

took pains to support its good measures, and attack the bad ones, on their respective bers of the United Church of England and merits; and we never sought occasion to assail individual members of the Government, knowing as we do, that with all their faults, they have a "very hard road to travel," and pay a tremendous price, in the shape of loss of ease, comfort, health, and what fame they had for the "little brief authority" and moderate stinends brief authority" and moderate stipends they enjoy. But we have not ceased to any rate or tax upon any person or persons expose what we found to be wrong. We no more refrained from exposing Mr. Cartier's tyranny towards certain magistrates than we did from giving all credit to Mr. an office in the said Church, or exclusion Cayley for his tariff and for his refusal to concede to the outrageous propositions of Messrs. Brassey & Co. It is with anything but pleasure that we have now to refer to a proposal made by the government itself, and of course, through the Inspector General, to an agent of the Grand Trunk Com- a fallacy. It is not necessary to "repany, fully as reprehensible as the modest move doubts" in order to permit us to

mercy. Does the Inspector General or any other member of the government expect his or their political reputation to survive the odium of this proposition? I they do we fancy they will be disappointed. Fortunately the Grand Trunk Company has had the impudence to refuse the offer: but that by no means exonerates ministers from the blame of having made it. The details of the proposition are still involved in some dispute, but the substance of it, and the principles involved are not questioned. The Globe gave the following version of the affair. Referring to the Inspec-

for General, that paper says :or General, that paper says:—

"He agreed that the aid should be renlered by wairing the first lien of the Government on the road, and permitting on the following propositions:
1. That £400,000 should be spent by

That £800,000 should be spent on the Victoria Bridge.

3. That £100,000 should be spent on be-

half of the Port Hope and Lindsay, the Co-bourg and Peterboro', and the Bytown and ott Railways.
That £200,000 should be spent on the

road from T. ree Rivers to Richmond.
5. That \$2500,000 should be spent in continuing 1se road from St. Thomas to Trois Pistoles."

\*\*Trois Pistoles\*\*

\*\*Trois Pistole

Now it is true enough, that these details are not quite accurate, and we cannot say what the precise terms of the proposal were; but this seems clear, that it was proposed to " waive the first lien" of the Province on the Road, and so leave the company, (that is the contractors) at liberty to ist their stock into the market at our expense, without any sufficient guarantee that they will even finish the road at all: upon condition, that money shall be expended on certain lines and branches in some such manner as set forth in the above extract, although not precisely in those sums or at these particular places. Any

difference in this detail is immaterial. The principle attempted to be put in practice, is has over these contractors in order to facilitate their immediate operations. And is this the end of the big story about the im- The Colonist does the handsome, naturally annually a Churchwarden! But thanks to mense wealth and power of these mamthe whole contract to these men was, that they were so financially powerful, that they would, although no one else could, complete the road without much ' material aid' rom the Province. Time goes on. Aid after aid is given them. Fortunes are made by members of Radical governments, employees and speculators, out of the extravagant management of the concern, all at the expense of the poor country-and to cap all, the modest Contractors, so rich with all—come forward in forma pauperis necks of poor laymen. Men of such views, cils of the Church is afforded them in Syso impudent it is at once refused, just as it the Synod. should be. But lo our precious government of its own mere motion makes to the company a proposal equally injurious to the Province. So sure are the contractors of get ting the terms offered, that he refuses even these. Parliament must be watchful, or the country will be still further sold. Oh, for the policy and moderation and wisdom of a coalition government!

The Church of England and Ireland in

Of the first of these we shall not say much, for we are not sure that we require an a of Parliament to enable the proper author rity to remove an incumbent. If we do, it is still not clear that the Synod is the best body in the world to delegate so important a piece of legislation. This act in short, proposes to grant to Synod certain Legistative powers. Is this quite safe in principle? And would it not form a very awkward precedent ?"

On the other matter-the "Temporal ties",-the act is absolutely contradictory. The second clause proposes to enable the Synod to manage the "property, affairs ments when they have the authority of no it legislates on the matter at all; for there their last issue, "that the Roman Catholic is the act in existence, providing for the population of Ireland numbered 61 mildisposition of all Temporalities; and you lions," whereas if the journal in question can of course, in the nature of things, make had taken the trouble to see the last census no new rule without altering or affecting they would have found that the e.itige popthis or nothing. But here comes to our if the inquiry had been carried a little farrelief the last sentence of the third clause. ther, it would have been found under the contrary to any statute; and so nothing is tants, 31 millions Catholics. How will they just what we must do under this proposed account for the contradiction? statute. Thus this proposed learned statute s in this respect something like a nullity; and sooth to say that is not its worst feature. Strike out that last sentence, and Synod would, as to these Temporalities, be an absolute Parliament-just the sort of thing Dr. Lewell or Dr. Pasey would like to see (barring the "lay element") but it would hardly do in Canada. Leave that peared in the Herald. I am led to consider clause in, and the former act must govern ; that you take an interest in Church affairs. and the learning and labour of the framer and I am very sure that many of your reawill have been thrown away.

Synod. ject from a valued correspondent. The o surrender the only security the Province drawn forth from various quarters have if oursys em of Church Governmenthad not moth contractors? The apology for giving a sort of lay-lion of the meeting; and the are in the eye of a great change, which I nal, in reference to the part taken by some We recommend a perusal of the letter affairs.

referred to, without however endorsing all the views put forward in it.

### The Organs. These instruments are sadly out of tune

THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD, AND WESTERN ADVERTISER, MA

13.

White semination to the first and the semination of the control of th

### Division Courts.

We are glad to see that the Attorney General proposes a useful reform in the system of our Division Court system. He proposes o allow the Government to fix their salaries at any sum not exceeding £650. In the present position of affairs, the incomes allowed to our Division Court Judges are grossly inadequate, and the consequence is, that the appointments, however honorable, too often "go begging," because few professional men will give up their practice or the sake of such mere nominal promoion. One other improvement should, however, not be neglected. The judges of all fice of Bishop of the Western Diocese. the courts should hold their offices independent of the arbitrary will of the Crown. At present the Judges of the Supreme Courts do so: while the County Court Judges are subject, on the bad precedent established in Mr. Allan's case, to Comissioners of Enquiry and arbitrary treat-

The English mail by the America, owing to the very bad transit arrangements, had not arrived when we were going to press, though the America was telegraphed from Halifax on the 8th instant. During the past week we have had no English mail, and cannot, therefore, inform our readers about European news beyond the meagre details of the telegraph.

### ----Where ignorance is bliss. 'Tis folly to be wise

Canadian papers may justly be allowed o misquote, and make false historical stateand interest" of the Church. Now if this less a distingushed journal the Illustrated stood alone, it would enable this body in London News. This journal with an imeffect to alter or repeal the Church Tem- meuse circulation, and both editors, "usporalities Act." It must indeed do that if que ad nauseam" stated in the Leader of some provision of that act. You must do ulation of Ireland was only 61 millions, and That provides that nothing is to be done religious classification-3 millions Protes-HOSATA KHTOO OLL

Toronto, May 12th. The Court of Chancery, to-day, gave Judgment in favorof the Rectories.

To the Editor of the Herald. Sir. -- From several articles and communications which have from time to time an ders do likewise. I therefore hope you will continue to afford a space in your columns for the discussion of our ecclesiastical affairs. A very large portion of our We publish to-day, a letter on this sub- urban population, and many of our farmers are members of the Church of England omments which the recent meeting has and the members would be vastly increased, been suggestive, if not edifying. The almost totally ignored the voice of the laity; Echo praises the moderation of the debates. except in the solitary instance of electing enough, to Mr. Hillyard Cameron who was Providence the light is dawning, and we Church is out with a commination against those who opposed the idea of absolute Church in that elevated position which her clerical power. This presumptions jour- pure andscriptualdoctrinesso pre-eminently qualify her at fill, whereon British Institumembers, speaks of their rushing in "where tions are established. Nothing is so much Angels fear to tread." Are we to suppose required to make the Church more popular the allusion is to the presididing Genii of and the priesthood more useful than that the Church? If so it is anything but apt. laymen should feel that something more The worthy editors seem to fear to tread than money is required of them to support nowhere, and had they the power, we the interests of the Church; and now that fancy, would tread rather heavily on the the opportunity of taking part in the Counwe are glad to find were in a minority in nod, the laity should engage actively in whatever relates to the management of her

The late meeting of Synod will prove of great service to the Church; for more than ary Church meeting, I have attended, the discussions were characterized by a spirit of tolerance on the part of the clergy for which they are not generally remarkable it would seem. Some time since the Leader, when church principles are the subject, it would seem. Some time since the Leader, the most earnest of ministerial papers, retired into the quiet and comfort of opposition. The harness galled the withers, and Synod was on the share which the laity deputy, and in such cases no additional sation. The harness galled the withers, and Synod was on the share which the laity the harassed jade kicked it off. Mamma should have in the election of Bishops. One For the present struggle of this body, we may thank some leading members of the Church themselves. It was by men of Colorist the coalition colors, the other day; would allow than a negative voice, while the coalition colors, the other day; would allow than a negative voice, while ment, which was lost, year 25, nays 69.

name has been industriously circulated, not only I may say throughout the Diocese of Toronto, but throughout a large portion of the British empire, and we who are the most deeply interested, ought not to hesitate in canvassing his merits, and in decid-tate in canvassing his merits, and will be too late when men's minds have been made up on any particular individual, o counteract either their partiality or biased orinions. I would therefore invite my brethren of the laity to direct their attention particularly to this subject. In my next I propose to consider the eligibility of the Rector of London for the high and holy of-A WESTERN LAYMAN.

# Parliamentary Summary

Friday, May 9. In the Assembly, Several bills were read a first time, and other routine business transacted.
The Attorney General West introduced a

Population alone would not be a correct criterion, as some of the largest countries nave the smallest population. He hoped salaries of clerks of the peace would be placed upon a respectable footing.

The Solicitor General West concurred with Mr. Wilson with respect to salaries of judges in thinly populated countries .-He would be sorry to give any country judge less sum than £400 a year.

were quite confent to leave the fixing of their salaries to the government. He re-commended the clerks of the peace to be appointed also clerks of the municiple councils would be glad to unite the officers of clerk of the peace with clerk of the council rovided the appointment were left to the ounty Council. He wanted further infor

respecting the salaries received by Clerks of the Pesce.

Mr. S. Smith had long desired to see the ffice of clerk of the peace filled by persons impetent to conduct prosecution ght the County Courts might be abol ned and the jurisdiction of the Division ourts increased. Mr. Scatcherd moved in amendment to

ostpone the question until a return order d some weeks since, relative to fees of erks of the peace, be laid before the Hou The Attorney General West said the effect of this motion would be to throw over the hole subject for anoth . year, which would be unjust to the officers concerned .- The eplies had not yet been received in answer enquiries. He concurred in the opinion that the clerk of the Peace should be a legal man, and thought that the Country Magis trates, the Municipal Council and the chool Trustees, might have the right of consulting him on legal questions. He might also in some cases act as Crown Council at the assizes. He thought also that clerks of the Peace might have charge of the collection of fines imposed by justices of the Peace. The first clause was the same the existing law except as to the amount. The fee fund was now insufficient to pay the salaries, and the balance was a charge upon the consolidated Fund. No judge now eives less than £3.50 per annum. He would not concur in the recommendation that clerks of the Peace should be also

clerks of the Council. Mr. Robinson supported the resolution ald thought the excutive might properly be entrusted with the regu-lation of the salaries. He saw no necessity for maintaining the separate jurisdiction of the country court. He could not support the proposition to give additional patro

or the Government.

Mr. S. Smith supported the resolution.

Mr. Rankin thought country judges should not have less than £500, but he would not give the Government power to decide the Mr. Brown would not leave the judges

abject to political influence. He had known nembers of Parliament importuned for S. Smith was aware of similar cases. Mr. S. Smith was aware of similar cases.
Mr. Brown continued.—It was impossible but that the position of the judges must be affected by their dependence on the Executive. He thought the returns ought to

Mr. Moranger supported the principle of paying County Court Judges sufficient sa-Mr. Powell suggested that County Court Judges should preside over several counties where possible. He considered that in the county of Carlton, the government had used their discretionary power impro-

before the House.

Mr. Foley said, since the present salares were fixed, there duties had been large-

lary is needed. The same remark applied

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Wickman, arrived at this port, en roule for Boston, this forenoon. Her advices from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 26th ultimo—three days later than those received by the North American at Quebec.

The news is of no special importance. Rumors were current, and obtained some credence, that the British Government was inclined to give way to the position it had assumed in the controversy with the U.S. government upon Central American affairs, but the belief was that Mr. Crampton would not be recalled.

The London papers had obtained what

purported to be a copy of the treaty of peace. The contents of the document ord mainly with what has been antici-

# Arrival of the "Hermann."

The steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, from Bremen via Southampton, April 23rd, arrived at New York at noon on Thursday, with German, French and English mails, 232 passengers, and a valuable cargo of

Cor. of the Commercial Advertiser.

AT SEA, May 7, 1856. The two days which the Hermann passed at Southampten on her return from Bre-men, were days of intense excitement to ill on board, owing to the grand naval review which took place off Spithead.

Though a vast number of visitors spent the

ight on the steamers in the dock, sleeping n became so scarce in the city nany instances a guinea was paid for perission to sleep on a floor; indeed, we have heard that persons who came in the late trains were forced to pass the night in wandering through the street.

The fleet, as the *Hermann* passed through it on the night of the 21st, on her way from

er always attends Victoria, and the crowds ships 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 distinguished officers and the nobility, others still in the service of speculators. All were crowded before 10 A. M., and had left their dock on their way down the beautiful Southampton water. The screw steamship Himalaya, 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 haids of speculators must have yielded for passage.

It is a well known fact to every one that when the contract was first taken on, that when the contract was first taken on, that when the contract was first taken on, that the rate of £10,000 a mile was considered a very high rate—as undoubtedly it was. The contractors considered it highly satisfactory and remunerative. (They could for it), immediately organized their Staff, &c., on a grand scale and commenced work accordingly.

Since then they have demanded and received. Sugar maintains a very high price—Good Muscovado ranging from 45s. to 47s at auction, while Crushed and Loaf are quoted at 7d., and Bastards 54d. In New York, complaints of over importance of the contract was first taken on, that when the contract as undoubtedly it was.

The contractors considered it highly satisfactory could take properties. The contractors considered it highly satisfactory c

an accident to a train on the road, which

On arriving at the scene of the naval display, the two long lines were in motion, passing in regular order down the Selent to the spot where the royal yacht and others the whole fleet were pouring fourth their

News has been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg that the Count de Nesselrode had absolutely resigned his office as Min-

TURKEY. A letter from Constantinople states that

# Omar Pasha's army will be formed into moveable columns, who will scour the country and enforce the execution of the

embarrassed circumstances :-

Several bills were read a first time, and contractors the same rights of solf-goromic ment (ast) are coloyed by other religious to frequency and arbitrary treatment, at the forest contractors the same rights of solf-goromic ment (ast) are coloyed by other religious to frequency and arbitrary treatment, at the forest contractors the same rights of solf-goromic ment (ast) are coloyed by other religious ment (ast) are coloyed by other religious to feather his own nest, and then transport the most voluntary to feather his own nest, and then transport things (f., nost and all, to the shelter of some and if its treatment of the feather) and if its treatment of the solf-goromic ment (ast) are coloyed by other religious to feather his own nest, and then transport the most voluntary to feather his own nest, and then transport the most voluntary to feather his own nest, and then transport the most voluntary to feather his own nest, and then transport the most voluntary to feather his own nest, and then transport the feather of the feather his own nest, and then transport the feather his own nest, and then transport the most productive of this grave and the north of the feather his own nest, and then transport the most productive of the gravest and most mix.

\*\*If the present Company are unable to decide the time, the dorders to the content of t med in equal proportions by the Government and by the stockholders; the faished actions to be leased to contractors, who could, no don't, be found to work them.— There still remains the question as to how the stockholders should be dealt with. That

that the shares of the Company were issued that the purchaser was thus assured of 11 per cent upon his whole investment; while ordinary times, 3 per cent of interest on

the present protection of the public faith, and would ensure to the holder 3 per cent on his whole investment. 

QUEBEC, April 9th, 1856. Sir. --- As a most momentous question is now pending concerning the welfare and position of Canada in regard to the Grand known, but how few in getting an Express

Grand Trunk Railway.

walls," whose solemn silence was only broken by the two bells announcing one the various statements put forth in Mr. Brassey's "frank" and insolent letter to Our attention has been called to the fact

delayed that to which the royal car was attack, and the detention must have interfered with the proceedings of the day, as the attack was not made on South Sea Castle, which was to be the grand feature in the review.

The attack was not made on South Sea in which the former have gone to work, instances, being well known to men of experience, where many of their continuous are regarded at the secontly been sold at 9d. in Quebec. Manufactured generally, except where a glut is found, as is the case the most reckless and extravagant manner in which the former have gone to work, instances, being well known to men of experience, where many of their continuous continuous are raging 75 feet, has recoulty been sold at 9d. in Quebec. Manufactured generally, except where a glut is found, as is the case the most reckless and extravagant manner in which the former have gone to work, instances, being well known to men of experience, where many of their contractors and the country. an accident to a train on the road, which delayed that to which the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and quite discreditable to both at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was at-affair indeed, and at least of the royal car was perience, where many of their operations have cost them three times the price which Canadians could have done the work for (details of these could easily be given but which in order to substantiate would involve passed.
But the main point of the question is, departure, what have the Grand Trunk Railway contractors, or the Grand Trunk Railway Com-

tractors, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company (for the names are so much one and the same, that it is useless attempting to make any distinction) done in order to claim the good will and support of the people of Canada? What benefit, independent of the mere prospect of getting the line made,

several bills were read a third time, and be House adjourned at a quarter to ope of the Converse appointed President President of the Conv

has ordered all the lighthouses to be lit, and all the Buoys to be led down in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; also in the Baltic Thus, a most important object has been most shamefully allowed to slip very quietly past, but it reacts with a counter force, for now that great body of men (said to number

Engines, &c., &c., for European Roads, and the orders for the Grand Trunk are handed "If the present Company are unable to over to other friends of the "compact" who

the Province is to a certain extent responsible for the statements that accompanied the initiation of the scheme in London, is stipulates in its printed conditions, amongst other things, that in the event of any pack-age being damaged, or lost, they will not When in latitude 45 deg. 50 min., longitude 50 deg. 30 min., exchanged signals with the American ship, J. Bradshaw, standing to the Westward. would hold good in law or not we cannot accompanied by equal amounts of Provincial and Company's bonds, the effect being unjust. A package may be worth \$2,000, and supposing a Company were inclined to act dishonestly, they might let it go astray into a friend's hands and only settle for that any Company would do such a thing, which in connection with such an officer but merely put the case to show the absurdity of this stipulation.
Again, we have seen a receipt of an ex-

tensive Express Company, in which it is stated, that the Company will not pay for stated, that the Company will not pay for loss or damage of any package or thing over \$150, unless the just said package be expressed in said receipt reman, presenting a truly brilliant spec-cle, consisting, as it did of more than one indred screw steamships, draw up in par-lel lines of four to five miles in length, aked on either side by an indefinite num. allel lines of four to five miles in length, the Public--especially the Governments is responsible for what he undertakes to flanked on either side by an indefinite num- as will enable the latter to devine, conber of new steam gun-boats.

As the Hermann passed between these two long lines of old England's "wooden walls," whose soleun silence was only

Cientiously, the proper course to be adopted for the general and true interests of the Province.

Without wasting time and alluding to all who are getting goods forwarded to and wide stripes of black dark crimson,

o'clock a. m., passing from ship to ship until lost on the distance, a most vivid idea of the people of Canada—demanding a further ordinary way, by the guaging rod, are gentless of the reasons, resting his claim on the statement that the contractors had already lost one quarter million of money, it may be as well to notice this latter point—but, so that the purchaser pays from a half-specific production of the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the ordinary way, by the guaging rod, are gentless of the reasons, resting his claim on the statement that the contractors had already ment. Some loose as many as 12 gallons, so that the purchaser pays from a half-specific production of the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the ordinary way, by the guaging rod, are gentless of the same peculiarity of wide stripes, in contrasting or graduating colors, so that the purchaser pays from a half-specific production of the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the production or the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the production or the people of Canada—demanding a further that puncheons of molasses, measured in the production or the people of Canada—demanding a further that people of Canada—demanding a further that people or the people of Canada—demanding a further that people or the people of Canada—demanding a further that people or the people of Canada—demanding a further that people or the people of Canada—demanding a f lish superstitious notion that good weather than always attends Victoria, and the crowds uninfluenced Engineer been arounded by the nominal price. Sugar house syrups are of strangers increased until the dock and all the neighboring streets were swarming particularly as regards the late extra grant with people. Some thirty iron screw steam of £900,000. The Dry Goods trade has been active for fortnight, and the principal importing ships of the merchant marine lay in the It is a well known fact to every one that houses very busy. Some kinds of goods are

In New York, complaints of over impor-

and some of the vessels m the hands of speculators must have yielded for passage money alone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome profit to those engaged in the speculation.

The Herman followed some three hours later, having waited until 1½ r. m., for her mails, The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the review as she passed down on her way to sea.

The Queen's arrival had been delayed by as naccident to a train on the road, which

play, the spot where the royal yacht and others were lying; and as the ships successively reached the pivot ship, each column, after passing between them, turned outward round these ships—starboard column running to starboard, and the port column to port, manning the rieging, cheering, and between the rieging column to be desirable) showing, altogether, no small amount either of ignorance, inattention or bad judgement of the matter—port, manning the rieging, cheering, and between the rieging, cheering, and between the rieging column to be desirable as they passed.

Walking dresses are aniversally worn to the ranks of the advocates of the a a dozen upon brooms; Canada in future are very becoming, and are now much worn makes her own. This is a solid protection, by Parisian ladies. That the Broom trade is of some importance in Canada, may be learned any day by a visit to the factory of Nelson & Butters in this city, and what it is in the United in the following may be gathered from the following med with ruches of the same, interspersed med with ruches of the same in the same with ruches of the same with r

by enriching the country generally as the works proceeded, not only as regards the circulation and retaining of monies in the Province, but also by the encouragement given to first class operatives to emigrate and settle, and who, themselves and their families would everythelly become feeders.

## Lumbering Operations.

During the last winter the operations in lumbering in the valley of the Ottawa, have been rather less brisk than in former years, 1,100 which taking an average of 5 to a family gives 5,500 souls) have now found employment that retains them in England, and which puts the necessity or experience. mily gives 5,500 souls) have now found em-ployment that retains them in England, and which puts the necessity or expedience of a Very little snow fell to the northward last which puts the necessity or expedience of a change far from them.

But if Canadians fancy that these winter, and what was of it, was of a light nature, and never became packed. There was also but little frost on the ground, and the charge of Mr. Brassey's Brother-in-Law are such employed on their behalf they are much mistaken. These works are authenfollowing mode of dealing with its present following mode of dealing with its present carried victorians. The second of the making its principles of the northward last winter, and what was of it, was of a light nature, and never became packed. There was also but little frost on the ground, and the spring has so far been free from rain. In consequence of all this, the snow melted gradually away, and the water from it was absorbed into the ground without materially absorbed into the ground without materially increasing the bulk of the tributary streams of the Ottawa. This has prevented the "driving" of timber on them being carried

A SEXTON FOR SALE .-- One of our City and Gemmercial.

It ioneers lately advertised, for private sale, a Chronometer, Sextant, and Telescope.

The Qubec Chronicle had orders to conv

CHRIST CHURCH New Liverpool, 28th April, 1856 DEAR SIR, -- In reference to an advertis ment we observed in to day's Qubec Chronwe beg to address you a few lines ct of getting possession of the Sexton advertised by you. The Churc represented by us has been in need of on or some time past.

We should like to know your terms, and

\$200. We do not for a moment imagine the Telescope accompany him,--the use of and whether it is absolutely we are not aware, unless it be to enable him to see as far as possible into the affairs of the Church, which may be necessary, viewing the troubled state of the Eccles Waiting your early reply, we remain yours truly,

Churchwardens. -, Esq., Auctioneer, Montreal.

Fashionable Intelligence. New York Fashions for May .--- There a distinct change in the materials used and blue, formed the prevailing styles. These have given place to the light flounced

and very full black is still a promenade dress, with double skirt or three full flounces. Sometimes the flounces are che are trimmed with rows of guipure lace ich is grey or black velvet. Nothing can he Gylantine mantilla and a handsome pring straw hat, with bunches of fruit, and drooping foliage.

We are glad to observe that New York

adies are redeeming themselves from the charge of a love of violent colors in street ess, and are imitating the Parisian ledies, choosing quiet patterns for promenade. Hoops are literally gaining ground every day. It is in vain to protest against them. Fashion has decided in their favor, and her decision is as irrevocable as the laws of the

Medes and Persians. One thing may be said in their favor They form a superb contrivance, upon which to display the patterns in extenso of every description, now so much in vogue Neither will they be likely to contract their delicate muslin, and still lighter tissu which are seen to much advantage over full

d generally, skirts.

Is is the case Much has been said as to whether basues have, or have not gone entirely out. The style is too becoming and convenient for the ladies to relinquish it readily, but it s not suitable for warm weather, as heavy fabrics best become it. Cut into a shape Thanks Mr. Cayley, for that half dollar resembling a gentleman's "surtout,"

article, from the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The Broom Business.—Perhaps there is black or white lace tunic, which is becom-