest itself—viz, that we are to make a rule of maintaining a large force in Canada. This will make three complete lines of steamers from the head of Lake Ontario. Indeed they asked permission to raise a regiment for the war in the Crimes, and indeed that we are giving up the absurdity of an immease and costly army, in the most

REGIMENTS FOR CANADA .--- The following is an extract from a private letter which we have received from high authori-

ty in London:
"There is no doubt but five or aix regiments will be sent from the Crimes to

Canada. "The militia were on the eve of being dishanded as well as the Foreign Legiou; but it is now said that 50,000 of the former will be retained, and that the latter will

stand as ' you were' for the present. "It is supposed that it is not entirely prudent to take off all our armour at once, as the peace of 1802 lasted only to 1803, and the peace of 1814 till 1815.3 London. April 11 .- A subsequent letter from the

give you the numbers. The 6th. 17th. 39th, to Canada. The 62nd and 63rd to and Star. Halifax. Nova Scotis .- N. Y. Anglo Bason.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISH-MENTS .- The colonial estimates were voted ou Monday, when Mr. Williams made the usual objections to the various items two-ards religious establishments in the colosies.

The first vote, £4,050, for the charges of steamers are in course of building and are to steamers are in course of building and are to ply between Montreal and the Upper Laters with the ecclesistical establishment at Bermuda, By telegraphic despatch we learn that The Emperor continues :- Russia was the ecclesiastical establishment at Bermuda,

ecclesiastical establishment of British North American provinces, Mr. W. Williams objected to the vote. He did not see why we should pay £1,000 a year to one Bishop, £300 to an archdeacon. He objected also to the payment of foreign missionaries, and to £500 a year for the Bishop of Newfoundland. He really must say that they ought to get rid of such votes. The Urown had given up an immense extent of land in the colonies for the entire use of the colonists, and also for the benefit of the colonial clergy. He should move that this vote be disallowed.

Mr. Labouchere said this vote had stood accepted it without objection. The parties in question had claims which were recte deprive them of what they now enjoyed; admirers,

The fruitive traffic was open, and ressels The money was given to individuals of so were arriving at all ports. The export of particular religious persuasion! It was procious metals was alone suspended in con- given to persons of different religious creeds, sequence of the scarcity of gold and silver and he h-ped the hon, gentlemad's objection the public treasury.

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Mr. Williams appealed to the honl memprincipal city there to take into consideration ber for North Warnickshire, reminding the affairs of the peninsula. A visit of the him that one of the Bishops for whom an am-Baron de Eliegit to l'aris was understood ount was to be voted was a Roman

Mr. spooner would state his views on that point when a specific motion was made, but to a general amendment of this ort be THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO should not give his support if it was to take away a gra t sanctioned by the British l'arliament, and guaranteed by that house.

The vote was then agreed to. Kans.-The following are the terms of the motion to be submitted to the house by Mr. Whitesida on Thursday, the 24th in-

stant:-" That while this house feels it to be its duty to express ta admiration of the galantry of the Luckish soldiery, and of the devotion of the British officers, at the siege of Kars, it feels it to be equally a duty to express its conviction that the capitulation of hat fortress and the surrender of the simy which defended it, thereby endangering the safety of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey was in a great measure owing to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's Administration."

THE NAVIGATION FOR 1856.

The Montreal Transcript gives the following as the arrangements of the surfit of lines of steamers on the Lake and River for the season:

PASSENGER STEAMERS - We find that in addition to our Royal Mail Line the Grial Western Railway Steamers, Canada and America, are to run the season, commence, my on the 5th instant, between Hamilton, Cape Vincent, Brockville and Ordensburgh, connecting with the Grand Trank Railway at Brockville, for Montreal. The Lake Steamers of the Royal Mail Line will the Kingston and Gauanoque, teating Namil

the Houses of Parliament, others for distinguished officers and the nobility, others still in the service of speculators. All were crowded before 10 n m, and had left the distance of the United States as dock on their way down the beautiful South ampton water. The screw steamship Himbard and one of the Government vessels, and one of the Government vessels, and one of the largest in the world, must have had a thousand passengers on board, and some of the vessels in the hands of speculators must have yielded for passage money

Lawrence at Alontreat.

Between Toronto and Rochester the steamers Maple Leaf and Highlander are to run, as well as between Toronto and Co-

bourg.
The steamer Peerless is to run between unavailable and unimproveable form, spread Toronto and Hamilton, in opposition to the in small detachments over half a bundred railroads. The Zummerman takes her place on the route between I oronto and Niagara, and the Welland between Toronto and Sk

Catharines.

LADY SIMPSON AND PHOREX.—The OL tawa River Mail Line will run as last season, leaving Lachine daily on the arrival of the 7 a. m., cars from Montreal, for Utiawa city, touching at all way paces.

PREIGHT STEAMERS -Ibere is to be large addition of freight steamers of the first Montreal and the Upper Lakes. 1965 2011 Head room & Hotcomb's Line Scenn.

ers Scotland, George Moffatt, Western De Miller, Coloniat, Brantford, Britannia and find Huron, between Mostreal and Hamilton, 49 501 John Mucpherson & Uo. will have the following stunners between Montreal and Hamilton, viz: Steamers Boston, Bowinshsame authority says:

"Having just learned what regiments densburgh, i rescott and framilities from ville and City of Hamilton; butween Ordina are going from the Crimea to Haiffax, I pellers St Nicholas and Banabee; butween Montreal and Cornwall-Stelmers Fashion

> Hooker, Jaques & Co. will have the steamers Free Trader, St Layrence, Hi-bernia, England, Lord Eigin and Trescott, on the usual route, Montreal to Hamilton. H. Jones & Co.'s Line will consider the lier Steamers hanger, Days, Protection, Osha-

> --- a propeller owned by Alexan Cibb & Koss, Queboc, building at Sorel, and a large steamer, by the Mesire Shaw, of Kingston,
> Also, building at Sorel, one by Mesire Calvin & Brock, of Farden Island, and a propeler by Mulintosh of Kingston.

DIET. -- All courageous animals are carnivorous and greater courage is expected in ... a people such as the English, whose foothered strong and hearty, than the half-sthrond coling monality of other countries. Temple. - 1 1 1 mi 3194 "Iniail

The farewell address to G. W. Do. Allan, Esq., the respected ex-Mayor of To. I. for several years, and the house had always route, upon the occasion of his leaving; the ex-Province for a sesson, was presented on the ognised and admitted, and it would be unjust Baturday by a large number of friends and and the state of t