we should possibly submit to the additional injuries which your means thus increased, in General reports, to £21,658, and rapidly in-

ean we shew in contrast with your Church property, with two hundred thousand per annum—why, absolutely nothing. Our Church neither has, and never has had, any secure and independent endowment at her disposal; she has not even a ewe-lamb, and has been from the beginning a mendicant Church. She has been supported by the charity of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—till Government from pany annoyances, and it ported by the charity of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—till 1846 entirely. Since that time the Clergy Reserves, which are in truth her patrimony, but over which she had never any control, not even to prevent their being wasted, have yielded her to extend her limits by opening in accordance with the views of that devoit and 4th Vict., chap. 78. It would refleve the spirit, to carry out the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, by making over the endowment it secures to the Church of England; for her present establishment, a small residue for her present their being wasted, have yielded her would be left to extend her limits by opening in accordance with the views of that devoit

And it is at this time, that after waiting in vain 63 years, for the trust of her patrimony, the Church finds, just as it begins to come to her aid, that it is to be taken from her. That to her current expenditure, and rapidly increasing, is to be further decreased by robbing the ling of the Act, to the future disposition of the Church piece-meal, by not filling vacancies as missionaries die; and that the whole endowprofane history.

By the Statute 7 and 8 of George 4th, power

was given to the Colonial Government, to sell one-fourth of the whole quantity or six hundred thousand acres; and after paying all expenses attending such sales, the net proceeds to be invested in the public funds. By the 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 78, the remaining eighteen hundred thousand acres were also directed to be sold. This Act also provides for the distribution of the proceeds are follows: of the six hundred which we have no control; and if instead of the proceeds are follows: of the six hundred. This Act also provides for the distribution of the proceeds, as follows: of the six hundred thousand egges, sold water the six hundred thousand egges. interest and dividends accruing from the invest- disorder the eighteen hundred thousand acres sold, or to be sold under the provisions of 3rd and 4th Vict., the net interest and dividends from investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves, are divided into six equal parts, of which two are appropriated to the Church of England, one to the Church of Scotland, and the three remaining parts shall be applied by the Gov. General of Canada, with the advice of the Executive the disruption not having then taken place; leaving nine hundred thousand to be distributed

among all other denominations. for the purpose, nor by any means so large as it would have been under faithful management. A committee, carefully selected, might be appointed to ascertain, from strict inquiry, the amount of the net proceeds of one million of acres; and this would render such settlement easy. For it would only be necessary to hand it over to the Church, making the regular payment of all the present salaries, pensions, &c., the first charge on the Fund thus created, as ought to be the case under any arrangement

the Church of England, is five-twelfths; to the them, and the strictest impartiality exercised Church of Scotland two one half-twelfths, and the remainder, four-one half-twelfths, to various One of the h

Suppose that the original endowment 2,400,shillings per acre, it would produce twelve hundred thousand pounds currency—of which, by the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. and a half-twelfths, or two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Church of Scotland; dred and fifty thousand pounds, to be divided between the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan No Brownsons or Gavazzis should be Methodists of Francisco and Wesleyan No Brownsons or Gavazzis should be seen to be the seen that the see Unless, indeed, these bodies (as would he more desirable) should so far modify their opinions, as to accept their respective portions, on the condition of expending them for religious purposes; such as the support of their Theological Colleges—building places of public worship—residences for their Ministers, &c., for all of which the fund would afford ample means. And surely this would be a more rational way of spending the money, than to scatter it among Municipalities, where, from its trifling amount,

it could do no good.

It is, indeed, much to be feared, that the sums to be divided, from the unscrupulous proceedings of the former liberal governments, as they have been called, will be found far short of those mentioned. But, for such deficiency, there is, alas, no remedy; whatever, therefore, the proceeds still left of all the lands sold may be found to be, these are the proportions by which, according to the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict.,

they must be appropriated.
A third scheme of settlement has been suggested, not perhaps resting so strictly upon the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, but nevertheless simple, and flowing from an anxiety to do substantial justice, in case the sum to be divided should prove far short of what might have been fairly expected, viz.: to the Church of England, two-thirds of the net pro-ceeds of the sales, under the 8th and 9th Geo 4th. chap. 51, and two-sixths under the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78; and to the Church of Scotland, under the provisions of the same two Acts, half that amount; leaving three-sixths of the proceeds accruing, under the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, to be divided among other Denomina

the union, it would be absurd to expect that al income from the Clergy Reserves, which mparison to our poverty, may enable you to | creasing; and this, at so many years' purchase say 20, but in the view of giving some compen-But leaving this bitter contemplation—what sation for future increase, to add to the twenty can we shew in contrast with your Church property, with two hundred thousand per annum—

to prevent their being wasted, have yielded her an annual driblet, gradually increasing, of one, two and three thousand annually; till last year it amounted to fourteen thousand pounds; the deficiency being made up to £18 or £20,000, the annual expenditure of the Church, by grants from the Propagation Society.

This year it would appear from the Report of the Inspector General, an abstract from which I have just seen, that the Church will be entitled from the Clergy Reserve fund, to £21,658, or a sum exceeding by a few pounds

entitled from the Clergy Reserve fund, to £21,658, or a sum exceeding by a few pounds her present expenditure, but without the means of opening new missions.

The most just and proper method of arranging the Clergy Reserves, would be, simply to carry out the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, in all their detail, and make over to the parties concerned, their appointed shares.

The land, and scandal to one of the best causes ever entrusted to a people.

I cannot leave this part of my subject, without noticing the Earl of Derby's amendment, so tharacteristic of his noble nature. This amendment to the bill, offers as moderate a scheme for the final settlement of the Clergy Reserves, as pledged Faith and Power would permit. His Lordship preserves to the Churches of England and Scotland, all proceeds of the Revenues guaranted to them, and already distinctly approprimated to them, and already distinctly approprimated to the land, and scandal to one of the best causes over entrusted to a people.

I cannot leave this part of my subject, without noticing the Earl of Derby's amendment, so that active the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, in all their detail, and make over to the parties concerned, their appointed shares. The lands called Clergy Reserves, set apart by the Government of Upper Canada, between 1791 and 1840, when any farther reservations were forbidden, amounted to 2,354,668\(\frac{3}{4}\). For the sake of easy illustration, we shall assume 2,400,000 as the quantity, being only deficient by 45,381, too small to be of any account.

And it is at this time, that after waiting in two Churches in perpetuity, all that is conferred upon them by the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, and of which they have new missions are no longer to be opened; and that the income from her endowment, now equal to be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold, and not be a support of the land unsold unsold

In conclusion, I would observe that the Roman ment given by a pious King is to be diverted Catholics and Protestants in Canada, are nearly from the support and extension of the Church he loved, to be made a source of common state revenue. Such a base and refined case of he loved, to be made a source of common state revenue. Such a base and refined case of sacrilege is no where to be equalled in civil or Members of the Church of England, been made matter of complaint. In Canada, both parties must live, mix in the same society, and vote in the same Legislature. Would it not then be better to live in harmony, and to permit each

thousand acres, sold under the 7th and 8th Geo. 4, two thirds of the net interest and dividency, we permit selfishness and envy, or the dends accruing from the investment of the proceeds of four hundred thousand acres to the Church of England; and one third of the net You must not forget, that the population of Canada, will ever be essentially Engment of the proceeds of two hundred thousand lation of Canada, will ever be essentially Engacres to the Church of Scotland. In regard to same race. Reflect also, on the fact, that our Republican neighbours are Saxon, and from their peculiar institutions and mode of thinking, are unfriendly to all religious establishments. Hence, every principle of duty and interest directs us to adopt such measures as shall unite more cordially the French and English population of the Province,—and thus by respecting their peculiar manners and habits, to cherish Council, for the purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada. From this, it appears that if the appropriation had been in land, one million of acres would have been the endowment of the Church of England; five hundred thousand that of the Church of Scotland— cannot be altered. We are already exceeding comprehending at the time the whole Church, you in numbers, and we increase more rapidly; and, in a brief space, we shall be thrice as numerous from emigration and natural causes. While, then, you are in the ascendancy, exercise The Church of England, under such distribu- your power with wisdom and moderation-and do not consent to an act of such grievous oppres equal in value to one-fourth of the endowment sion as the secularization of our Church property, and which your Roman Catholic votes can But as all the lands are sold, or in course of sale, it would be necessary, to satisfy the provisions of the Act, to make over to the Church visions of the Act, to make over to the Church upon you by the British Parliament, trusting visions of the Act, to make over to the Church of England the proceeds of the sale of one million of acres, deducting expense of sales; such to be funded for the benefit and extension of the Church; nor would such sum be found too large for the purpose, nor by any means so large you have done to us, will be returned to you

ten-fold, and the besom of bitter retaliation will sweep away your magnificent endowments.

Think not that I take pleasure in such a contemplation; on the contrary, I most earnestly esire to avert such a terrible result, by claimng from you and your countrymen, a wise and upright policy at the present moment. cannot be spoiled without your active and vol-

untary concurrence. Canada is inhabited by two races, and the Another mode of settlement, in virtue of the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chapter 78, and perhaps more in accordance with the present state of the property, is the following:—
ent state of the property, is the following:—
the share of the whole endowment belonging to the Chapter 4 for the whole endowment belonging to the Chapter 4 for the share of the whole endowment belonging to the chapter 4 for the share of the whole endowment belonging to the chapter 4 for the share of the whole endowment belonging to the share

One of the highest duties of Government, and one of the first obligations of humanity, is to diminish or remove, as far as possible, all ouppose that the original endowment 2,400,-000 acres, when sold, realized an average of ten mosity among its people.

Controversies will indeed sometimes arise, 78, five-twelfths, or five hundred thousand pounds, belong to the Church of England; two and a half-twelfth. be kept within reasonable bounds without peril pounds to the Church of Scotland; ling in any manner the progress of truth, and it and a half-twelfths, or four hun-

No Brownsons or Gavazzis should be invited Methodists of Upper Canada; because all the other Denominations refuse their respective same Parishes, Villages, Towns, and Cities, and under the same Government. It is our duty to exclude all such incendiaries, or if there be no law to prevent such criminal and offensive intrusion, let us not attend their inflammatory harangues, and hold the civil authorities respon sible for the preservation of the peace.

Our liberties, whether civil or religious, are ot promoted by itinerant vagrants abusing for ire the Protestants one day, and the Roman Catholics the next. Freedom of speech, and reedom of Divine worship, require not the aid f unprincipled Lecturers going round the rovince, and earning their living by sowing he seed of calumny and dissension, falsehood and misrepresentation

Serious and well-disposed persons feel, that there are certain objects of religious faith and affection, which may be made the subject of calm and rational controversy: but cannot be made the subject of ridicule, without awakening the most exquisite feelings of distress, horror, and indignation. Every true friend of religion, therefore, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, while claiming full liberty of speech, will readily admit that such liberty should be tempered with moderation; and that scorn and reviling, applied to holy things, should be rep robated and put down, from whatever quarter they may come; and that it is the duty of every friend of decency and order to abate the nuisance of those fire-brands, whether stationary or migratory, who think themselves entitled to rouse the bad passions against any one mode of religious belief, since it cannot fail to provoke

violent reprisals. We are not warranted by the Christian law of love in pouring contempt and abuse on any chap. 18, to be divided among other Denominations. This scheme is in accordance with the Act 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 78, so far as it goes, but apprehends some deficiency; which, nevertheless, ought to be made up by a fair allowance from the Provincial Government, allowance from the Provincial Government, and defend our own belief without exaggeration, are those foult it has been occasioned. through whose fault it has been occasioned.

Lastly. It has been proposed to purchase from the Church of England, her present annuThe Church.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

testants will not submit to have a richly

endowed antagonistic Church enabled to

despoiling a true branch of the Catholic

Bishop of Vermont on the Veto question.

of the Clergy and Lay delegates expected

Prayer-Book" displayed, by the Rev. Wm.

Logan, of Manvers. The subject is ably

heard of the taking of Sebastopol by the

allied forces, and the consequent rejoicings

copied from the English Churchman.

played off not on the inhabitants of this

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

in the morning was preached by the Very

This handsome and capacious new

Continent only, but on all Europe.

in which it is circulated.

Synod.

more eloquent than language, and practice the Subscribers to The Church are respectfully 11s. best comment upon profession.
In fine, I call upon you, Sir, as the virtual eminded by the Publisher that the time has head of the present Government, and the honest men of all parties, to help us in averting the He will, however, be willing to receive them at that rate until the end of the present month of confiscation of the small remainder of our Church Property, with which we are threatened. To her the property belongs, by a title which Lord St. Leonards—a great authority—declares to be as good as could possibly exist; and which, in the present civilized age, no just Gov-October; after which date the increased price will be required. Those who are in arrears for the 15s. for vol. 17, and 10s. for vol. 18, if paid

and Wilson.

ernment can rudely touch, without loss of character. If, therefore, you proceed to legislate on the subject, let it be in a fair and honorable LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 25. Rev. T. L. Prescott, add. sub. and rem. ago, apply it to the support of public worship and the extension of Christianity, through this vast diocese, for all future time. Millinery and Cloak Room—Betley & Kay. Millinery and Mantle Room—Messrs. Collins

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble servant.

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, Canada,

20th October, 1854.

Sin: -- After my letter had gone to press, I was favoured with a copy of your bill, providing for the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves, and I declare, without hesitation, that it is the most atrocious specimen of oppressive legislation that has appeared since the days of the French Con-

intended, by its silent and venomous operation, to undermine and destroy every Parish and Mission in the Diocese? and are not you and not rejoicing in the hope that the voice of prayer, and praise, and the preaching of the Gospel, will soon cease to be heard in Upper Canada? satiate your vindictive hatred to the Protestant Faith, you proceed in your intolerance, to the utmost extent of the unhallowed power, recently conferred upon you by a credulous Government, and leave us nothing that you can by any pos-

sibility take away.

But gloomy, and, I venture to say, fearful as the consequences are likely to be, should this measure of religious spoliation become law, we

departed in sorrow to the grave; but, though, for a time, the ministrations of the Church may, in some places, cease, and in many become less frequent, yet so long as we trust in God, help and enlargement will be sent, and restore us to greater strength than ever,—"For the foundagreater strength than ever,—"For the founda-tions of our Church are upon the Holy Hills, and

this the day of your arrogant power, you are siege every meeting of Parliament with had more than thirty feet added to its meting out to us, were the case reversed, and their petitions. It is sickening to read the height. were we to take three-fourths of your endow-

when that event happens, I feel persuaded that they will not shrink from their duty.

more than once, appears peculiarly well-adapted for the close of this Postscript, "Think you, (says the writer,) that those who

abrogate the law, which gives the Church of England her rights, will respect that which regards yours? Will they hold sacred that treaty which gives your Church in Eastern Canada, wealth and power? When you do this, remem ber that the destroyer in his turn, shall perish? The Clergy Reserves question is the outer-wall that protects your rights; and against which, now beats the swelling tide of irreligion, and threatens destruction to all you hold dear and Holy. It is our duty and interest therefore to aid in preserving to the Church of England her rights. Is there any one so obtuse, as not to understand the import of the fearful denuncia-tion, secularization of the Clergy Reserves! Is it not a declaration of war against all that Catholics hold sacred and holy? What does it mean, but a present and temporary forbearance to the Catholic Church, and future proscription?

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, JOHN TORONTO.

Romanism and Dissent.

and familiarly treated, and we can confi-SHIRE.—An instance of the intense feelings of superstition which pervades the ignorant among our rural population in the West of England our curred at Northlew last week. Some gipsies beginning engaging the pairs and superstition amongst their people, for we know that the matter is applicable to other parishes beside Cartwright and Manyers. EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION IN DEVONhaving encamped in the neighbourhood, one of the female members of the tribe ascertained from the wife of a farm labourer that she had a be had at the *Star* office, Cobourg; and, daughter in the last stage of consumption. The gipsy represented that the child had been "bewitched," and that she could rule the spell, which would effect the cure, for two sovereigns. The mother of the child cheerfully paid the money, but next day the wily gipsy returned it. and said it was not sufficient, but £20 more in gold would do it. The cottager's wife, in her native simplicity, went and borrowed £10 from a neighbour, and with another ten sovereigns she had in the house, saved from her husband's earnings, added the £20 to the £2 already in the gipsy's hands. Soon as the money was paid, the affrighted woman was bound over to ecresy by the gipsy, who mumbled out a few disjointed texts of Scripture, and left with the promise that the child would be cured on the following Friday, when an angel would appear and return the money. Since that time, how-ever, it is needless to add, neither gipsy nor money have turned up, although the impoverished husband and the police have been daily on the lookout for the gipsy impostor. On Sunday last, another specimen of deep-rooted supersti tion was presented within the porch of the western door of Exeter Cathedral. As the congre gation were leaving the church, a decrepid old woman took up a position within the porch, bearing a begging petition, setting forth that she had been attacked by a paralytic seizure, and had been recommended by "the wise woman" to get a penny each from forty single men on leaving the church, and her infirmity would, by this charm, be banished forever.

"OUR LADY OF SALETTE."-In consequence of the bickerings between two rival Priests, in connection with the perquisites arising out of CARDINAL WISEMAN.—His Eminence has subscribed ten guineas to the "Lucas testimonial." was preactived by the Rev. the Provost of provinces or either of them, was empowered with the consent of the Executive Council of such province, and in pursuance of His Majesty's

Fund, and the whole amounted to £53

In connection with this event, so full of expired when subscriptions for Vol. 18 at the expired when subscriptions for Vol. 18 at the advance rate of 10s. should have been paid.

a few words upon its past history, gleaned from the Morning Sermon, may not be uninteresting.

St. Peter's Church was originally built, of wood, in the summer of 1820, and was last volume are particularly requested to remit of wood, in the summer of 1820, and was without delay. The amount due from them is in those days considered a very neat, as it was a very commodious, religious structure. For its erection the congregation was mainly indebted to the zeal and energy of Robert Henry, Esq., for many years one F. H. Belleville, rem.; T. S. Hamilton, rem.; of the Churchwardens, aided by the late Hon. Capt. Boswell and other influential inhabitants. The funds were chiefly obtained within the Parish, though liberal aid was received from Montreal and Kingston, and a handsome subscription was also raised in Oxford through the exertions of the present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley-a mark of his esteem for the Rev. William Macaulay, then the Incumbent of Cobourg.

His successor, the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, who is still Rector, entered We give the Clergy Reserve Bill in full. upon his charge in July 1827. In the A more nefarious measure could not have summer of 1829 a considerable addition been introduced by any Ministry. We was made to the length of the Church, shall not offer any comments thereon this affording an accession of about 100 sittings. Can the members of the United Church of England and Ireland be expected to submit calmy to this monstrous robbery? Is it not servative (?) members of the Government afforded accommodation for 120 persons

carried in its present shape. It is well In 1844, the new Church, of white that we should understand the position that brick, was commenced by the erection of Mission in the Diocese? and are not you and your friends already gloating on the prospect of our Churches in ruins; and of their being closed there is now no blinking of the question, and by causing the former lobby to be and deserted one after another? And, are you and those who for the sake of peace have thrown into the body of the Church, 100 been ready to give up much, and enter into additional sittings were gained.

a compromise, will see the fallacy of such In 1852 the new Church was proceeded And that nothing may be wanting, on your part, to hasten this sad state of things, and to bill as to insure an equitable and final en building, and the whole roofed in. The adjustment of the question, or take such a old church within the walls of the new step as will turn out its proposers, and was used in this manner for about eighteen cause them to go to the country for its months; but immediately after Easter last decision under the extended franchise law. the wooden church was removed, the The idea of such a bill as the one now pro- congregation occupying a temporary place posed finally disposing of the question is of worship in the town, and the whole has absurd. Infidel agitation alone has forced now been completed in accordance with measure of rengious sponation become law, we do not despair, nor allow ourselves to dread the the Government into its proposal; and we the plan which was started with at the are free to admit that the lukewarmness commencement of the tower and front in We may see, from day to day, our Missions of many of our Clergy and Laity have 1844. The offerings on Easter Sunday, lesolate, as their incumbents die, till many have engendered the belief that the Church amounting to £70, were, with a small

and her members, hitherto passive, will be lobbies; and, with its side-galleries, it will the agitators, and most the question of easily accommodate 1,000 persons. The the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." the agitators, and moot the question of easily accommodate 1,000 persons. The How would you like the treatment, which, in indemnification at every hustings, and be-spire, which had been much too low, has

speeches of the introducers of the present | The whole cost of the Church, from the were we to take three-routins of your endownment of four millions, leaving you the interest of one million, to be annually divided among the Ministers of your Parishes, and to return to the sayings of Romish Bishops and such prints sayings of Romish Bishops and such prints public treasury as they perish from grief and want, and untimely deaths? Would you bear of the opinions of those who have ever moting Christian Knowledge, and a few all this patiently?

Before you proceed farther, it may be well to recollect that your tithes and dues, the only confidence in their integrity. We shall the whole of the necessary funds have portion of your Church Property that has any soon know who are worthy of our support; been raised from amongst the parishioners portion of your church Property that has any legal security, are already in jeopardy, and will not long survive the passing of your bill, for it will form a precedent for the pillage of all your Ecclesiastical endowments; and these will be the more easy, as you hold them only on sufference; although easyl to one saventh of all your amongst the parismoners of Cobourg. The amount of debt, after the principles which we have given them credit for make up their minds to find us amongst the parismoners of Cobourg. The amount of debt, after the principles which we have given them credit for make up their minds to find us amongst the parismoners of Cobourg. The amount of debt, after the principles which we have given them credit for make up their minds to find us amongst their most determined opponents amongst the parismoners. ance; although, equal to one-seventh of all your ance; although, equal to one-seventh of all your if they do not do their best to carry out guarantee, have arranged to pay in five Seignories; for the 14th of Geo. 3rd, still in those principles. We entirely concur in the surplus revenue of the declares, that Religious Communities the protest, which will be found in another Church. The writer of this, however, is It would be premature, at present, to hazard column, set forth by our revered Diocesan, sanguine enough to believe that it will be and conjecture as to the measures which the who has nobly contended for the Church's entirely discharged within half that time; Members of the United Church of England and rights since the year 1817. If the Clergy and that there will then be a united effort Ireland, may take, should the bill pass; but and Laity had aided him, as they ought to on the part of the whole parish to erect a

have done, the question of the Clergy second church within the limits of the Reserves would have been decided long town. This happy event he hopes to be In the meantime, I leave you a solemn warning, by a Roman Catholic of Lower Canada; which, although it has been already quoted which, although it has been already quoted sounded, and if the necessity unhappily Church.—[Communicated.] DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND subsist in their midst which has aided in

APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854.

Previously announced 47

Want of space has alone prevented us Christ's Church, Huntfrom publishing the able defence of the Lot 28, Con. 12, E. Zorra 0 11 Bishop of Vermont on the Veto question.

We feel that we could not do it justice did

St. Paul's Church, Yorkwe not give it in extenso. We have less ville, per churchwarden cause to regret not being able to do so this Franktown, per Rev. R. week, as a sufficient number of copies have Prescott, St. John's Ch. Prescott, St. John's Ch. 5 11 6 Maitland, St. James' Ch. 0 16 10 been placed at our disposal for the supply per churchwarden to attend the meeting of our Diocesan Trinity Church, Barrie, per church-St. Mark's, Niagara, per Rev. T. Creen We have received the anatomy of a pamphlet, by the Rev. Robt Boag and 22 collections, amounting to £73 17 6 others, entitled "Pusevism versus the Bible

MISSION FUND. and the Evangelical construction of the Dereham and Norwich, per Rev. C.

Colonial.

THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL. parishes beside Cartwright and Manvers.

An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of Monies arising from the Lands heretofore tion of Monies arising from the Lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes.

Whereas by the act of the Parliament Great Britain, passed in the session held in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, and intituled, An act to Many of our readers will have no doubt repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for making more effectual provision fo the Government of the Province of Quebec in throughout all her Majesty's dominions. North America, and to make further provision We are sorry to say that the tidings were for the Government of the said Province premature. In another column will be among other things enacted, that it shall and found the latest news from the Crimea, may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorize the governor or lieutenant governor of each of the Provinces of Upper Caand also an article from the London Times nada and Lower Canada respectively, or the on the subject of the hoax so successfully person administering the government therein, within such province, such allotment and appro-priation of lands as therein mentioned, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the rents, profits and emolu ments which might at any time arise from such Church was opened for Divine Service on lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, Sunday, 15th October instant. The conshould be applicable solely for the maintenance gregations were very large-nearly filling and support of a Protestant Clergy within the province in which the same should be situated, the Church in the morning, and most satisand to no other purpose whatever. And whereas in pursuance of the said act, such allotments factory at the other services. The sermon and appropriations of land as aforesaid have Reverend the Dean of Montreal, after been from time to time reserved for the purpos which the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's therein mentioned, which lands are k this province by the name of the Clergy Reserves; Supper was administered to about 120 and whereas by another act of the parliament of communicants. During the afternoon serthe United Kingdom, passed in the session held in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of vice the Holy Sacrament of Baptism was administered, and a valuable sermon, King George the fourth, and intituled, An act the profitable imposition, an eclaircissement has taken place. One of the youthful shepherds in adapted to the young, was preached by to authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy to authorize the sale of a whom the fraud originated has, after eight years of persistence in his story, confessed to the Curé of Ars that the story of the appearance of the Curé and Grafton. In the evening the sermon and Grafton are reached by the Rev. the Provost of the person administering the government of the said person administering the said person administering the government of the and Grafton. In the evening the sermon Canada, the governor, lieutenant governor or Virgin at Salette was not an illusion, but a lie. was preached by the Rev. the Provost of person administering the government of the said

the monies so invested should be appropriated made chargeable by this act. in the manner provided by the said last mentioned act; and further, that it should be lawful shall be chargeable upon either of the said for the governor, lieutenant governor or person administering the government of either of the producing annually interest sufficient to pay administering the government of either of the said provinces, with the consent of the Executive Council thereof, and in pursuance of his Majesty's instructions, to give or grant in exchange for any part of the said Clergy Reserves any lands within the said province of equal value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves or Securities or in any Provincial Debentures or Securities which under the act to establish freedom of banking or any other act amending the same, may be accepted by the Receiver General in exchange for registered bank notes, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct; and the Receiver General, being should be holden by the Crown in trust for the purposes for which the Clergy Reserves were appropriated by the acts firstly and secondly above cited: And whereas by another act of the said parliament, passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's other such securities as afterestic as a formal described in the session held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's other such securities as a formal described in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, other and further provision is made for the sale of the whole of the said Clergy Reserves, and for the investment of the proceeds of such sale and the distribution of the interest and dividends on such investments, and of the interest on sales of Clergy Reserves on credit or rents arising from Clergy Reserves demised for a term of years, subject to the provision that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold in any the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's other such securities as aforesaid, or to apply one year shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's

of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold in any tively according to the then last census m Provincial Secretaries of State, and to the other restrictions and conditions in the said act mensection of the province; and the portion thereof tioned and imposed; and so much of the act herein first cited as relates to any reservations by the Receiver General to the treasurer, chamof land to be made after the passing of the act | berlain or other officer having the legal custody herein last cited, in Upper Canada or Lower of the monies of such municipality, without Canada, for the support and maintenance of a other authority than this act, and shall make Canada, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, is repealed: And whereas by another act of the said parliament passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, An act to authorize the legislature of the Province of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that province, and the proceeds thereof, it is in effect enacted that it shall be lawful for the legislature of the Province of Canada, from time to time, by any act or acts to be for that purpose made and enacted in the manner and subject to the conditions required by the act of the said parliament passed in the part of the general fund of the municipality, and be applicable to any purpose to which such funds are applicable: Provided always, that if at the time when such payment is to be made, any sum of money shall be payable by any such municipality to the Receiver General for any cause whatever, and shall be overdue, he may retain in his hands in satisfaction or part satisfaction thereof, the sum which would otherwise be payable to such municipality, or so much thereof as may be equal to the sum so payable to him by the municipality and overdue, and shall ditions required by the act of the said parliament passed in the session therof held in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, officer as aforesaid, a discharge in favor of the and intituled, An act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada, sections thirty-seven, thirty-each municipality for a sum equal to that so retained by him; and for the purposes of this section, ment of Canada, sections thirty-seven, thirty-each municipality into which any county in eight and thirty-nine, in respect of acts made Lower Canada may be at the time divided, and and enacted by the said legislature, to vary or repeal all or any of the provisions of the act herein last above cited for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the said Clergy VI. So much of the act cited in the preamble herein last above cited for or concerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the said Clergy Reserves, and for or concerning the investment of the proceeds of all sales therein made or thereafter to be made of such Reserves, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such proceeds and investments, the interest and dividends accruing on sales on credit of such Reserves, the rents of such Reserves for the time being unsold, and all other the profits the time being unsold, and all other the profits of or accruing from such Reserves, and (notwithstanding the said act herein thirdly above cited) to make such other provisions for or constant of the said act is hereby cerning the sale, alienation or disposal of the repealed. said Clergy Reserves, and such investments as aforesaid, and for or concerning the appropriation and application of such Clergy Reserves, proceeds, investments, interests, dividends, rents and profits, as to the said legislature may seem meet; subject to the proviso that it shall not be lawful for the said legislature by any act or acts thereof as aforesaid to appul suspend or radice. thereof as aforesaid, to annul, suspend or reduce any of the annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same, or to appropriate or apply to any other purposes, such part of the said proceeds, investments, interests, dividends, rents and profits as may be required to provide for the payment of such stipends and allowances during such of such stipends and allowances during such lives and incumbencies: And whereas it is expedient to alter in certain particulars the provisions of the act thirdly above cited, touching the matters subjected by the act last above cited to the control of the legislature of this province : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled. An act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows :--

I. The monies arising from the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada shall continue to form a separate fund which shall be called the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, and the mo arising from the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada shall continue to form a separate fund which shall be called the Lower Canada Muni-

in that section of the province, whether now funded or invested either in the United Kingdom or in this province, or remaining uninvested, or hereafter to arise from such sales, the interest and dividends of monies forming part of such fund, the interest upon sales of Clergy Reserves in that section of the province, on credit and rents, issues and profits arising from Clergy Reserves therein demised or to be demised for any term of years, and other casual and periodi cal incomes arising from Clergy Reserves therein, after deducting therefrom the actual and necessary expenses attending the sales of the said the funds aforesaid; and the monies forming the said funds shall be paid into the hands of the taken by the English army. Receiver General and shall be by him applied to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, under the authority of this act or any general or special or fer or orders to be made by the Governor in

II. The annual stipends or allowances which had been before the passing of the act of the parliament of the United Kingdom last cited in the preamble of this act, assigned or given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of the said parliament on the Clergy Reserves in such section, (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) shall, during the natural lives bencies of the parties now receiving the same, be the first charge on the Municipalities Fund for that section of the province, and shall be paid out of the same in preference to all other

was before them.

The battle lasted four hours, and our loss be paid out of the same in preference to all other arges or expenses whatever: Provided always, that in any case where such annual allowance as aforesaid is payable not to an individual but to a religious body or denomination, such allowance shall continue to be payable during the

and no longer.

III. And whereas it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State and to effect an entire and final disposition of all matters, claims and interests arising out of the Clergy Reserves by as speedy a distribu-tion of their proceeds as may be: Be it therefore enacted, that the governor in council may, whenever he may deem it expedient, with the consent of the parties or bodies severally interested, commute such annual stipend or stipends, allowance or allowances, for the value

instructions, to sell and convey in fee simple or | thereof, to be calculated at the rate of six per for any less estate or interest, a part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said provinces, individual, or upon an average not exceeding not exceeding in either province one-fourth part | --- years' purchase, on the lives of all the of the Reserves within the same, nor exceeding incumbents so entitled belonging to the same One Hundred Thousand Acres in either of them in religious denomination, and in the case of relione Hundred Thousand Acres in ettaer of them in any one year, and it was enacted that the proceeds of such sales should, by the proper officers, be invested in the public funds of the United Kingdom, and that the dividends and interest of such sales and that the dividends and interest of such sales are respectively with a new control of the Municipalities Funds upon which such sales are respectively and charges he by this not

VII. Any lands which may have been, under

European Mems.

THE WAR-GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA. On Saturday night the following telegraphic lespatch was published by the English Government, in an Extraordinary Gazette :-

Copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, September 23, 1854, and transmitted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30th, 7 a.m.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., by the al-lied troops, and carried by the bayonet at halfpast 3, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat. The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received

before the 6th of October. Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately. War Department, Sept. 30, 1854.

On Sunday a supplement to this Gazette was published, with the following:

The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Rag-lan, G.C.B., of which the following is a trans-

cipalities Fund:

The Municipalities Fund for each section of the province respectively shall consist of all monies arising from the sale of Clergy Reserves

lation:

Copy of a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle—transmitted through Belgrade—(not dated, transmitted through Belgrade—(not dated, but evidently written from the Crimea on

the 21st of September.) The allied armies vesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formida-ble, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre; our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 inergy Reserves and of managing the same and fantry. A few prisoners, amongst whom are

RAGLAN. War Department, October 1. The Moniteur of Monday morning contains the following despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud, relating to the battle of Alma:

BIVOUAC ON THE ALMA, Sept. 20. We encountered to-day the enemy on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, passable only at Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of the province, and chargeable under the act of the province, and chargeable under the act of the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes was strongly intrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The allied armies attacked these difficult po-

sitions with unparalleled vigour. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and carried all that

was 1,000 killed and wounded.

I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

THE TRANSIT FROM VARNA TO THE CRIMEA. - years next after the passing of this act, | (From a supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, September 29,)

Downing-street, Sept. 30,1854.
Two despatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, have been received by the Duke of Newcastle from General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Extract of a despatch from General Lord Rag-lan, G.C.B., to the Duke of Newcastle.