be no Church land f, no ty thes ;" and the pimp and the
panderer and the flatter got grants of the land belongbe no Church lands, no ty thes; and the pimp and the
panderer and the flatter got granto of the lind belong-
ing to the Church Some of the fineat parishus in Eng. land were left with their tithes in the hands of lay im propriators, the Church being left to a greate extent
dependent ot the voluntary system. If any man asked to take back lands that once belonged to the Church
from the individuals who now hold them, what a holy horror would seize men's minds! (Applause) If any man asked to take back the fair acres of Woburn and and all the Russels be in arms! (Renewed cheerse) and ail the Russels be in arms! (Renewed cheers,
It would then be said, "You are robbing individuals," but no such qualms of conscience appeared to arise
when a proposal to rob the Church was made. ChurchWhen a proposal to rob the Church was made. Church-
men here have been accused of making some attempt to foree their Church down the throat of the people.
He was at a loss to understand what this meant. The uufortuate use of the term dissenter- -3 perfectly cor-
rect term-is one cause of great offence. We are roct term-is one cause of great offence. We are
accused of a desire to be dominant because we refuse lo surrender what we believe to be the correct and
legitimate appellation belonging to the Cnurch. "- There is no establishment in this country," it is said - nevertheless he considered himself a member of the he did not cease to be a member of the Established One of the chief reasons why the Church is powerles in this country arises from the peculiarity of ber
organization; she does not profess that feverish, platform restlessness, which leads her to be constantly exhibiting herself in public meetings, and lectures,
and things of that kind, for which many denominations are so notoricus. Churchmen are not so fond of agitation; they are more mindful of the divine precept
 will preserve. He did not wish to see her plungiug heaploservinto the arena of party strife. But remember
what the head of the House of Russell said the other day when accused of trying to re-enact the penal laws; be considered to have retrograded so far ,
 at his yitals," This is all that Churchmen are doing in
Canada: they simply go back one step and raise an arm their vitals-for, if stricken down, for years and years their vials-oor,
they will be parald in their exertions. (Cheers.)
With regard to the voluntary prineiple, it is impossible to apply it in this country except as a mere adjunct to
an endowment. The few Independents and denominations of that deserption have no poor a amongs them.
They are composes of a few men, gathered together in
the different large towns, and able to the different large towns, and able to support a pastor,
and to attend to their own spiritual wats and to attend to their own spiritual wants. But they
have not the task 0 otrapple with which falls to the lot or Churchmen. Huadreas of emselves, the pioneers of
Irish come here, and scater the
civilization, far away in the forest. Are they to be told, in bitter, miserable mockery, "sibscribe and pay your clergymen"? Such a proposition is absurd and cannot
be tolerated here. The Church of Rome is able to keep herself by her wealth in Lower Canada, The seminary
of St. Sulpie, and other richly endowed seminaries in
 these endowments, for he regarded them as sacred as a man's tille to his house. He trusted that no member of
the Church of England and lreland, in defending the property of that Church, will ever urge the impropriety
of mintaining intact these Lower Canadian endow-ments-except as a warning. For every endowment
must go if the endowment of the Protestant Cburch be surrendered. To try to maintain the endowmients of
Lower Canada, after destroying the endowments here Lower Canada, after destroying the endowments here,
will be as absurd as the attempls of Mrs. Partington to kerp out the German Ocean with a mop. (Laughter
and applause.) That meeting afforded hope, however, and he would not despair. From small beginnings great results may yet arise. Though, as he had alieady said,
the Protestant Church is not an agitator, she must assume an attitude on self-defence : she must now awake,
or be forever fallen. Let them not be discouraged by any contretemps that may occur. Let them do their
duty, and leave the consequences to Him that made
them,
"What if to our trumpe's sound
Voies few come answering round;
God hath own, and He will reap--
Growth is slow where roots are dee,
Israel yet hath thousands sealed,
Who to Baal never kneeled ${ }^{\text {IThen }}$

| See our banner spread its $\begin{array}{l}\text { old, } \\ \text { Seize it with no fallering hold }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

Spread it, floating high and fa
Let all see the cross is there.
The learned gentlemen resumed his seat amidst loud

1. C. Dixon, Esq, London, expressed his concurwhich was agreed to unanimously.
Rev. T, S. Kennedy, Darlington, moved the fifth "That there is nothing to justify or excuse the threatened disturbance of that settlement, which has
been adopted and aeted on by so large a proportion oen adopted and acted on by 80 arge a proportio
of the Christian population of this Province, as evi-
deveed by their aeceptance of benefis thereby in denced by their aeceptance
tended to be secured to them.
People are apt to think (the rev, gentlemen remarked)
that a majority in the province are averse to the Clergy that a majority in the province are averse to the Clergy
Reserves being retained for religious purposes. Whenever a political meeting is got up, these reserves are
held torth as the bane of the province-as the source of ill feeling-and as an excuse for the formation of "re-
form associations," or " anti-clergy reserve associaions," or any other organization which the radical part,
may choose to form. All the time, very few voices a raised in favour of retaining the reserves for the purpose of propagating religion; for the clergy have so
many arduous duties to attend to concerning the spiriual interest of their flocks, that they have not had op portunities-even had they inclination-to plunge int
the arena of politics. The assertion that the reserve are unjust and unpopular has, then been made again and But facts are against the assertion, and facts are stubborn things. He asserted, on data which caunot be
contradicted, that at least two-thirds of the people of the province are in favour of retaining the Clergy Reserves principle that there is to be no support for religion-nothing to aid the propagution of that wisdom which can
alone make us wise for time and for eternity. The
principle he alluded to would give state support to edu-
good-an engine which, if not satisfied by religion, does
infinitely more harm that it possibly can do good. He
had said had said that two-thirds of the people of the province are sastain the assertion by
were
were given in 1848. At that time, the members of the land, 67,900 ; of the Church of Rome, 123,707 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 90,363 ; giving a total of 453,721
who have availed themselves of the existing settement of the Clergy Reserves, and have derived benefits from that settlement. On the other hand, we find less
than one-third of the whole province-namely 208,440 who have not availed themselves of it. There are sects of
voluntaries who owe their existence to the principle that they cannes who owe theire existence to the principle that
tate support. The Independents. for instance,
independent
very independent? No, certainly no! He was
acquainted with the fact that their ministers who are sent here are supported, in the first instance, by a societ y
in the old country; and that they receive, at least for three years, certain support, which, he believed, dimi-
nishes in amount from year to year; it being then sup posed that they have yormed congregations for themseldom realized. He was acquainted with an Indepen-
dent minister who has changed his mission no less thar five times, because his congregation could not support
him; taking care to have a new chapel within a few miles of the old one, in order that he might reap the
benefit of contibutions from England, without having actually to change bis own residence. (Applause.)-
Doublless, in Toronto, Montreal, and other large towns, ministers are supported, but in the country what c
they do? He stated without fear of contradiction, th in his own parish-which embraces 200 square miles-
the last Independent minister, when his three years were nearly expired, was compelled to solicit subscrip-
tions here and there. Even Church people are not over scrupulous in their giffs; they often put their hands into
their pockets, when dunned, to get rid of a beggar-
(hisses, which, however, were drowned in cheers)-and the cousequence is, that the munister in question has
been able to build a chapel. One melancholy fact laims notice-a act which speaks trumpet-tongued ind
favour of state endowments-and that is, that we find no less a number than 60,171 persons in the Province,
professing to belong to no religion at all! Of this number, many are infants-many of them actual members
of the Apostolic branch of Christ's Church. This led him to remark on the fact, that the persecution of the
Church of England is not confined to the Legislature, In many parts of the Province, a man has only to say that he is a Churchman, and he is forthwith de-
barred from almost every Township office. In his own district, persons totally untit for these offices
haye been hoisted into them by means of political
agitation, while worthy and able men have been excluded, simply because they belonged to the
Church of England. The Municipal Act, which certainly ought not to be political, has in this
manner been invested with a political character.[Applause.] Are Churchmen excluded in these places
because they are a minority? No; but because they because they are a minority? No; but because the
are disunited, and unacquainted with their ow
strength; because they are comparatively regardless what particular denomination office-seekers belong
while their opponents are restless and united, and neve cease their efforts to return men to power of any sort,
with the hope that their own purposes will be served. [Appiause.] The petitions got up by anti-Clergy Re-
serve Associations are numerously signed, but this is ters stoop low enough to go to school-houses, and get
the names of children, of servants, and of others when have not a vote or the slightest property in the conntry.
Petitions so got up may be signed very numeronsly. But when Church petitions are set on foot, they ar never permit them to he signed by any but those who are able jouge of the subject matter, and to give a
decision thereon. [Applause.] The same unscrupu-
lous disposition of the enemies of the Church hem to under-rate its numerical strength in their re-
turns He knew that in his district, parties of this tarns He knew that in his district, parties of this
chatacter, going round, while careful to record every
member of the Church of Rome, often described as of
no religion those who, by baptism, have been made no religion those who, by baptism, have been made
members of Christ, heirs of the kingdom of Heaven-
to whom belons all the privileges of the Cher to whom belong all the privileges of the Church-and
who should remember that being enlisted under the who shouud remember
banner of Christ's cross, it is their duty (whatever sta-
tion in life they fill) first to seek the Kingom of God
and His righteousness. [Applause.] Whatever their calland His righteousness. [Applause.] Whatever their call-
ing, they should never forget that they are Christians,
and should never sacrifice the Christian principles and should never sacrince the Christian principles
of the Church, for the sake of the cowardly and of indel policy of expediencs. The time has come
when the members of the Church must try to counteract this ssstem. How is this to be done? By
Union. "United we stand - divided we fall." This ed him to speak of the Suciety whose otjects this
meeting was intended to promote. Fromits published prospectus, he learned as follows:- "The Chief objects
of the Association shall be, to foster and keep alive a Church, its interests and rights. - To disseminate temporal affairs of the Chnrch, either throngh the
Public Press or by Pamphlats, or other publications adapted for general circulation, as may hereafter b deemed adisas. To cherish ard extend in every
interests, and lastly, Thith Churchmen, that united and possible feling which ought actuate all who are
brotherly fers of the same faith." The Church Union, then
member is not a mere political organization, designed ony to
uppuse the government. The Church cannut oppuse ppusevernment, per se. We pray for the Queen and
the gover we pray daily for the Governor-General and his Coun-
cil. Can we, then, oppose them ? No. But we can
pevertheless send to the legislature men who will pevertheless cause-straitforward, sterling men, who
uphuld our caus
will nut say one thing on the hustings, and do the enntrary when they are in the House. (A pplause.) -
It has been ohjected to this Union that it appears to "That each Branch Union sball collect subscriptions power to promote the interests and ohjects of the
Union; the fands so collected to be at the disposal of the Branch Union, for to purchase the publications general objects of the Union.', The u holle of the rules are equally excellent, and he, therefore trasted most
ancerely that the Church Wnion will go un and pros sincerely that the Chur Fer.
 man, he had been a member of muncipal institutions,
and no man had voted against him because he belonge and no man had voted against him because he belonged
to the Charch. Dissenters had voted for him, because to the Church. Dissenters had voted for him, because they knew that he was honest, and avowed heal religiou
principles. (A pplause.) A great deal had been said principles. (A pplause.). A great deal had been saido
cowardice, and he had witnessed cases of it in public
nen, but for his part, he had uniformly found that men, but for his part, he had uniformly found that the courage which is inspired by honesty is most successful
in every way, in the long run. He came here, not to in every way, in the long run. He came here, not to - Hot to interfere with their rights-not to rob them of one farthing; ; but to raise his hand and voice against
any robbery that may be attempted upon the Church. Clergy R.) Men have asked how the question of the a beliet that it never can be touched again. But has it not already been disturbed ? Has not the church been
robbed of the greatest portion of its property ? And by whom? not by dissenters, but by men who profess be members of the Church. (Applause.). They have
taken the lead in the matter. and it is unjust and unmanly to brand dissenters with a robbing that was per-
petrated by men reared and nurtured within the pale of petrated by men reared and nurtured within the pale of
our own Church. (Renewed applause) But how is
the Church to be derived Why easily enough. Mr. Hincks will bring in a mea-
sure on the subject, Mr. Price will support bim, Maland the Roman Catholics will give to him their aid.-
If, however, Churchmen, assert their opinions, and show their determination manfully to fight for what is their
their right, there is no government that can resist them ; so that hey have nothing to fear, except the treacher such an emergency, it will be the duty of Churchmen when they return to their, several districts, to raise
the standard of their faith, and to evoke a feeling of respect for their religious opinions, and for the endow-
ments which rightfully belong to the Church. Let mere be no fear,
morow, for the procedings of to-day will teach that
body a lesson, and go far to preserve the property of the Church against all attacks. After that is secured-
what then? Are we to despise the voluntary system ?
His opinion was that we must act on the voluntary system; we must contribute of our means to support the
Clergy that are toiling in the far wilds of Western Ca-
nada. (Applause.) Part of his own boyhood was passed in the wilds of Western Canada, with not
white man within eleven miles of his father's home
stare and he did in his early youth acts which he now shudders to see done by others- simply because he had no
one to teach him better. There are now thousands in ail towns, however, there are now laborious and zea-
lous clergymen -men that would be an honor to any country; and are we to bo taught that now, when the
people are comparatively wealthy, we are not to tak men, because they can derive a miserable stipend from
the remnans of the Clergy Reserves ? He trusted that such a doctrine will never be swallowed by men who
call themselves Episcopalians. (Cheers.) Hon. G. S. Boulton, M. P. F., said he had be in these terms:-- That we havelearned with astonish-
ment, that. in compliance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, carried during the last Session
of Parliament, only by a majority of two. it is inserves, with a view to their appropriation to secular
purposes. We, therefore, declare our opinion, that such a proceeding would be unconstitational, - subver
sive of Religion, and prejudicial to the general welfare He remarked that the subject of the Clergy Reserve for a great number of years, and has been a fruitful source of agitation. It had been unjusty and that time In his part of the country, a very different feeling pre
vailed: British supremacy and Protestant ascendanc where these words are spoken enthusiastically, there
cannot truly be said to be any great enmity towards
the Church of England. [Applause.] He had already spoken on this subject, and on his own convictions,
the meeting in Holy Trinity church in the morning and therefore he would now merely express his belie
that the British House of Lords and House of Com mons, and the broceeding as are contemplated with regard has been often broken by public men-much to his as
tonishment, on many occasions. Lord Durham, whel he came to this country some years ago, and made
what is called his "celebrated report" recommended that these Reserves be taken away from the Church of be preserved to them. His lordship evidently felt con
fident that members of the Church of England would remain loyal at all times and under all circn Catholic
while he as evidently felt that the Roman must be kept easy by allowing them to retain the im
mense wealth now possessed by their Church. [Ap
plause.] He [Mr. Boulton] was no bigot; so frar from but still he preferred his own Church, and to the en fare and prosperity. For his own part, he thought
that the Clergy Reserves are perfecty safe. Earl
Grey may be disposed to alienate them, but his term Grey may be disposed to alienate them, but his term
of office is so short that it it by no means probable that quitous measure to Parliament. Hereafter, he [Mr
Boult Boulton] hoped, Churchmen will be more united than
they have been, and then their success will be certain. they have been, and then their success will be certain
He hailed the Church Union as calculated to bring count its influence and operations will extend throug out the country. [Applause.]
J. B. Robinson, Jun., Esq., seconded the resolution
and alluded to the unconstitutionality of the threatened alienation. It appeared to him that if Parliament acceded
to the measure, it would be violating a Charter which is to the measure, It would be vioating a Cngland, as othe
as binding in favour of the Church of
Charters are in favour of companies or individuals. H was not aware or any case in which clanses on any num other kinds, had been violated. This being true of in dividuals and companies, the iniquity of the propose
Act as against the Church plainly appears. Certainl our legislature will act wisely and becomingly in con
sidering whether these engaged in promoting religio
and sound knowledge are not quite as much entitled to
honourable dealing and to equity, as those who liave em

 Cul. Kingsmill, of Niagara, moved the serenth
lution :- That all ordinances touching religion
his colony this colony having hitherto emanated from, we bar opiniun in England, fur its better maintenance tated by the highest authority in this $P$,

## "unscrupulous epponents" of

 tion in the colony,' and ma,
nexion with Great Britain."
 Yurk, delivered at "St. George's," on Wedoes ${ }^{\text {sat }}$ AD
 most the rule of public conduct. To the higges to
rity in the Province, of whom (responding to
Hagarty's sentiments) he was rejuced to speak in ter

 against the " unscrupulous enemies of religion,
Province ; but it it io be feared that while streng
we ore




