

“recognized, and a provision made for the Ministers of the Church of Scotland “within the Province.”

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS was appointed in April, 1837, to proceed to London to lay before the Imperial Government the claims of the Church of Scotland in Canada. It is unnecessary to quote the report which he furnished to the Synod on his return. He advocated the claims of the Church of Scotland in Canada with great earnestness, not only with reference to the Clergy Reserves, but also with respect to the University. The plea that there never has been any connection between our Church and the Church of Scotland which has been raised by Mr. JOHN L. MORRIS, attorney for the defendants, is a curious commentary on these words, signed by WM. MORRIS, and addressed to Lord Glenelg, in reference to King's College, Toronto:

“Your Lordship will perceive that a Theological Professor “of the Church of Scotland is recommended to be placed on the foundation “of the University, as soon after the College is put in operation as may be “convenient.”

“I but express the anxious wish of the members of the Church of Scotland, “in both the Provinces of Canada, as well as of their clergy, when I say to “your Lordship that such a provision is considered by them as of very great “importance to the Church. I respectfully suggest to your Lordship, as well “to give a voice in the College Council to the interests of the Scottish Church, “as to soothe the injured feelings of her members in Canada, that a certain “number of the Literary Professors should be appointed by His Majesty, “from the Scots Universities.” The whole correspondence bears out these views as to the connection of the Church here with the Church of Scotland.

In 1840 the Imperial Act was passed, “To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.” The Act provided that the interest and dividends were to be appropriated in the first place to “satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland.” The Act, throughout, fully recognizes this claim.

Who, then, were recognized as entitled to regulate the payments? Were these made to individual Ministers applying to the Government and producing their certificates of license from Scotland? If that had been the case there might have been strong ground taken, that although individual Ministers, on the ground of being Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, were entitled to claim, yet the Synod as a whole was not recognized as representing the Church. Fortunately we are not left to conjecture as to this point.

In 1832, Sir John Colborne writes officially that he will consult the Synod on all subjects connected with the appointment of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and in reply the Synod thank His Excellency, and respectfully request him to receive applications from particular congregations, for a share of the Government allowance only through the Presbytery within whose bounds such congregations are situated.