

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 13.—On the vote that £14,200 18s 6d. be granted to defray the expenses of the Ecclesiastical establishment in the British North America Provinces.

Mr. Potter thought the Provinces ought to defray the whole of the expenses.

Mr. Hume concurred with the hon. member, and with the view of getting rid of this objectionable vote, should take the sense of the house upon it.

Sir G. Grey trusted that the hon. member for Middlesex would not press the Committee to a division, because the grant was not intended to be a perpetual one; and would only continue during the lifetime of those who had up to the present moment received pecuniary assistance from this country. Mr. Stiel said that the Roman Catholic religion was the established religion of Lower Canada, and yet he observed that the Roman Catholic Bishop received only £1,000 a year, while £3,000 a year was given to the Bishop of the Protestant church, who was in fact a Dissenting minister in Lower Canada. He did not think that the house ought to suffer this great disproportion in the amount of the incomes of the two bishops to continue, and he should propose that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced from £3,000 to £1,000.

Mr. French considered that the circumstance of the Protestant Bishop having a family to support was a good reason for allowing him a larger income than was given to the Roman Catholic Bishop.

Mr. Stiel felt the force of the observation made by the hon. member, and would therefore move, that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced to £1,500, instead of £1,000 a year.

Mr. Labouchère thought it probable that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lower Canada had other sources of Revenue besides the Parliamentary Grant.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Stiel consented not to press his amendment, on the understanding that he should be at liberty to notice the subject on the bringing up of the report.

The vote was then agreed to; after which the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the 14th of July Mr. F. Buxton brought forward his motion on the treatment of Aborigines in British Settlements.—In the course of his introductory speech, the hon. member was understood to instance several cases of oppression, which, he asserted, had been exercised toward the Aborigines in various British settlements, and to have quoted, with reference to the Indians of Canada, a work on America, in which it was stated that "a village near the city of Quebec contained the last of the Huron Indians; famine and gunpowder had done their work among them, and aggression and oppression had nearly completed what these had left undone."—The motion was agreed to, and the matter referred to a Committee, to be named on the following day.

From the Liverpool Times of July 21.

The Corporation Reform Bill has made its way unopposed through the House of Commons, except so far as the third reading is concerned. The ultra-Tories (who have all but revolted from Sir Robert Peel), led on by Sir Richard Vyyan, threaten to oppose the principle of the measure at that stage. Of course they will be soundly beaten, for if they could do nothing against the bill when united, they are not likely to effect much now that they are divided. This split, may, however, be of some use to the Liberal party.

From the London Weekly Despatch of 19th July.

It is generally reported, and as generally believed, that another change of Administration is about to take place. Bets have been made in the Club-houses and other gambling circles, that Lord Melbourne and his coadjutors will be out of office in a month. For some time past the Tory papers have confidently predicted this event, founding their hopes on the restoration of their party to office, on the too well-known predictions of the Court, and announcing direct indications of the Royal feeling. Little attention was, however, paid to statements from such a quarter, till *The Morning Chronicle*, which is understood to be the official organ of the Whigs, confirmed the assertions of its Tory contemporaries, by openly acknowledging, in the course of the week which has just expired, the marked hostility of the Court. From this journal we learn that from the day of the present Ministers entering upon office, they have been subjected to one series of cold neglect and studied incivility from the highest quarter. Dinners and fetes have been suspended at St. James's to mark the dissatisfaction of the Court. The Ministers have been almost wholly excluded from the Royal table, and when they have gone down to Windsor on official business, they have not been admitted to a night's lodging in the Castle. Sir Charles Grey, one of the Commissioners to Canada, received personal orders from the King at variance with the advice given by his constitutional advisers, and upbraiding their conduct and opinions. This unbecoming scene took place in the presence of the household, and was made the theme of glorification in the Tory journals. In like manner, after the late review, at a dinner to about seventy officers at St. James's, various toasts were given, and extraordinary speeches made, which, if we are to credit the version given of them by the Tories, were distinguished by the most hostile feeling to the actual Government, and the most marked expression of favour and partiality to their opponents. Other symptoms of the same feeling, and of the interference of an unconstitutional cabal, are visible in other quarters. Royal Dukes are said to state boldly, and without disguise, their knowledge that the Royal assent will be withheld from some of those important measures now before Parliament, for the introduction of which the King has signified his consent through his Ministers, and the most exaggerated reports of unadvised conversations and communications with persons having no right to approach the Royal presence on such subjects, are spread with an eagerness and a zeal only to be accounted for by the coincidence which the cabal entertain of the result or their intrigues. The Tories have named the 21st of August next as the day fixed for the dismissal of the Government.—We have all along warned our countrymen, that the Corporation Reform Bill—a measure quite as important as the Bill for reforming the House of Commons—would be swamped by the Peers, and we have shown the hollowness of the pretended consent of Sir Robert Peel to the principle of this great measure. The wily Baronet threw off the mask the other day, when in his after-dinner speech at the opening of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, he lavishly eulogized the Goldsmiths' Company, congratulated them on their having been wise enough to build on the ancient foundations, and expressed his ardent hope and desire that they might long remain in possession of those privileges and that wealth of which they had made so noble a use. And what is the noble use which this Company have made of their enormous wealth? Why, they have erected a splendid palace from property bequeathed for purposes of public benefits and benevolence. If the principle of

the Corporation Reform Bill which is now before the House of Commons were followed up, according to promise, by a Bill for the Reform of the London Municipal Institutions, the Goldsmiths' Company would not have another opportunity of lavishing enormous sums of money in the building of an edifice of more than regal splendour, which is in itself a monument of corruption—a glaring instance of the necessity of a sweeping measure of reform. But whether the Court and Tory factions have resolved to wait till the Corporation Reform has been thrown out or mutilated to worthlessness by the Peers, or whether the Ministry be dissuaded ere that dirty work of hereditary legislation has been achieved, it is quite clear that another plot against the people will soon be developed. Yes, a fresh attempt is to be made to restore the reign of Toryism. We confess that we have little sympathy for the Whigs; but then the nation ought not to endure the Tories, and when the threatened change involves the loss of such invaluable measures as the Municipal Corporations' Bill and the Irish Tithes' Bill, there can be no doubt that the whole voice of the country should be raised against the conspirators. Nor can we allow that the rank of any parties ought to shelter them from public animadversion. The determination of the people of this country not to submit to Tory despotism, with its long train of infamies, has been too fully expressed to leave a doubt on the mind of any man as to the feelings, the wishes, the interests of the nation at large; and are they at this period to succumb to an anti-national and a justly detested faction, merely because Court sycophants exercise an undue influence over the mind of him who is but the chief Magistrate of a free people—who ought to be only the instrument of that people's will? Some idea may be formed of the desperate lengths to which the Tories are prepared to carry their opposition to the progress of reforms, from the fact that their journals actually recommended the adoption of a regular system of exclusive dealing in trade—a plan which, if adopted, would divide the whole country into parties, warring against each other with deadly animosity, and precipitate civil war. And let not our countrymen be deceived: however Whigs and Radicals may differ as to the extent of reforms, and however Tories may affect, for a time, to be reformers, the Tories are the deadly foes of all such improvements in our public institutions as tend to give the people the power of self-government, the authority to check corruption, the ability and the virtue to prevent public robbery. If these men, unhappily for the general cause of mankind, should once again be firmly seated in office, they will bind us with fetters of iron. But again is legislation to be suspended—again is the country involved in an election—again are all the engines of bribery and perjury to be employed in the corruption of voters—again are months to be wasted in the strife of parties, in the vain hope of obtaining for the Tories a majority in the House of Commons. Is there not some danger in these repeated experiments on the patience of the people?

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1853.

On Thursday last, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, LADY CAMPBELL and Suite, landed here from the Government Brig *Velocity*, under a salute from the Fort.

His Excellency embarked again on Friday, and proceeded on a cruise to the Westward. The *Velocity* returned here on Monday evening, His Excellency having landed about the Bay Verte to make an excursion.