

Beecher family, of which she is so distinguished an ornament. From some misunderstanding, perhaps, no party proceeded in the tug to receive Mrs. Stowe. On landing she proceeded to the Dingle, where she is at present the guest of our townsman, Mr. Cropper. Her stay will, however, be necessarily short, as she will hasten to Glasgow from the Anti-Slavery Society of which place she was first invited to this country. It is understood that Mr. Stowe accepted the invitation to visit this country with the view of attending the approaching May meetings. We understand that a party of gentlemen and ladies breakfasted yesterday morning with Mrs. Stowe, at the Dingle, and among the clergy present to meet her were the Rev. Dr. M. Neil, the Rev. Richard Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea, &c. — *Liverpool Standard* (Tuesday.)

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, CLOCKS, AND BELLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the course of the last few days an electric telegraph station has been opened adjacent to the lobby, by the Electric Telegraph Company, for the use of members and parties engaged in parliamentary proceedings, and direct telegraphic communication is thereby obtained with all parts of the country, and intelligence transmitted to the provinces of divisions and debates. Operations were yesterday commenced for placing an electric clock over the principal entrance to the lobby, and a general system has just been introduced of notifying to members in all parts of the house the precise moment of a division by the electrical ringing of thirty bells in various directions, the bells being set in motion by an apparatus in charge of one of the officers of the house at the lobby door. Wires are also being carried from the house to the Carlton, Reform, and other clubs, for the intercommunication and information of members.

One of a brood of chickens ushered into life the other day at Mr. James McFarlane's, Woodland-row, Doune Park, Girvan, had its head furnished with four veritable horns, the largest being about the length of the beak, and hook-shaped.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.—If it were possible for a member of a Coalition Government, founded on the mutual abnegation of all religious principle in politics, to be reached by an appeal to the conscience, the letter which has been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by the Venerable Bishop of Toronto might well make the noble Secretary for the Colonies pause, even at this eleventh hour, in the career of Church spoliation upon which he and his colleagues have so recklessly entered. The clear-sighted, straightforward, and luminous statement of the entire question contained in that document, dispels, one by one, the miserable fallacies by which the measure has been bolstered up in this country. Not only does the Bishop demonstrate the sacredness of the title which the Church in Canada and her members, the British Loyalists, who were by this very provision for their faith, induced to settle in the colony, have to the property proposed to be confiscated,—not only does he utterly confute the alleged claim of the colony to deal with property which never belonged to the colony, but was originally the property of the British Crown, and became the property of those to whom the British Crown conveyed for its uses at once sacred, because religious, and eminently national,—his Lordship shows, moreover, how futile is the plea that the Colonial Legislature is not likely to make an ungenerous use of the power proposed to be conferred upon it, and how vain the expectation that the future peace of the colony will be secured by this iniquitous concession to the clamour of the Canadian Papists and Radicals.

The hollowness of the pretense that the cause of religion will flourish all the more, if the stumbling block of an endowment be taken out of the way, an argument, which if it is worth anything, is conclusive to the confiscation of all Church property throughout the empire,—is exposed with withering force by a simple statement of the condition to which the Church missions in Canada will be reduced on the cessation of even the scanty support which they have hitherto derived from the Clergy Reserves fund, and by a reference to the example of the United States, where the Church numbers but one million out of twenty-five as her members, one-fourth even of that small proportion being found in the State of New York, where a British endowment has been respected, and has enabled the Church to maintain her position. And no less forcible is the Bishop's testimony as to the consequences to the peace of the two provinces likely to result from a measure which in fact throws down the Protestant endowments in the colony, as a prize to be scrambled for by its former owners on the one hand, and by the inveterate enemies of the Protestant Church and of British connexion on the other, and thus revives all the bitter dissensions to which the settlement of 1810 has substantially put an end, and which would never have been heard of again but for the direct countenance given by the mischievous colonial administration of Earl Grey to a disloyal and essentially anti-Christian agitation.

For the character and credit of the House of Commons the voice from Canada comes too late. In that Assembly the question has been finally settled: Thirty Protestant dissenters and thirty-seven Papists, in all sixty-seven declared enemies of the Church, voted as in duty bound, for her spoliation. Besides these thirty-seven honest men, the mixed multitude of Peelites, Whigs and Radicals, which constituted the main body of the majority, received, we grieve to say, a reinforcement of no less than nineteen Conservatives, whose names we give below. In what way the House of Lords will deal with a Bill carried in the Lower House by a majority so composed, remains to be seen. We cannot but hope that

their Lordships will not only attach little weight to the votes of Dissenters, Popish and Protestant, upon a question affecting the interests of the Church, but that they will look narrowly into the intrinsic justice of the question, nor lose sight of its merits on religious grounds. In that Assembly too, we cannot but hope that the dignified remonstrance of the Bishop of Toronto will have considerable weight. On the Spiritual Peers, more particularly, the voice of the venerable Prelate, who for fourteen years has nobly struggled on, through good report and evil report, to promote the spread of true religion, and to strengthen the cause of the Church in Upper Canada, cannot fail to produce a deep and marked effect. Is there not room to hope that a Right Rev. Prelate not less eminent by the services which he has rendered to the Church in Parliament and in Convocation, than by the energetic and god-fearing government of his diocese who both astonished and grieved the minds of Churchmen by his unexpected advocacy of a measure of Church spoliation, may be induced by the eloquent appeal of the Bishop of the diocese chiefly affected by that measure, to revise the opinions to which his Lordship somewhat rashly,—if he will forgive us for saying so,—committed himself. Great as may be the confidence which the Right Rev. Prelate to whom we allude may repose in Mr. Gladstone, we can hardly imagine that he would place the representations of that subtle and slippery politician in competition with the sterling character, the honest testimony and the sound argumentation of his much venerated brother of Toronto. And if, on a reconsideration of the whole question, on which Dr. Strachan's letter will no doubt induce him to enter, his Lordship should see reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusions at which he had previously arrived, we feel assured that there is no man who would more frankly or with a better grace acknowledge his error, or whose voice and example would have a greater influence in averting the impending spoliation of the Canadian Church, than Dr. Wilberforce. — *John Bull*.

THE EXHIBITION AT NEW YORK.—We understand that her Majesty's government are about to appoint the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyall, and Mr. Wentworth Dilke commissioners to attend the American Exhibition at New York, and to report upon it. The Leander frigate and Basilisk steam sloop will take out the commissioners.

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday morning, one of the giraffes which his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, presented to the Zoological society, gave birth to a beautiful female fawn at their gardens in the Regent's Park. The interesting addition to the great collection there, is the seventh animal of this species which has been bred by the society since the importation of their original herd from Khordassan in 1836. The adjoining house a young Leucoryx antelope was born about ten days since, and young Elands are expected at every distant period.

PRINTER'S PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this Society was celebrated on Tuesday evening by the customary dinner at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Viscount Mahon. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been responded to, the Chairman, who said it was 21 years since he had had the honour of presiding at this anniversary festival, entered into a description of the powers of the press, and the advantages of this Society. A list of subscriptions was read in the course of the evening, amounting in the aggregate, to upwards of 450l., being, as it was intimated, the most liberal subscription which had ever been collected on any former occasion of the kind.

THE GREAT ENCAMPMENT NEAR WALSOR.—Preparations are already being actively made for the great encampment under the immediate instruction of Lieut.-Colonel Vicars, of the Royal Engineers. The ground selected is Chobham Common, between Bagshot and Ascot Heath, and the regiments are expected to arrive at the ground at the latter end of next month, or the beginning of June.

MR. NEED'S PROPERTY.—Her Majesty has presented the executors of the late Mr. Need, who it will be remembered, left his property to the Crown, with £1,000 each. He had left them only £100. The Queen has also granted an annuity of £100 to Mrs. Neale, who saved Mr. Need's life on his making a rash attempt on it during a stay at North Marston, where he now lies buried. Mrs. Neale is a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Pinnock, who was incumbent of the above village.

UNUSUAL SCENE IN COURT.—At Guildhall, on Wednesday, Sir R. W. Carden presented to the poor artilleryman—who, it will be remembered, behaved so nobly in the attempt to save a City policeman from death by fire, on the 9th of March last—with a watch and guard, subscribed for by the officers and constables of the second division of City police; and with £200, the contribution of the public. At the same time the widow of the unfortunate constable received a silver plate and a purse containing six sovereigns, also the gift of the second division, out of respect to the memory of her husband, as well as from consideration of her necessities. The sum of £40. was handed her, as a public donation. Both the watch and plate bore suitable inscriptions. The soldier was greeted most enthusiastically in Court. His injuries will affect him for life, but he seemed as far recovered as could be hoped under the circumstances. Sir R. W. Carden signified his intention of purchasing a life annuity for him with the £200 and remarked on the gratifying fact that £25 of that sum had been contributed by the City police, independently of the watch. Having begged to have so much of the subscription

given him as would enable him to send for his wife, who was left at Gibraltar when his detachment returned to England, she being afflicted with asthma and unable to encounter the passage in the winter season. Sir Robert gave him £20 for that purpose, and the soldier seemed delighted with the prospect of getting his wife home. The widow then returned her grateful thanks, and the Court was cleared for the usual business.

THE JEWS.—A remarkable change, it is said is in progress amongst the Jews in almost every country. Multitudes are throwing aside the Mishna and the Talmud, and are taking themselves to the study of Moses and the Prophets. Among the Jews in London there is, at the present time, great demand for copies of the Old Testament. The subject of their restoration to Palestine, and the nature of the promises on which the expectation is founded, are extensively engaging their attention. In examining into these matters, they have obtained a considerable assistance from a continental Rabbi, who has lately arrived among them, and exhibited a manuscript, in which he has endeavored to prove from Scripture that the time has come when the Jews must set about making preparation for returning to the land of their fathers. The said manuscript has been printed in Hebrew and English, and a society has been formed to further the movement proposed by the learned rabbi.

Colonial News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Quebec, 11 May.
The Seigniorial Tenure Bill was read a third time last night, after a great number of amendments had been moved and rejected. The following is the final vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie (Gaspé), Christie (Wentworth), Clapham, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumoulin, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, Le Blanc, Morin, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, West Riding York.)—37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Ferguson, Gamble, Lucaste, Langton, Lyon, Marchildon, McKenzie, Malloch, Merritt, Murney, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Tache.—20.

The Port Dalhousie, and Thorold Railroad Bill was read a third time, also the Joint Stock Co., for Harbors, &c., also the Bill to amend the Jury Act.

The Bill to explain the Act of Lower Canada, authorizing persons to sue and defend in *forma pauperis* was sent back to a Special Committee.

The Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada was read a second time, Mr. Hincks allowing it to be brought up in preference to Government business, and Mr. Langton explaining that the changes made were first the adoption of Mr. Hincks's original plan proposed when the existing law passed, which he said the country had now found to be a proper principle, and second, the new method of collecting the tax on the lands of absentees.

Mr. McKenzie then brought forward his resolution declaring the expediency of abolishing the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Richards opposed the resolution, declaring himself against meddling with the present system till after further enquiry.

Mr. Brown moved for a commission of enquiry, and the debate was still proceeding when the report left.

Quebec, Thursday, 12th May, 1853.

Last night the Legislative Council agreed to the Bills for incorporating an Hotel at Hamilton, for regulating the Currency. To amend the act incorporating Montreal. To incorporate the Cataract and Peterboro Railroad. To amend the act to amend the law of Real Property, and to incorporate the Michipona Mining Company.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, that a Committee of seven members be appointed to report by Bill, or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment, to appoint two or more Commissioners (one or more being professional men,) with instructions to enquire and report as to the expediency of adopting a system of Jurisprudence for Canada, in which the Judges of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction at Law and Equity united, and in the event of their deciding in favor thereof, to prepare a scheme giving it effect, said Commission to be closed, and final report made by 1st January next, and the same was negatived upon a division.

Mr. Brown then again moved in amendment to the main motion, that a Committee of five members be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of abolishing the Court of Chancery, and conferring Equity Jurisdiction on the Common Law Courts: Yeas 17. Nays 30.

The motion being put—Yeas 17. Nays 22. An address was voted for copy of answer of the Trustees of the turnpike roads in Montreal, to complaints brought against them, by proprietors on said roads.

This evening the Bill to tax Roman Catholic freeholders of Three Rivers for the erection of a Cathedral, was reported against by the private bill committee, and thrown out. The Water Companies incorporation bill, and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad bills, were read a second time.—Also the bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, Also to incorporate Perth and Kemptonville.

Mr. Dubord then moved a repeal of the Merchants' Seamen's Act, and the debate was proceeding when the report left.

Quebec May 13, 1853.

Last night, the debate on the Bill to repeal the Merchant Seamen's act was continued and again adjourned.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative Council Resolutions of Mr. Morin and rose reporting progress and asking leave to sit again.

The House again in Committee passed through several clauses of the assessment law amendment act, rose and reported progress.

To day.

The House went into Committee on the reconstruction of the Legislative Council. It is understood the vote will be taken thereon to night.

Quebec, Saturday, May 13.

Last night the Elective Legislative Council question was discussed until the adjournment of the House. Mr. Brown moved the following amendment:

"That the system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country, and has been introduced into this Province, rests mainly for its safety and efficiency on the facility with which the Ministry of the day can be made amenable to public opinion for their conduct, and removed from office upon addresses to the crown from the Representatives of the People. That the House of Assembly under the existing Constitutional system of Canada is the admitted exponent of public opinion, and is in a position to exercise a prompt and effective check over the administration of public affairs. That a 2nd Legislative Chamber elected by popular vote would speak equally with the House of Assembly the wishes of the people and would be equally entitled to express them to the Crown.—That the rapid changes which experience has shown continually to take place in public sentiment—the difference in the electoral divisions for which the members of the two Chambers respectively would sit, and the different terms for which they would be elected—leave no reason to doubt that the political views of the majority of the Lower House would be frequently in direct opposition to those of the majority of the Upper House. That when such variance of opinion occurred in the two majorities of the two Chambers, an address of want of confidence from one House would be met by a vote of confidence from the other House, and the Executive would be left practically uncontrolled. That when such variance in the opinion of the two branches occurred, the responsibilities of the Ministry of the day for the conduct of all public affairs, Legislative and Executive, so absolutely essential under the British Constitutional system, would cease, as no party administration could command a majority in both bodies, and the measures deemed necessary by the Government could only become law by the consent of its political opponents. That two elective Chambers are utterly incompatible with Responsible Government on the British system, and the great power entrusted under that system to the Ministry of the day could not be safely continued under the relaxed restraint which two elective Houses would entail. That no urgent necessity calls for a change of the Constitution of the Legislative Council. That no practical evil exists which such a change would remove; and that there is no practical end now sought to be attained and found unattainable, which such a change would render attainable. And that in consideration of the foregoing, and in view of the rapid, social, and material progress of the country, which cannot fail to affect the working of any political system, it is not expedient to make any change at present in the organization of the Legislative Council; but that means should be taken forthwith to render that body more efficient under its existing constitution." The hon. member spoke for two hours in support of the amendment. In the course of his remarks, he asked Mr. Hincks what he would do if the Upper House refused to pass a measure which had been passed by the Lower House. Mr. Hincks said, the measure would come back, and there might be conference held as at present—if it were again refused, it must lie over till next session—if again refused, if he were a minister he would advise the dissolution of the Upper House. If the Upper House, on going to the country, were sustained, the measure would be lost, and he (Mr. H.) would say it ought to be. Mr. Brown contended that this was inconsistent with the responsibility of the ministry. Mr. Hincks replied that he held differently, and would be the last man to damage responsible Government, which he held to be the best in the world.

Messrs. Gamble, Merritt, Langton, Prince, Sicotte, and Mackenzie, spoke in favor of the election of the Legislative Council; and Messrs. Street, Ridout, R. Christie, and Latierriere, against it.

The debate lasted until midnight, but no vote was taken.

The report of the Committee on the Joint Stock Road Company's Bill was received.

Quebec, May 16, 1853.

The Bytown and Pembroke railway bill, as amended in council, was passed through committee of the whole.

The Toronto Gas and Water Company's bill was read a first time.

The amendments made by the legislative council to the bill for permitting the counties of Two Mountains and Terrebonne to take railway stock, by which the same privilege was extended to the counties of Rouville and Mississquoi, were referred back to the railway committee.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for information relative to the resignations and removals of post masters receiving incomes and allowances of £20 and upwards, since the 5th April, 1852; and also as to the resignations, removals and allowances, if any, made to other officers or clerks connected with the Post Office Department. Motion lost.