

"That he most fervently prayed that the settlement agreed on might be final, and that no obstacle might be opposed to its confirmation by Her Majesty; that, should it be otherwise, and the question be again thrown back for decision in Canada, he could not foresee the consequences; but at least he knew that peace and tranquillity must, in that event, long remain strangers to the province."

7. That in consequence of the earnest importunities of the said late C. Poulett Thompson, and in consequence of the said last-mentioned Act of the province of Upper Canada, and with a view to the final settlement of the question, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 78, it is declared "to be expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of Christian knowledge within the said province."

8. That by the last-mentioned Act of Parliament a disposition was made of the said funds, by appropriating two sixths thereof to the Church of England, one sixth to the Church of Scotland, and the remaining three sixths to be applied by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada, and that by such Act the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, and other denominations, have already acquired a vested interest therein.

9. That the people of Canada concurred in the final settlement of the said question by the Imperial Parliament, and for years it was so considered by all of the various political parties in Canada.

10. That in 1846 a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, consisting of Messrs. Petrie, McDonald (of Kingston), Stuart (Bytown), Price, and Chalmers, none of whom belonged to the Church of England, unanimously reported that no change or deviation from the system (then existing) should be sanctioned by the Legislature.

11. That the Honourable Robert Baldwin, late Attorney-General for Upper Canada, and late colleague of the Honourable Francis Hincks, declared in his place in the Legislative Assembly, in 1846, during a debate on the Reserves, "that the Bill passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada in 1840, led to a final disposal of the question by the Imperial Parliament. That he called on honourable members to mark his words, that if the question be re-opened, former fierce agitation would be resumed. That so much did he dread the renewal of agitation, that he had in every instance, and *in toto*, discountenanced such a course, and that he therefore pressed upon both sides of the House to forbear reviving the question."

12. That the Honourable James Hervey Price, late Commissioner of Crown lands, and late colleague of the Honourable Francis Hincks, and the originator and mover of the resolutions of 1850, declared at the same time and place above mentioned,

"That the settlement under Lord Sydenham had been considered final."

"That peace had succeeded the long and fierce conflict, and the country was settling down in the hope that agitation on that subject was at an end."

"That although three fourths of the people believed that the arrangement was made in injustice and partiality, they quietly submitted as the only means of restoring peace to the land; that proportionate to that hope would be the grief and excitement produced by the re-opening of the question."

"That he implored honourable members to allow them to be dealt with in accordance with the Imperial Act, and one great source of heart-burning and mutual recriminations among the religious bodies would be at once and for ever lost in the oblivion of the past."

13. That at the same time and place the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, now a colleague of the Honourable Francis Hincks, stated, "that he was one of those who acquiesced in the settlement, and for the sake of peace wished never to hear it again, and that he warned the House to let the Act of the Imperial Government take its course, let the land be sold, and the different churches get the proceeds in strict accordance thereto."

14. That his Excellency Lord Elgin, in his despatch to Earl Grey of 19th July 1850, accompanying the Address of the Provincial Legislature, declared that he "deeply regretted the revival of agitation on this subject, of which Lord Sydenham truly observed that it had been in Upper Canada the one all-absorbing and engrossing topic of interest, and for years the principal cause of the discontent and disturbance which had arisen, and under which the Province had laboured."

15. That this House deprecates in the strongest manner any attempt to bring back to this province for future legislation, a subject which, in the language of the Lord Sydenham, is declared to be the perpetual spring of discord, strife, and hatred, and which if transferred to the United Legislature, would introduce into Lower Canada, "an entirely new element of strife."

16. That if the present unprincipled agitation should succeed in secularizing the Clergy Reserves, thus depriving religion in Upper Canada of its existing support, the same agitation ere long may be renewed, and disturb those endowments of the Roman Catholic Church which hitherto have been so instrumental in conferring a moral and religious education