2. That the Church Society would give a preference to purchasers, or tenants, who belonged to the Church of England.

Now, all analogy contradicts this. The Church lands of nearly the whole of Ireland are tenanted by Roman Catholics, as are also the lands of the University of Dublin. And we may challenge any person to prove whether in that country, or in England, any such distinction is made as is here advanced in objection to the present petition.—We may add, too, that it would be impossible to adduce a single instance in the past history of the Clergy Reserves, when the leasing of them was under the direction and control of the Clergy Corporation, in which such favour or partiality was shewn to individuals belonging to the Church; while in the leasing of such lands as are now held by the Church Society, being the grants of private individuals, it is just as certain that no such distinction has ever been acted upon or thought of.

3. The power or influence which the possession of such a property would give to the Church of England.

The only influence that is sought for by the Church, is of a religious nature,—to disseminate the truths which are embodied in her creed and ritual, and to render her children that peaceful, contented, loyal, and virtuous people which her principles and doctrines, if sincerely embraced, are so pre-eminently calculated to render them.

Our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, in Eastern Canada, have large and rich endowments attached to their ecclesiastical establishment; and it may be asked whether the possession of this property has infringed upon the rights, privileges, or liberties of any portion of the peo-

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