

# The Church.

in their minds with but deserts of principle of this kind, to purchase peace from the wrong-doer; who literally nerve the arm of the destroyer, so long as the blow was not aimed at themselves. My opinion is, that they will not. My opinion is, that the vast and gathering storm, now palpable over the United States, and not unthreatening even in Canada, against all ecclesiastical property, will, from this time forward, gather over Lower Canada, and that the men who might be trusted to, to respect the rights of property, and the real freedom of conscience, will either be disgusted into indifference, or outraged into hostility by the very conduct in relation to the Reserves of such men as Mr. Morin and Mr. Drummond. Like *Charles the First*, who in an ill-starred moment consented to the death of the great and noble-minded Strafford, to appease the hostility of a cruel and aggressive majority; but, who, when he was sacrificed by the same tyrannical and heartless multitude, found this the only act of his life that weighed heavy on his soul—like him, Messrs. Morin and Drummond have consented to sacrifice the Reserves to appease a tyrannical majority; and like him too, when the storm reaches themselves, they may find a heavy responsibility on their consciences. However, my purpose at present is to say, as an observer of what passes around me, and as one who knows something of the Upper Province, that the secularization of the Reserves, by those in Lower Canada who have endowments of their own to protect, is neither more nor less than invoking the storm, and clearing the way for its ravages. And if they do not find this out before five years are passed, I shall be strangely disappointed.

Yours, &c.

Extract from the Quebec Corresp. of the Colonist, Oct. 2. How the French Canadian Conservatives may temper Secularization with something like justice; and what will be the consequence if they do, and if they don't.

To recur, however, to the Reserves question, I could sum up in three words, the whole history of what the French Canadian Conservatives who have principles in common with those who would preserve that property for religious purposes; who have large and important ecclesiastical estates of their own to conserve; and who have now, and ever must, have the same spirit of religious agrarianism to contend against, that is sweeping the Reserves out of existence—should do in regard to that question. These three words are—to do justice. It is useless now to talk of preventing secularization. That must come. It is, I believe, equally useless to talk of a division between the churches and sects, according to the settlement of 1840. That is now decided again by Sir Allan MacNab and his colleagues. The Ministry which must settle the question, say, they must settle it in this way. How that justice be done? Or rather how can a bare majority of justice be done under the circumstances? I shall offer a suggestion; and, viewing this question as I have always done, it shall of course be but a suggestion.

All parties admit that the rights of the present incumbents ought not to be sacrificed. It is of course difficult to tell what strides the spirit of agrarianism may hereafter take. Success usually nerves violence and revolution, always feeds upon what it destroys. However, at present all seem disposed to respect the rights of incumbents and those rights, if honestly and justly estimated, may secure to the Churches of England and Scotland a moiety of their original vicinage. The Clergy Reserves fund, now, in consols, provincial bonds and debentures amounts to £400,000. It is of course impossible, with the present imperfect knowledge we have of the entire value of the Reserve property, and the necessarily imperfect knowledge thereof of the probable duration of the lives of the incumbents, to say what upon the principle of life insurance, would be a fair compensation for their aggregate interest in this and the other property. For, above all things, since that matter has to be settled, let it be settled effectually, and forever. To leave the rights of incumbents open to future agitation, would be but to give them a life lease of perpetual hot water. And the property itself, like an estate in chancery, would be open to be plucked and wasted by political sharks and corrupt administrators. It would therefore, I believe, be the desire of most, if not all in Parliament, to pass a thorough, comprehensive and finality measure—giving to the Churches of England and Scotland at once the entire sum of the aggregate of the life interest of their respective incumbents would amount to; and making such statutory provisions, or passing such Acts as would enable them to invest and apply the proceeds in such ways as would at once be just to the incumbents, and beneficial to the churches. All these things require great labour, care, concessions and compromises. But as they would eventuate in an absolute and conclusive settlement, and free a thousand innocent men from unjust reproach, as well as take away the ground from under the dishonest and unprincipled mountebank, it would in my opinion, be both wise and safe for the churches I have named to solicit, if not to urge such an arrangement now. There is little use, with my imperfect knowledge of the necessary statistics, in giving figures. I believe, however, with the machinery of the Church Society ready to be made use of, and with the entire management of its property in its own hands, that the Church would gain greatly in peace by this arrangement, if it even lost much of its property.

Now, the French Canadian Conservatives have it in their power to settle this question in this matter. The intelligent and well-disposed in Upper Canada would, I believe, respect them, too, for tempering an act, prolific of many dangers to themselves, and in violation of no great principle, with something like justice. Certainly it would afford men who have principles in common, something to respect each other for, something to bind each other together against an opponent more than equal for both. At all events, it would cause a crop of something like good feelings to grow up, where, if secularization in its most unjust and galling form is consummated, there will be a very bitter weed.

Yours, &c.

## United States.

From the Daily Colonial Extra.

### The Steamer "ARCTIC" Lost.

Upwards of 350 Persons Drowned!

New York, 11th Oct., 8-30 A.M.

The Steamer "Arctic" was lost off Cape Race, on the 27th Sept. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 are known to be saved. 18 arrived here.

Capt. Lucy. Mrs. E. K. Collins and family are amongst the lost.

### FURTHER OF THE ARCTIC.

The Arctic came in contact with another steamer at noon on the 27th ult., about 46 miles off Cape Race, a dense fog. The steam of the Arctic at the time was at 18 knots an hour, and the propeller had all sail set, with a strong forward wind. It was at first supposed that the Arctic had sustained some injury, and assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was principally damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking, and it gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished. Every effort was then made for saving those on board the Arctic, but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was only one left, which soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed.

A panic took possession of those on board the Arctic. They crowded for the raft and numbers reached it—others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was filling rapidly, and of a sudden she with all board, was engulfed in the sea. All on the raft, except one poor fellow who clung to it for 24 hours, were drowned.

At 5 p.m. on the 28th, the bark Huron, of St. Andrews, N.B., hove in sight, and took those in the boat on board. Sixteen of them

were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebano, and arrived at this port this morning. The following is a list of the saved—most of those saved belong to the crew taken to Quebec by the Huron—Jas. Albury, ship's cook; Luke McArt, fireman; W. Joseph Connolly, do.; Richard Arklin, do.; Thos. Conny, do.; James Connor, do.; John Drury, do.; Christian Moran, do.; James Ward, do.; Christopher Callahan, do.; Thos. Wilson, assistant engineer; Robert Bryan, waiter; D. Barry, do.; Miller, do.; Gamilton, do. Arrived at this port in the Lehman—Edward Bryan, fireman; Patrick Mohan, do.; Thomas Garland, do.; Patrick Casey, do.; Patrick Tobin, do.; D. Cardigan, do.; Thomas Brennan, assistant engineer; John Connely, engineer's steward; Thomas Atkinson, officer's steward; James Cavanagh, porter; Michael McLaughlin, and a boy, Peter McCabe. Perished on the raft—waiter Wm. Nehama, Prescia, S. Island, passenger; Henry Jenkins, do.; James Thompson, New Orleans, do.; Captain Hall, of New York; G. H. Burns, Pa., do.; Francis Doran, N.Y., 3rd officer.

The five boats which may have reached land or been picked up, are known to have contained Mr. Greely, first officer; Mr. Wyld, boatswain; Mr. Batam, 2nd officer; Mr. Graham, 4th do.; Mr. Moore, N.Y., messenger; Mr. Rogers, chief engineer; Mr. Drown, first assistant; Mr. Walker, 2nd do.; Mr. Willett, 3rd; Daniel Molony, fireman; John Moran, do.; John Finnigan, do.; Pat McCarthy, do.; Mr. Dignett, English; Mr. Kelley, do.; Mr. Thompson, Engineers' Department; besides sailors and quartermasters.

The Arctic had 226 passengers, and a crew of 155 men; numbers were seen on the Propeller, whose fate is unknown. Captain Watt, of the Huron, states, however, that on the morning of the 28th, he discovered a singular looking vessel in the distance, which may have been the wreck of the Propeller.

## European News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Oct. 6, 8-30 A.M.

The Canada has arrived.

Flour advanced 6d.; wheat 1s.

The Arctic sailed on the regular day, but has not yet been heard of.

The allied troops in the Crimea are marching on Sebastopol.

Odessa has been again bombarded, and ruined. The Czar has sued for peace.

New York, Oct. 8, 1854.

It is officially announced by the French and English governments that on the 14th 56,000 men landed without resistance at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports returned to Varna for 15,000 more French.

The Russian fleet has again run into Sebastopol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off.

It was stated at Constantinople, but not confirmed, that the Czar had at the last moment assented to terms, and a steamer was dispatched to postpone landing troops, but at last advice had not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odessa had been again bombarded, and that Anapa and Kerch were closely blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete. Guyon is recalled from Asia.

Greece makes an alliance to the Porte, and offers a treaty of commerce.

The rupture of Persia is contradicted.

In Spain affairs are unchanged.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis is over. The ministry remain.

MARKEs.

Liverpool, September 23.

Breadstuffs buoyant—wheat 6d., corn 1s 2d.

Breadstuffs advanced 6d.; flour 1s.

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