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DEBATE ON CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

(Continued.)

Reported by Mr. Fowler, for the British Colonist.

Monday, Feb. 10, 1888.

"Mr. Sherwood moves that it be resolved that it is highly expedient and desirable that the long pending controversy respecting the Clergy Reserve Lands should be finally settled in such a manner that a just and equitable distribution may be made of the proceeds of the said lands,—that as the discussion of the subject by this House is likely to engender unchristian feelings, the said lands, in the opinion of this House, should be reinvested in the Crown, to be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands are, or may be, for the support and maintenance of the Christian Religion in this Province, and that the proceeds of the lands already sold, be appropriated, and disposed of in like manner."

Mr. Thompson said he had availed himself of all the sources of information within his reach, and he was fully satisfied that the plan proposed in his resolution was the one which would give the most general satisfaction. In support of his opinion the hon. member quoted a passage from the Christian Guardian published in 1886.

Mr. Murry.—When a Bill was introduced at the commencement of the session, many voted for deferring the question, not because they were opposed to a settlement of the question, nor because they objected to the plan proposed, but because they thought the present an improper time for its decision, and he (Mr. Murry) would now vote that the committee rise for the same reason, and not only that, but because the seats in that House were empty, and hon. members had gone home with the confident expectation that the question would not again be brought up during the present session. It was a matter which required calm and deliberate consideration, and every member of that hon. house ought to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions and recording their votes upon it. It was impossible that they would all agree upon any particular plan which might be proposed, and he believed, therefore, the fairest and indeed the only feasible mode of settling the question, would be by reinvesting the Reserves in the Crown. But to divide them according to the plan of the learned Solicitor General, he never would consent to do it. If the proposition were brought forward for dividing them between the four denominations, the Church of England, the Presbyterians in connexion with the Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Catholics, he would be in favor of it.

Mr. Cook.—How very liberal the hon. gentleman is! he would divide the Reserves between four denominations. Now are there not others equally deserving, and equally loyal? Most undoubtedly there are.

Mr. Merritt said he should vote for the committee rising, (that was the question now) and his reason would be this,—the question had been already before them during the present session, and they were now unprepared to enter into it. No person had any plan matured; the only proposition they were ready to make was for reinvesting them in the crown, throwing the responsibility of settling it upon the British Government, and placing them under that embarrassment under which we at present labor. The point upon which we have hitherto split, has been as to giving the Reserves for the purposes of Education. Upon this the Council has, year after year, differed from the House of Assembly. If, then, we could so manage it as to embrace the two objects it would in my opinion be very desirable. I am in favor, therefore, of giving a part for the purposes of Education and a part for the support of Religion; and the way in which I would do it is this—Hon. Members are aware that a large portion of the lands which were given for the support of Grammar Schools have been taken away and given to King's College. Now there is an opportunity to recover the endowment of those schools, by providing in this Bill that a portion of the Reserves shall be appropriated to that purpose. (That would be robbing Peter to pay Paul—The Speaker.) Not at all—no robbery at all. It is admitted that we should not devote the whole of these lands to ecclesiastical purposes, therefore, I say, with a part of them supply the loss of the Grammar school endowment. The next question will be how shall the remainder be appropriated? In what manner shall the division be made? The scheme of the learned Solicitor General was a very extraordinary one, viz. for dividing the Reserves according to the population of the three kingdoms. We are legislating for the people of Upper Canada, and not for Great Britain. [Hear, hear.] Those lands were granted for the benefit of the people of Upper Canada, and upon this ground the Catholics have as good a claim as any other class of people, for they are a part of the religious community, and we cannot, with any sort of propriety, say, we will take to one denomination and exclude another. If the House are determined upon effecting a settlement of the question at once, we must only endeavor to make the most equitable division we can.

Mr. Shaver was not in favor of reinvesting the Reserves in the Crown; he never had been. It is for the House to say how they should be disposed of; and the proper way would be to divide them among the different denominations. He had always been in favor of giving them for the purposes of education and general improvement, but if that could not be effected, he was willing like the hon. gentleman from Haldimand (Mr. Merritt) to get a part of them for those purposes if possible. He was in favor at present of the committee rising.

Mr. Rykert said that he had voted in the early part of the session for the postponement of the question, and for the same reason he should do so now. The House was too thin for the discussion of a question of so much importance. He was not prepared to vote for any scheme he had yet heard. He was not in favor of reinvesting the Reserves in the Crown; it would only be declaring to the Home Government, you know better than we do how to dispose of this matter. Would the House be willing to make such an admission? And after all, the Home Government must be guided by the information which they receive from this country. And there is every reason to believe that we should have the question back again in the same shape it is at present. Sell the Reserves, and place the proceeds at the disposal of the Legislature; for the very moment you attempt to adopt a scheme for a distribution, that moment you founder. It never can be effected. If it be objectionable to give them to the Church of England alone, that objection will equally apply against giving them to two or more churches. He (Mr. Rykert) could never consent that the attempt should be made to divide them. They would afterwards be told that they had done injustice, some class or body of people would consider themselves entitled to complain, and that house would find themselves involved in greater difficulty than ever. Looking at the question in a political point of view, as the learned Solicitor General professes to do, he would say, by all means let the Reserves be sold, and the proceeds be placed with the ordinary revenue of the Province, to be disposed of as the legislature think proper. He was convinced that the scheme of the learned Sol. General would never answer, it would create more jealousies and enrvings than they had any idea of. He thought it exceedingly improper that a question of so grave and important a character should be disposed of in this summary manner. Many seats are vacant, many have been declared vacated in consequence of the defection of some who were members of this House. Every county should be fully represented on an occasion of this kind. He hoped the question would be deferred.

Mr. Thompson.—What are we assembled for? What are our discussions intended to effect? Is it not to reconcile conflicting opinions? They would never be better prepared than at the present moment to enter into a consideration of the subject.

Mr. Manahan would vote against the committee rising, for he thought the question might as well be brought forward for discussion now, as there were forty-two members present, for he perceived upon reference to the journal of last year, that a vote had been taken upon the subject when there were only thirty-nine members in the House. As to the claim of the Catholic inhabitants of this province, they had never come forward with the intention of urging any claim to a participation in the Reserve Lands, in consequence of the existence of an express law declaring that they belonged exclusively to a Protestant Clergy. Having forborne to bring forward a claim, he (Mr. Manahan) now felt it imperative upon him to express, in a becoming manner, an acknowledgment to those Hon. gentlemen in that House, whose liberality had led them to include the Catholic Clergy in the proposed plan of distribution. And that he might show the views which were entertained by the Catholic Clergy and laity in this Province upon this subject, he would, with the permission of the committee, read the prayer of the petition of Bishop Mc'Donnell, which bore the signature of his Lordship, and of thirty Priests of the Catholic persuasion, on the part of the Catholic clergy, and of the society, which numbers 86,500 souls: this petition he had hitherto forborne to bring forward. (Mr. Manahan then read the petition, and proceeded to observe that he would refrain from entering further into the discussion; at the present moment, he would merely observe that, if the project of the learned Sol. General should be brought forward, it would receive his hearty concurrence, and he sincerely believed it would be likely to prove satisfactory.)

Mr. Aikman said, he believed that upon the adjustment of the question depended the welfare of Upper Canada, and if settled satisfactorily the Province may long continue to be a British colony. The country is inhabited by people of all nations, and of almost all religious creeds, & it need not be expected that the question could be satisfactorily settled by giving the Reserves to one, two, or three, or four denominations; there are others equally loyal, and equally the subjects of Her Majesty; and although few in number, and perhaps not fully represented in this House, their claims should not be overlooked. Should the burden of settling this question be again thrown upon the British Government and difficulties arise upon it, it

will be a very convenient thing to say, "We have nothing to do with it," but he thought it would be a very unjust thing towards the Home Government. He should vote for the committee rising.

Mr. Thompson had no doubt there were many denominations who would insist upon their claim to a share of the Reserves. But if we have four or five established and fully provided for, any man who is disposed to become a landlord cannot be at a very great loss. (Hear, hear.) His object was to put it in the power of the Home Government to make provision for the support of the Christian religion in this colony, and he believed that such an arrangement would be attended with beneficial results.

Mr. Gamble said, he believed that the Reserves were intended for the sole use and benefit of the Clergy of the Church of England, and though he (Mr. Gamble) might be considered one of the prejudiced, yet he would declare it to be his opinion that the church of England alone were entitled to the enjoyment of them; and he believed that any one who would attentively read the provisions of the act, would be brought to the same conclusion. Let this position be acted upon by the House, and they would avoid exciting angry feelings, because it will be acting upon what every person in the Province already knew to be a fact. Although he did not fully approve of reinvesting the Reserves in the Crown, yet he would vote for the measure proposed, because he thought the question could be better settled in England than here.

Mr. Thompson observed that if the Hon. gentleman would examine the debates which took place when the Constitutional Act was passed, he would come to a different conclusion, and entertain more unprejudiced opinions than he had declared he possessed.

Mr. Rutan. It has been asserted that the great body of Methodists were opposed to their Ministers receiving public aid, but that they were willing that their institutions for education should be endowed.

He (Mr. Rutan) could assure the Committee that there was no foundation for the assertion, it was not the fact that their institutions had never cost the government a farthing, with the exception of a small sum of money which they are now asking, and which, altogether, does not amount to as much as the interest upon the money annually given to Upper Canada College.

Mr. Rykert was not inclined to agree with those Hon. gentlemen who were desirous of dividing the Reserves between the churches of England and Scotland alone. If it be wrong that they should be confined to one, it is equally wrong that two should have the enjoyment of them to the exclusion of the other denominations. The moment you touch the Reserves, with the intention of dividing the Church of England of them, that moment you should put the matter in such a shape that all classes and denominations shall equally participate. He was not prepared to say, however, that a plan of that kind could be successfully carried into effect; the only available scheme which had suggested itself to his mind was, that they should be sold. But if the House could not be brought to concur in the proposal to settle it in some way or other, they were called upon to let the country do so, and he hoped they would be enabled to come to a satisfactory determination.

Mr. Thompson would refer the Committee whether anything which he had said would justify the hon. gentleman in supposing that he (Mr. Thompson) was desirous of confining the Reserves to the two churches, viz. of England and of Scotland. He disclaimed any such intention. If they were confined to the strict principle of law derived from the construction of the act, he believed the only conclusion at which they could arrive is that these two churches are alone entitled to them. But if his single vote would decide the question and endow those two churches only he would not give it, because he believed it would be unjust.

Mr. Cartwright. It is a question upon which a great deal of excitement has existed for a number of years, and it may be regarded in many different points of view. With some it is a question of conscience, with some of principle, and he was sorry to add, with others of expediency. Previous to the passing of the act of 1791, Upper Canada was completely a wilderness with the exception of a few small settlements scattered along the Niagara frontier, along the St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Quinte. It was found necessary to separate the Province into Upper and Lower Canada, the population of the Lower Province being composed of French Roman Catholics, that religion was declared to be the religion of the Province, and the clergy were enabled to receive titles, so that they were, in some measure considered as having a provision. This being the case, it appeared to him that His late Most Gracious Majesty George the Third desired to make provision for the support of the Protestant religion, in contradistinction to the Catholic which had been already provided for; and this was carried into effect, by giving, what at that time was worth almost nothing,—of the waste lands of the Crown. The first object of a christian state should be to provide for the support of the Christian religion, to secure a due ministrations of religious rites. It is the saying

of a venerable statesman now living, that "Religion is connected with the state, not for the purpose of making religion political, but to make the state christian." Upon this principle it was that the law was passed which makes the appropriation for the support of the clergy, the provisions of which law appeared to him so plain that he who runs might read, and the construction which had now given it, viz. that it was the Protestant Clergy of the Church of England which was meant in contradistinction to the Roman Catholic was too evident to be mistaken. He had read the act over at least twenty times and the only conclusion he could arrive at was, that the Clergy of the Church of England and no other were intended. Having arrived at this conclusion he could not see upon what ground, he could be called upon as a matter of expediency, to do—what? injustice. Yes, an act of the most flagrant injustice; he never could be brought to consent to it. But it had become necessary for the peace and welfare of the country that the question should be settled in some way, he would be in favor of restoring the lands to that power from which they were derived—the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. This was the only way in which he would consent that they should be disposed of. He was sorry that he could not agree with those hon. gentlemen who are in favor of making a division and of giving a portion to the Church of Scotland, but he felt perfectly convinced that he spoke correctly and with the limits of truth and reason when he asserted, that it would afford more satisfaction to the people of the country generally, that they should belong exclusively to the church of England; and in saying this, it was with no disrespect towards the church of Scotland or any of her members, for many of whom he entertained the highest regard. There were substantial reasons why he could not consent to appropriating part of the reserves to the use of the church of Rome, & those reasons arose as much from conscientious scruples as from the fact that they have been provided for by law; and in saying that he differed with many Hon. gentlemen in opinion upon these points, he did so sincerely and truly.

With regard to those gentlemen of the church of Rome, whom he held in honor of knowing, and he had the honor of knowing many, in fact many of his constituents were of that faith; he could make public declaration that his esteem for them was not inferior to that which he bore towards the members of other societies; but he had laid down to himself a principle of action founded upon an attentive consideration of the subject, and he hoped that those of his friends who were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, would have no reason to alter their opinion regarding him in consequence of the course which he had felt bound to pursue. He could not, as a Protestant, support the measure which the learned Sol. General had proposed, and this he said in a spirit of perfect charity. He would be sorry to provoke any sort of angry discussion, or unpleasant feeling. The legislature of Upper Canada had heretofore almost tacitly admitted the right of the church of England to the exclusive enjoyment of the Reserves. (Here Mr. Cartwright read a passage from the journal of the House of Assembly.) He did not expect that he would be able to change the opinions of the vote of any Hon. member, yet he thought it necessary to state his own opinions fully and explicitly.

He was anxious to meet the question fairly, and the first principle upon which he would act, would be to do justice. But in times of excitement, and on occasions like the present, words were too apt to be changed, or at least to change their meaning, and it is just to be substituted for justice; and another word too often used, especially by politicians is, the word expediency. Having said thus much, he would no longer occupy the time of the committee,—his views upon the question were already known to the world; he had said all that he desired to say, and he had arrived at this conclusion, and he could arrive at no other, that the Reserves were originally set apart exclusively for the church of England. The only other church which could set up a shadow of a claim was the church of Scotland, and that claim could not be substantiated under the act, therefore it was tantamount to no claim at all; yet to allow that spirit of bitterness which had been raging for years, he was willing that the only practicable course which could be pursued, should be adopted, and that the Reserves should be reinvested in the Crown. To attempt to divide them between the different denominations of christians within this Province would be found altogether impracticable.

Mr. Thompson said, he had no doubt the Hon. gentleman spoke with perfect sincerity, but he ought to take a more comprehensive view, and not rest his opinions upon one point alone. He should recollect that the Canadas were conquered by the United arms of England, Ireland and Scotland; and further, that Scotland had peculiar rights and privileges guaranteed to her, in reference to the religion of that kingdom, as well as other matters by the articles of the treaty of Union.

Mr. Bockus suggested that the debate was irregular and out of order—that the question was merely for the committee rising.

Mr. Rutan believed the whole proceeding was irregular, for nothing had been placed before the Committee, and no motion had been made previous to that for the committee rising.

Mr. Marks also thought, as no proposition had been placed before the Committee, all that had been said was nothing. He thought the Committee should not rise until they had resolved upon some plan for the adjustment of this long agitated question, which among other causes tended in his opinion, to produce the late insurrection. As to the objection that the House was not full, he could only say, that if they availed the attendance of all the members, it would be only to introduce an hundred new and different opinions.

Mr. Manahan said that as they had gone into committee upon the subject, they ought now to settle it, and he would ask the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Cartwright) if it would be his wish that tithes should be levied in the Province. If not, he should not have advanced the arguments he had. Tithes, though allowed to the Catholic clergy, were never exacted or received unless given voluntarily. It is not in effect tithes which they are entitled to, but one twenty-sixth.

The Attorney General said he apprehended the debates had been somewhat irregular, the House having gone into Committee with the intention of considering the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and a motion to rise having been made without any proposition having been submitted respecting the adoption of the Report, or anything else. Still he could see no real objection to that course, and for this reason, he would take it as a plain and open indication on the part of the House that they were determined upon this point, that the question should remain precisely as it is, and that the law shall take its course, because it is idle and ridiculous to suppose that while this House is quarrelling and protracting their discussions as to the share which this and that denomination is to get from the church of England, that the right of that church to enjoy the benefit of the endowment, should remain in abeyance,—that while this House is quarrelling about the division of the spoil, which they are taking, or endeavoring to take, from the rightful owners, that they will render the appropriation null and void. He could only say if such were the expectation of hon. members, they would find that they had seriously miscalculated the matter. For hon. gentlemen to stand up and intimate that they were not prepared to come to a vote on the question, why, it is certainly paying themselves a very poor compliment, and it is expecting too much of human credulity to suppose they will be believed, when they declare that after having discussed the question for 17 years, they are not yet prepared to give a vote upon it. I can only say, if they are not prepared now, they are never likely to be prepared. But to follow a system of procrastination, and the moment you see the church of England about to exercise her rights with regard to the Reserves, to step forward and interfere, is, to say the least of it, an indecorous sort of proceeding. And after all the growling over the carcass, the assailants are now about to draw off, and allow the body to arise and fulfil the object for which it was created. I believe that hon. members will find it at last, that it will be a very disgraceful thing indeed to take one single acre of that land from its original purpose. He believed that the consciences of hon. members are now whispering to them that their fauzy fabric will be brought down, and their golden dreams dissipated. The Reserves were intended for the maintenance of our holy religion—they were set apart for the purpose of promoting the worship of the Almighty and for that only, and he believed there were many who were beginning to feel that it would be disgraceful, and not only disgraceful but an act of absolute impiety to divert them to any other purpose. Would it be showing a proper reverence for the Creator of the universe to endeavor to arrest the progress of religious improvement? To take from the people of this Province the means of religious instruction? If hon. gentlemen think it decent or proper that the cause of religion should be so lightly treated, let them stand up and declare themselves in favor of protracting the discussion of the question for another year. He was of the same opinion as last year, that the question should be settled, because he did think it was disgraceful that the community should be kept in a state of agitation respecting the tenure by which they held the resources for the support of religion. It is discreditable to the House to say a determination to come to a vote, and particularly at this time. It is your wish to settle the matter which has long agitated the public mind, take this very time, when the public mind is most agitated. You may depend upon it, if you come to a determination, with an honest intention, you will find there are intelligent minds in the country who will do their Representatives justice; they will not reproach them for doing that which they believe best under the circumstances of the case. If you cannot arrive at an agreement which will be the most satisfactory one, at least do what will be second best, and set the question at rest. But do not take them away from the purposes of religion, and let it be borne in remembrance, that though there are many sects and churches throughout the world, yet when you give them for the purpose of advancing the christian religion, it must

be understood, that you give them to those who place their hopes of salvation upon the same foundation. Let us, then, devote them to the support of the christian religion [hear, hear]. With respect to what persuasion they shall be given to, he, of course, entertained his own opinion upon that point. He was not inclined to enter into a discussion; it was enough for him to know that the Reserves, under the form of government by which we are ruled, should be devoted to the purposes of religion, and he was of opinion that the same great power which gave them would take care that they should be restored to the same channel unfettered and unshackled—[hear, hear]. But if you attempt to lay down a scheme for division, I am afraid I shall be compelled to differ from such a proposition.

Mr. Bockus said, he thought the Hon. and learned gentleman was wandering from the question, which was for the committee rising.

Attorney General proceeded. He was against the committee rising, because this is the proper time to settle the question, (go on). He would say this distinctly, that should the committee now rise without taking any step in the matter, he was of opinion that the Home Government would be led to consider that this House had decided to leave the matter just as the Constitutional Act had placed it. He would oppose any resolution which would designate any particular denominations as recipients of a part of the Reserves. He thought it better to leave the disposal of them entirely in the discretion of the Home Government. He believed it would be found that one of the principal reasons of the overthrow of a Republic in our neighborhood, (an occurrence which is now believed inevitable) might be traced to the circumstance that they are without establishments for religious support and encouragement. It was a circumstance which would tend to produce anarchy and confusion sooner than Hon. gentlemen perhaps were aware.

A country in such a situation, is subjected to innumerable evils, it is a tottering condition, it cannot long last. It is contrary to the decrees of God Almighty that such a state of things should exist. A country which makes no provision for the support of religion is not destined to be of long duration, (Hear, hear.) It should be our greatest boast that, among other blessings we are enabled to enjoy the ministrations of religious rites, and receive religious instruction, and we should cling to it with the utmost tenaciousness.

Mr. Rutan moved that the Chairman do leave the Chair, as there was no question before the committee he considered the debate irregular.

The motion was lost, and Mr. Sherwood then moved a resolution which (a division being called for) was also lost.

Mr. Boulton then addressed the committee. He had always been of opinion that the Reserves were intended for, and that they do of right belong to the church of England alone. He (Mr. Boulton) was one of those who would never act upon measures of expediency. The church of England, he believed, would derive nothing more than a reasonable provision for her support, if the whole of the Reserves are retained by her; and to deprive her of that which is absolutely necessary for her support would be, in his opinion, a very improper course of conduct. As to making an attempt to divide them he felt convinced it never could be done in such a way as to give satisfaction. He felt satisfied that if Hon. members would give their opinions conscientiously they would declare that the Reserves were intended for the benefit of the church of England only, and to take them away from her would be an act of the most gross injustice. The Reserves are not sufficient for the support of more than the clergy of one church, and therefore the church to which they rightfully belong (for whatever may be the opinion of Hon. members as to the construction of the Constitutional Act) they are legally the property of the church of England unquestionably) should be bestowed and robbed of her decent support. That church had alone done more good perhaps throughout the world than any other, and he should always be proud of being one of her supporters in all questions relating to her rights. Mr. Boulton then moved a resolution.

Mr. Robinson said if the hon. gentleman had worded his resolution differently he (Mr. R.) would have voted for it. A few hon. members of that House had voted invariably that the Reserves should remain in the hands of the Church of England; this was all very well, but to declare by resolution that it would be more satisfactory to the people of the Country that they should so remain, would be, perhaps, saying too much.

Mr. Boulton's resolution was lost, and Mr. Thompson then proposed another. Mr. Sherwood remarked that there was little difference between the resolution of the hon. gentleman and the one which he had proposed. He (Mr. Sherwood) would accomplish the intentions of the hon. gentleman by a resolution of the House, which would be the most satisfactory one, at least do what will be second best, and set the question at rest. But do not take them away from the purposes of religion, and let it be borne in remembrance, that though there are many sects and churches throughout the world, yet when you give them for the purpose of advancing the christian religion, it must

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The motion was lost, and Mr. Sherwood then moved a resolution which (a division being called for) was also lost.

Mr. Boulton then addressed the committee. He had always been of opinion that the Reserves were intended for, and that they do of right belong to the church of England alone. He (Mr. Boulton) was one of those who would never act upon measures of expediency. The church of England, he believed, would derive nothing more than a reasonable provision for her support, if the whole of the Reserves are retained by her; and to deprive her of that which is absolutely necessary for her support would be, in his opinion, a very improper course of conduct. As to making an attempt to divide them he felt convinced it never could be done in such a way as to give satisfaction. He felt satisfied that if Hon. members would give their opinions conscientiously they would declare that the Reserves were intended for the benefit of the church of England only, and to take them away from her would be an act of the most gross injustice. The Reserves are not sufficient for the support of more than the clergy of one church, and therefore the church to which they rightfully belong (for whatever may be the opinion of Hon. members as to the construction of the Constitutional Act) they are legally the property of the church of England unquestionably) should be bestowed and robbed of her decent support. That church had alone done more good perhaps throughout the world than any other, and he should always be proud of being one of her supporters in all questions relating to her rights. Mr. Boulton then moved a resolution.

Mr. Robinson said if the hon. gentleman had worded his resolution differently he (Mr. R.) would have voted for it. A few hon. members of that House had voted invariably that the Reserves should remain in the hands of the Church of England; this was all very well, but to declare by resolution that it would be more satisfactory to the people of the Country that they should so remain, would be, perhaps, saying too much.

Mr. Boulton's resolution was lost, and Mr. Thompson then proposed another. Mr. Sherwood remarked that there was little difference between the resolution of the hon. gentleman and the one which he had proposed. He (Mr. Sherwood) would accomplish the intentions of the hon. gentleman by a resolution of the House, which would be the most satisfactory one, at least do what will be second best, and set the question at rest. But do not take them away from the purposes of religion, and let it be borne in remembrance, that though there are many sects and churches throughout the world, yet when you give them for the purpose of advancing the christian religion, it must

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VOLUME 1.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Reported by Mr. Fowler, for the British Colonist.

TUESDAY

Mr. Thompson moved that the House do resolve, that the Reserves should be reinvested in the Crown, to be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands are, or may be, for the support and maintenance of the Christian Religion in this Province, and that the proceeds of the lands already sold, be appropriated, and disposed of in like manner."

Mr. Burwell really is a member would not press this kind. The matter an investigation at home the judicial decision was called.

Mr. Murry would like it was possible for the resolution to decide the matter had not been legally drawn in accordance with which he entertained, and he agreed with him course support the resolution they would vote against the resolution more common sense view, and he hoped would calmly consider it to a vote. He did not competent to enter into of the case, he professes he believed a common sense view.

Mr. Sherwood observed gentleman manifested humility, in taking up question. The Hon. ever, stands in a very position, and he had no doubt would go forth as the judicious opinions that entertained. He (Mr. gretted exceedingly the nation in relation to this superior to that of the who has given the mat- tion and research.

ever, endeavor to explore watered government, of these environments are is now undergoing judi- tion, and was that He anticipate that decision it would be acting much to await the issue of tion. Let us take a view of the question, a man professes to dis- tructions to be trans- Home Government to t- ltering the Governme- nce, empowering him- these instructions the is recalled, and a n- takes place: his suc- les instructions, and en- hereby fulfilling the home government; case view of the ques- course that could be would ask the Hon. g- so thoroughly acqui- provisions of the consti- with all questions con- tion, that he would giv- the information of the Crown Officers, as to- ceed in the matter. member declared, in hi- was inexpedient or inju- proceeding than to let- decide upon the leg- isment. It may be- cious act, but Hon. e Hon. member for- (Lean) in particular government thought the- city of this province, the Prince Re- cess illegally mad- ere shall doubtless be woman's exposition of which he founded by He would tell the Ho- it was a very import- know it). It will be- that he will give this- The Hon. gentleman- tion of the dispatch of the subject, and also a- tional act.) He- gentleman from the- ough the Lieut. G- have done under th- ing the authority- only point upon w- from the Hon. gen- the fact that he in- ed the common sense- vent any land in futu- the support of religion is considered as an in- crease of population which will be taken place, though it may be impossible to make a complete list from the ques- ties of the case remain- ing.

(Continued)