the assent of the home government. He should now speak of the claim of the Church of England to the whole lands set apart by the constitutional act for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. They claimed them because that church was established in England, and held therefore the sole title to them. The Church of Scotland amounted to £3,007 310. Under the new sales by the 4th and 5th Vic. the proceeds for 1849 were £6,806 54, of which the Church of Scotland received £2,268 15 1, the Church of Scotland error their right as a church established in one £134 7 7, and the Roman Catholic Church of Scotland England received £3,008 11, leaving a balance church of Scotland error of Scotland England received £3,008 11, leaving a balance propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; the one-third of the Church of Scotland england to the Scotland England received £3,007 8 11, leaving a balance propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; the one-third of the Church of Scotland england to the Scotland england to individual ministers here, and the balance to individual ministers here, and the balance to individual ministers here, and the balance to the Scotland england to individual ministers here, and the balance to the Scotland england to individual ministers here, and the balance to the Scotland england to individual ministers here, and the balance to the Scotland england to individual ministers here, and the balance to the Scotland england to individual minis part of the empire, and the clergy of other de-cominations too made their claims, although not gominations too made their claims, although not established, as being of the Protestant faith.—

If had often thought that if those who managed the affairs of the Church of England when this troubles of the Province, the cause of the the affairs of the Church of England when this question was first mooked, looked back through the vista of years gone by, they must bittely regret that they had not compounded for one-half of these lands, to be disposed of as they pleased, and thus placed them out of the power of all fature changes to affect them. It was with them as with other langer men—they had grasped at all and were now about to lose all. The constitutional act set apart one-accent hos of the clergy, and he would now proceed to show the magnitude of the property thus devoted.—

The magnitude of the property thus devoted.—

The palpounds of the Church of the property thus devoted.—

The constitutional act set apart one-accent to show the magnitude of the property thus devoted.—

The surveyed in Upper Canada for the export of the clergy, and he would now proceed to show the magnitude of the property thus devoted.—

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The particular watchword at the House, and would therefore move the ebell in—the never failing watchword at adoption of his resolutions, reserving to hunting adoption of his resolutions, adoption of his resolutions, the propert of any hunting the right property and harted. Not a man of any hunting the reserve the preparation of his resolutions, the property of any but has told me that the greatest boon hunting the reserve the firs The whole number of acres set apart was 2.395,-687. Of these, there had been sold under the Ac: 7 and 8 George IV., 530,913, and under 3 and 4 Victoria. 568.540: 1,099.453 fold. and 1,296,234 remaining undisposed of The lands

were sold for the large sum of £720,756. Mr. SHERWOOD (Toronto). All swallowed up by the Crown Lands office; they charged 40 per cent for collection. Mr. PRICE said that since the present gov ernment came into power, they had only Internal Sharp of the control control of the service of Torres. It was not seed to the to be borne in mind, that it was no fact the mount of the mount, up to the Jist December, 186. The control of the service of Torres. It was not set when the service of the service of Torres. It was not set when collected, the word collected, they would have from the loads already soil, a milities pounded as already soil, a milities pounded as well as the produced of the processes of two milities. The service of charged 6 per cent for collection, but this sum cancillational Act of 1780 it herefore impossible hat the act of 1910 it herefore impossible hat the send the relate and owners in the world considering the population and comparative wealth of the commencement of the Parliament, but this would for exceed them. This would be considered to the population and comparative wealth of the commencement of the Parliament, but this would far exceed them. The injustice of depriving the people of these which would far exceed them their value. The injustice of depriving the people of these which adjusted them their value. Twenty-five years ago they did not pay the selling expenses, whereas now they would produce the large sum the had mentioned. It was by the industry of the people they had received their value, whereas now they would produce the large sum the had mentioned. It was by the industry of the people they had received their value, who had given them their value. Whereas now they would produce the large sum the had mentioned. It was by the industry of the people they had received their value, who had each of 1910 in the richest endowment in the world considering their force the finally enacted by the classification. In matter was settled finally, as then considering the richest endowment of the charm the richest endowment of the charm the richest endowment in the world considering their force the country in their three richest endown the richest endown t each, a tax of 7s 6d per head. This would be constance and the second of the vision amounts of the forms assume that Parliament will accept uncleared, the annoyance of the farmer. They were the decided to the House for the decided to the House individuals. Individuals paid naxes on their land, but the Clergy Reserves and entire the three the second of t composes the same effect of all the Judges of the Carear Lord in the Garear Lord in the Garear Lord in the Garear Lord in the Garear and adult that the could about that a lord of the Lord John Register Carear Car

went home, the lawyers were of opinion that of Perth £.00, both in Sterling money; to even if it received the Royal assent, it would be null and void, and could not be enforced. He believed that such a bill would not pass that House; he should be obliged to vote against it himself, and he was sure it would never receive the assent of the home government. He should now agent of the claim of the Church of England amounted to £10, on the church of E

vexation—all the responsibility resulting from that, ought to use to the heads of those persons; and as he was desirous of peace—as he was desirous of seeing contentment among all denominations of Christians, he was anxious to make such a settlement as would give satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the land, and he would ask Hon. Gentle en from Eastern Canda to assist him in each likelying peace. Canada to assist him in establishing peace in Western Canada, and to help him in in Western Canads, and to help him in making it plain to every man, that he lives under a truly paternal Government, that knows nothing about his religious creed, enquires not into his religious opinions, and cares not about them, but affords him that care and protection to which he is entitled, and only asks in return that he shall live in cases. prace with his fellow men, and that he should deal with them as he would expect that they should deal with him. He would not trespass any longer on the time of the House, and would therefore move the

It was evident that Lord Sydenham when he wrote this, had no idea of the immense government, on the one hand making favor with the people at all events thought it no small matter. He did not think it necessary for him to go over think it necessary for him to go over the declarations of opinion by the Parliament of Canada, in favour of the devotion land and the people of Upper Canada, and all the declarations of opinion by the Parliament of Canada, in favour of the devotion land land the people of Upper Canada, and the people of Upper Ca they voted for it however, notwithstanding, and the bill was sent home. It was sent back, however, with the following despatch from Lord John Russell:—"The last of the reserved Bills of the late Session has reference to the long controverted subject of the Clergy Reserves. To this Bill the Royal Assent could not have lawfully been given, until it had been laid 30 days before either House of Parliament. It was not until the 15th August that I received from the Lieut. Governor the document necessary to enable me to fulfil the requisition of the Cherciore impossible that the Bill should be finally enacted by the Queen in Council evil that it was an attempt of a similar character, had followed so much evil that it was only ten years ago that the

he had mentioned. It was by the industry of the people they had received their value, who had also presented a petition the other day to interfere with the most important vested in unconstitutional proceeding. It is certain and estilled on the neighbouring lands and important vested in unconstitutional proceeding. It is certain the property of the

tament of Canada, in favour of the devotion of those lands either equally to all denominations in the province, to general purposes, or to education. On every occasion on which it came un, similar resolutions had been come to. Reports of Committees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, but he did not wish to traypass too long. It was not only allinge preponderance of Tories. He wished that to be borne in mind, that is was no norty question in those days; the change was allvocated by men of all partiers; among them, Mr. Sampson, a strong Conservative; now dead, had moved a resolution, and Mr.

hand—and it was not with a dosire to east injurious reflections on the church of Eng—land that he said this, for it, had produced men renowned for virtue, merit and learning—but it was notorious that it had been made use of for repairing the shattered condition of a reckless nobility, who had ruined themselse by huating and rapine; and while their horses bore the weight of the church in safety over the hedges, their agents were wringing £50,000 or £40.000 a-year from a miserable set of paupers in a country in

Mr. HINCKS said, it was evident from the course of the debate that the resolutions were to be opposed by two parties. Those who were determined to prevent a satisfactory settlement and opposed any alteration, tory settlement and opposed any alteration, and the same.

Mr. WILSON went over the statistics which had been given by previous speakers. His opinion had always been that the whole Clergy Lands belonged, by the Constitutional Act, to the Church of England; when the Judges of the Queen's Bench in England.

solemn treaties and international arguments of the Upper Canada Parliament of the Upper Canad

in settling this question, that a difficulty would never have arisen if the Province had pressessed a constitutional form of Government. (Hear.) Year after year bille passed the Lower House, and were invariably set saide by the influence which the Executive brought to bear on the other branch of the Legislature, and in consequence of the great power possessed by the advisers of the Head of the Government which enabled them to defeat the wishes of the House of Assembly. If it were not for that antagonism, there would have been no difficulty whatever in settling it. Some objections that would be characterized by cruelty and dishonesty, when it was remembered that many of the clergymen of this Province came out from the mother country in the full belief that their incomes would be contained to them. If these resolutions became law, the House would of course feel that the fails of the Crown was pledged to these gentlemen, and he was convinced that no one would think for a moment of breaking it. The hon, gentlemen night feel perfectly easy, as it would not in fact be in the if they were so disposed its memoers migu-act corruptly at any coming election. In discussing a question of the description then before the House, members are sup-posed to express the opinions of their con-stituents; and he believed there were very

would be no satisfaction until the Ciergy Reserve question was settled upon equitable principles. The member for London (Mr. Wilson) had said he would not vote for the Resolutions. Mr. Wilson said if the propositions which were laid down in these Resolutions had been correct, he would have voted for them. Mr. McDONALD continued, the learned continued that the recognition of seatise, more particularly when it was intended to restore to them the rights of which they had been robbed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament; by an act of brute force. He considered himself bound to defend the rights of every man of whatever race, religion, or complaying he might be with the winter Jew or Infidel, and he took pride to himself when he reflected that twenty-five years ago his countrymen of L. Canada had freed themselves from the bonds of religious prejudice, and asserted the equality of the Jew, & his right to enjoy all the civil and political rights of a freeman. It was a subject of gratulation to which he often turned his own thoughts, as he thanked God that his countrymen, the benighted the ignorant, the Roman Catholic French of Lower Canada, had no bench of Bishops to impose on them their narrow-minded bigoted prejudices; but obeying the dictates of their own consciences had been the first and gone the farthest of all the colonies of Britain, in recognising and proclaiming to all the world their love for religious toleration and religious liberty.

Mr. HINCKS said, it was evident from the course of the debate that the resolutions, but he was told he had smid that these resolutions would have not opinion to the fect as they were not introduced by the oparity of the Home Government would never inquire by whom they were introduced, but would have been introduced with the united strength of the Cabinet, but not all have been introduced by the would have been introduced with the united strength of the Cabinet, but that was impossible as the coning of that Houseif it passed the coning of the Houseif it passed the cannot never the cannot never the sealed themselves from th

rial Government estitument or the ceiving the royal ed that was less of the Imperial I had no reference ed, and passed a views. The Ho applying for a se satisfactory to the nuestion to The question to i gentlemen were i once. If they we it then became a But whether the I But whether the I or by bill, it was 'harmoniously. Peculiarly under ought to deccide; lag righte, they she It was very des question, that the unison with the v gland, where it is gard to vested right which on referring country for settled a condition that on should be respressed. should be respect fore, were sincere i Resolutions, they the provise; and al of putting an end to existed during the l and which would years longer, if the factorily adjusted. say the learned m may the learned me hot correct in the out that the Clergy maily granted to the but if the appropriation was ested to the people that principle were not be estisfied. He prepared to say the prepared to me the correct meters are the correct meters and the correct meters are the correct meters and the correct meters are the correct meters and the correct meters are th

should vote aga
Mr. RICHA
tion had been a
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prepared to say the made a test question of public men were manner in which it Imperial Act was anyatisfactory; an the fund remained a Executive Governm it had been argued to for London, that th interests involved congregation he too appropriation. The gy reserve belongin was transferred to the land, and there may have been entered in strength of the incor reasonable therefore east about, and see h ide a substitute fo hitherte derived from hether as regarded intelligence were coc Province; he did; what principle she is funds. And upon e mon honesty he put i ther all denomination. wot be placed on the whether any sense of

DEATH OF MR We deeply regret ublic Works, and County of Halton, exp morning. A more p never been our lot to a cure it will be received wide circle of the pers ment of a contested e unfeebled constitution disease which terorina memory will long be who knew him well. sense of the term, a educated, manif and he warm friend, and a mos ion. As an agricultur the foremost in our cou

THE CLERGY RESERV resolutions were carri rather this morning at vision of 45 to 23.—G

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Globe.

FUGITIVES FROM FUGITIVES FROM
men, named Ormshee a
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Tuesday week, and t
American Hotel, where
til Wedenaday evening
arrested on a charge of
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they were engaged as c
arrived, they had a learrived, they had a lar which they deposited Wall-street.

The wide-spread reli-ovation of the potato, classes of Irish agricul to be strengthened by mising appearance of I from the southern cou sanguine terms of the suing harvest, while a extensive a breadth of laid down with potato previous to the fate previous to the fate and that if the experien ful to any consider stride will be made toy

parative prosperity. PROPOSED RAILROA of Bytown have petito sembly for an Act of I able them to construct Bytown to Prescott, A within 34 hours of t rapidly approaching it