Old Seamonth. But the control of the

various parts of the metropolis, and in the country, and no one can tell, how far the example which we have been permitted to set, and the books which we have irreduced, have fad to this happy result. We need not enquire, and we cannot know, how many of these individuals would probably have learned to live the name of Christ, if our Society had never existed, but we may be thankful for the share which we, as a Society, have had in this great work. We might extend this remark to other places, this in Berlin 2:500 Jews have professed Christ, and in Duchy of Posen 576 children have been under Christian instruction, and is Jerusalem 30 children and 11 adults have been under instruction. But besides these instances of individual conversion it is especially necessary to notice the general change of feeling amongst the Jews towards this vociety. This has been manifested in the removal of prejudice and in inferenced attention to the scripture. We midice in spatricular, a society formed agroughs the Jews on the continent of Europe for reading the scriptures, they meet twice a week and consult, without facingly necessary who works when the continent the meeting confesses, that he is yet in some doubt about the divinity of Jesue Christ and humbly speaks of himself in the following words: "I feel myself called upon to prepare the way for your Society. True I am weakness lueff, I can do nothing, but I know God will give me grace to do and to finish vary work." "Can we'word weeing the good hand of our God in this, and shall we not thank him and take courage. "I se indeed; for if we could not apack of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have joined the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who have Jews the Church of Christ, of thousands of Jews who

AFTERNOON SITTING,

The Criminal Justice (amendment) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the Communication of Cap. Bayfield, to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, on the subject of the George-town Light House—Mr. Praser in the Chair.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government last year, to determine upon the most eligible site for the said Light House, was called for; and thereupon—

eligible site for the said Light House, was called for; and thereupon.—

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that the Report is question had been handed to the hon. the Attorney General, as Chairman of the Light House Committee of the Executive Council, and could not then be found. It was, however, a matter of no concequence—the document was, in fact, worth nothing, as far as the present discussion was concerned—the powers of the Commissioners having been limited by the Government to the determination of the most cligible spot on Boughton Island upon which to erect the said Light House.

Mr. WIGHTMAN said he was one of the Commissioners in the commissioners of the Commissi

ablest, it would be advisable to have the Light

Mr. Whelan's amendment was then negatived, on the following division:—
Yeas—Messrs. Whelan, MacNeill, Campion.
Jardine, McAulay, Haviland, Mconey—7.
Nays—Messrs. Yeo, Palmer, Thornton, Clark.
Wightman, Warburton, Coles, Fraser, Lord, Pope,
Davies, Laird, Montgomery—13.
The question was then put on the Resolution
reported from the Committee, when the House
again divided as follows:—
Yeas—Messrs. Yeo, McAulay, Thornton, Palmer, Montgomery, Clark, Wightman, Warburton, Coles, Fraser, Lord, Pope, Haviland, Jardine, Whelan—15.

GLEANINGS' FROM LATE PAPERS.

It is not generally known, that the bride of the Emperor Napoleon III. received her education in England. When a girl, M'dlle Montip, with her sister, the present Duchess Alba, whre pupils in a highly-respectable establishment at Bristol.

The Dunfries Standard says.—Having observed that one of the titles of the new Empress of France was "Kirkpatrick de Closeburn," our cariosity was excited to know, whether she was in any way related to the ancient family the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, in this neighbourhood. Well, we have and the honour of conversing with a venerable and worthy maiden lady, residing at Nithbank here—a member of the family of the Kirkpatricks of Conheath, Caerlave rook, a branch of the Kirkpatricks of lave rock, a branch of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn. She informs us, that her brother, Closeburn. She informs us, that her brother, William Kirkpatrick, became American consul at Malaga, Spain, and married into an ancient family of the name of Graves or Gravi, our informant is not certain which. The fruit of this marriage was the mother of the new empress, who married the Count de Montijo. Our venerable friend is therefore and of the empress's mother and careed. aunt of the empress's mother, and grand-aunt of the empress herself. "Mark Sic-car" is the motto of the Kirkpatricks. The car" is the motto of the Kirkpatricks. The empress seems detended to exemplify it. We trust she will "mark siccar," for she has a cunning fox to deal with. However, we think better of the emperor than ever, in having the sagacity to marry a lady of a good old Nithsdale stock.

The North British Mail has the followng:—A gentleman in this city (Glasgow,) who was for many years very intimate with Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Malaga, the grandfafather of Napoleon's bride, informs us, that the current reports respecting the family are, in some particulars, incorrect. Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick was the Swedish control at Malaga, and not the British Mr.

The system of the first control of the first contro LONDON LODGING HOUSES.

It is a common saying that one half the world does not know how the other half lives; and nowhere is that so true, as in this metropolis. Nowhere are there such impenetrable verils, such thick party walls between wealth and poverty, between cumfort and wretchedness. Few are aware what is going on, perhaps, within a stone's throw of their own drawing rooms. It is one world under another. Were we to be assured, indeed, on some indisputable testimony, that a few miles under this fair surface, and cheerful light of day, there lay a region such as Virgit describes, overhung with Cimmerian gloom, beset with filth and long ages of neglect, where innumerable poor creatures, born like us, lay reeking, festering, rotting, formenting in the most hideous squalor, destitution; mutual hate, and despair, it certisally would do much to embitter our own existence, and there is hardly any thing we should not do not the mere speculation of affording some relief to those unfortunate beings. These delection should not do not the mere speculation of affording some relief to those unfortunate beings. These delections are forced upon us by a report, just made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Captais Hay, one of the Common Lodging house Act, pursuant to an address of the House of Lorda, dated the 10th bit. By the daylight which the Common Lodging-house Act has at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long that the late to the long that the stable to the long that the late that the deadline at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the long that the late that the deadline at length thrown into these regions, we learn the stable to the language that the late that the deadline at leng oaying which the Common Longing-nouse Act, has at-longth thrown into these regions, we learn that about half the dwellings Itable to the operation of the Act have been examined and registered, and they amount already to three thousand three hundred, inhabited by about fifty thousand persons, which forms to a house. The moderate and they amount already to three thousand three hundred, inhabited by about fife thousand three hundred, inhabited by about fife thousand three hundred, inhabited by about fife thousand persons, or about fitteen to a house. That moderate properties, however, is very much exceeded in a great number of these houses, invariably indeed in the worst localities. The majority of the houses, is thould be explained, are small—eight-troomed it may be—with hardly any space behind, and as destitute of accommodation as the combined poverty and covetousness of builder, owner, and tenant, can make them. We must assume, then, simply eight rooms, and nothing more; the floors rotted, the windows, happily, we should think, often broken, the doors gone altogether, the stairs decayed with wear and fifth, the cilings failen, the drains long choked, if ever permeable, and everything that could reader a house as little of a house except in its closeners, as could be imagined. In these abodes, the inspectors employed under the Act have frequently found 70 or 80 in one small eight-roomed house, 30 is a room 14 by 14, and so on, families, or rather human elesters, being conient with a corner of a room, or less. Such houses are rented by tenants, then let to subsensets, by them to weekly or nightly occupants, in many gradations, each step deriving a profit from that below, till the total rent paid by the actual occupants of a fifthy hovel in Church lane will equal the rent of a spacious and handsone mansion in a respectable square. All sorts of dreadful scenes are brought to light by the visits of the police-sergeants employed in the work of inspection; people dying or dead of smallpox, or fever, or starvation, in small rooms and in close total to the star of the police sergeants employed in the work of inspection; people dying or dead of mallpox, or fever, or starvation, in small rooms and in close total to the star of the star of the police sergeants employed in the work of inspection; people dying or dead of smallpox, or fever, or star

with even less humanity than they would show in the nightly housing of cattle or pigs. The work, however, is in no respect casy. The inspecting sergeants have to walk more than eight hundred miles avery week in discharge of their duty, and since the passing of the Act have paid near fifty thousand visits. They have to encounter deadly effuring, contagious discases, violent tempers, the shifty tricks of mercenary lodginghouse keepers, and the shiftlers habits of the poor. But they are often the means of doing the greatest good. Sometimes they report to the Board of Health, or to the local authorities, whole blocks or buildings desirted of proper drainage and the continual nurseries of disease. Sometimes they apparate fever cases, just in time to save crowded neighbourhoods, Various instances are given in the Report, showing the great labour impressibly the Act, the many visits often required for their movel of one nuisance or the correction of one offence, and the very great benefits that have frequently resulted. So valuable has the Act proved to be, so singularly efficient for its purpose, that it really is a matter of surprise it ever pasard the Commons. Lodginghouse-keepers get themselves made guardisms; in that capacity they resist the operation of the Act, and fout parish money to the out-door paupers lodging in their own houses. Besides that, a large part of the rent of such houses is virtually paid out of outdoor relief, it is computed that many are a constant burden of £50 a year each to the parish for the sick, the dying, the widows, and orphans they send to it for support.

Pictou harbour is now so clear of ice, that boats rictou narrour is now ac clear of tee, that coats are crossing from the Mining Company's wharf at the east end of the town to the Ferry wharf at Fisher's Grant.—Among other indications of Spring, we may notice that freigh have made their appearance, and on Thursday a make was killed at Toney River.—Pictou Chronicle Feb. 15th.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, February 26, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not: Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's."—Shakepeare.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.

Thomas Kirkpatrick was the Swedish consul at Malaga, and not the British. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was a Swedish lady by birth, but her parents were British, and she was universally allowed to have been the handsomest lady in Malaga. A sister of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's married Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thomson, of the Boyal Engineers. Mr. Kirkpatrick had several children, one of whom married the second son of a Spanish duke, who, on the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the family honours, and is the father of the French Empress. It thus appears, that, except through her father, there is no Spanish blood in her veins; and this will account for her fair complexion and blue eyes

Interesting to Merchants.—By a royal order issued at Madrid on the 3d ult., in consideration of the late earthquake at St. Jago, (Cuba,) it was ordained that flour, Indian corn, beans, potatoes, rice, salt, fish and all articles of food, be admitted into that port free of duty for six months; also that lumber, tiles, window frames, and all articles used in building, be admitted free of duty to long that one half the world does not know how the other half lives; and no does not see Elective Franchise much which an Extension of the Elective Franchise was first mooted in the Assembly, it was distinctly which and extension of the Elective Franchise was first mooted in the Assembly, it was distinctly stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, when proposing and advocating the measure, that it was his stated by the Hox. Ma. Colles, whe

respect to the Government of a country, as one whose original powers of mind have been improved by cultivation.

It is, indeed, very true, that uneducated men of great natural capacities are frequently to be met with, whose habits of observation and reflection have qualified them to judge, in many matters, with a much greater degree of truth, precision, and justice, than many others, new-rally their inferiors, whose minds are abundantly stored with such mental wealth as is to be derived from the study of books. But, surely no man of sound judgment will, on this account, maintain that a man who cannot read a newspaper, who is ignorant of nearly all that is going on in the great world at a distance from him, and who obtains but a very limited knowledge even of what is taking place in the small community of which he is an actual and a living member—who can have no accurate or sufficient knowledge of what is taking place in the small community of instituting enquiries for himself, and of sitting in judgment, for himself, on the characters and policy of public men—is as fit and safe a depositary of the elective franchise, as the man whose sphere of observation and reflection extends, by means of reading, "from China to Peru;" and who, in the same way, can make himself as it were privileged to enter into all their councils and listen to all their debates.

If they who are opposed to the educational qualification, say that it would be unjust, because its operation would exclude a very large number from the exercise of the franchise; we reply, in the numerical strength of a multitude of such freemen lies the danger. But, we add, all of this class who are yet young—and the majority of them must be so, we think—may now, under the operation of the free education system, soon remove their political disability; and all, so circumstanced, who are, in any way, deserving of the privilege, would, we feel persuaded, very soon fairly entitle themselves to the possession of it. Of the pressure of those crils, he they political or

If it be said they are qualification would excition admission cannot it swere. The great object of afforded to the people, it the due appreciation, and the political privilege of few, or be they many, entitle themselves to the own exertions, when the n to des oare provided for the deemed worthy of them to entrust such men with Mr. Loowwarn, we obe said that he thought the everping measure; and teffect of completely take turning members to Parli of those possessed of prostake in the country, and had none. This view of we apprehend, to a certa one. The measure, were educational qualification still be "a very sweeping dangerous one, for a time fication it would certa much wiser and safer m without it.

If the Bill pass with application, not only we manner indicated by Mr. effectually place "the social edifice in a positiothers; it will give to the open the social edifice of the social edifice in a positiothers; it will give to the social edifice who had the with the har those who labor with the We are indeed the detriends of progress, and o liberality and enlighten gardless, as we are, of me identifying our own with people at large—we head it in our power honestig government measures of

it in our power honestly government measures of igress—with the exception that now under our consopinion, not only strictly principles of justice and even question whether are sent, be devised, more like to the people, and secure But, with respect to the Franchise Bill, we are fixetension, unless restrict qualification above alludangerous measure.

Extension of the Electric EXTENSION of the ELECT!
Friday evening, (25th, i
Assembly, this Bill was
Committee, without any s
ed to be engrossed. So f
to say, progressed without
cation clause.

We are requested ing of the Horticultural take place at the Tempe mext at 4 o'clock.

THE BAZAAR at lace on Tuesday the Veduesday, as heretofo The Rev. Mr. Mur deliver a Lecture (D. V. Hall, on Wednesday ne "The Evils of the Liquon

at 8 o'clock, p m. His Excellency the Council has been pleased at Township Number Se Maurice Halloran, Postm

(For Ha MR. EDITOR:-I saw in your paper of it
Mr. Gladstone's amended B
on the Church population o
lege of meeting in Synod f
own Ecclesiastical affairs. T own Ecclesiasticat affairs. Tomarkable for little else shigaity. Still were the che Tracterian driver, less exclus more anxious for the advantual kingdom, than the elforms and pompous nallities crue from its passing into a circumstance, sit might conductor acts of discipling a our public services more get the professed principles of it ambiguity to which I have excite suspicion as to the fand doubt as to the fitness provides.

provides.

That Mr. Gladstone is a few will question, that he is in Church matters is equally at once occur to the mind of tent Churchman, that if any tent Churchman, that if any for bringing such a Bill b shops, as the professed gu Church were the men to in Church were the men to in not a comparatively youthful this has whither to caution from interfering, (at least a not who is he, who has had his hand to steady the ark o name among the supporters well as fail. You will find his of Jowa into Parliament, the unchristianize the logislatur societe, also, with the Irish the Just conservative and a An a theological writer, he evanive, and as a Denomina has left, the fold in which his way to a more retrogree

evaniva, and as a Denomina has left the fold in which ha has way to a more retrograce that was a more retrograce of the control of Rome, but a sortween. Can we regard the coder offers to the Church, to depart, without suspecting the stranger and we must be a stranger, and we must be stranger leads. After all, interference? If the priving rasted to the colonies be of include free legislation in is idle, therefore, to suppose the in the management of more as, that we should be sensitive a matter of religious ted in the management of more as, that we should be sensitive a matter of religionary and appear from the periodical, "The Church North American Colonial I Gladstone's Bill, and that to the favourable notice of and thus, strange to any wippen to the views and wis their respective Discesses. By as apparently preconfused the Bishop of Sydner, securing the accumplishs schemm. To what their piecesses, backed as they we set official importance.

From the colonists thems forcese, backed as they was official importance.

From the situates agree Montreal, it is highly prot