

Council in England, with all the sworn testimony, so that I shall not merely assert, but will prove my statements as I proceed.

I will first refer to the origin of the "Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland," to which the Temporalities Fund now in dispute belongs. This Church was formed in the year 1831, at the suggestion of Sir George Arthur, in his despatch to Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne of the 1st August, 1830, and the object suggested by him was the union of all Presbyterians in the Province of Canada. So that the foundation principle—the rock on which the Church was founded—was Union; and what was right in those early days cannot be wrong now as regards the larger union, which took place in 1875. The union of 1831 was in order that all Presbyterians scattered throughout the Provinces might more readily communicate with the Government concerning the Clergy Reserves. That was a good object. The union of 1875 was also for a good object. It was to enable the different churches to unite their forces, and thus promote their common aim, namely: The promulgation of religion according to Presbyterian doctrine and customs. I now quote the words of Sir George Arthur:

"It appears to me very desirable, if such a measure could be accomplished, that the whole of the Presbyterian Clergy of the Province should form a Presbytery or Synod, and that each Presbyterian minister who is to receive an allowance from Government should be recommended by that body. By this arrangement the whole of the Presbyterian Clergy of Upper Canada would be placed upon the same footing with respect to the assistance afforded by Government towards their support."

This suggestion was carried out, and the Church was formed on the 7th of June, 1831, at a convention of ministers and commissioners from the different congregations. These ministers and commissioners called it "The Pres-