

Members of the Church of Scotland to procure well educated and efficient Ministers to settle and officiate amongst them, may be gathered from the fact, that since encouragement, small as it is, to individuals, has been held out in Upper Canada, eight Clergymen have been invited and have arrived from Scotland, who are now engaged in the discharge of their duties in various parts of the Province, and many more would be immediately applied for, if the sum allowed by Government were such in amount as to admit of further subdivision.

Your Majesty's Petitioners would exceedingly regret to see the Clergy of the Church of England deprived of that support which is necessary to ensure their respectability or usefulness; but belonging to the Established Church of a portion of the British Empire, they could not but feel it humiliating and unfortunate that they should not be considered worthy of the same measure of support, when the means are not wanting to afford ample encouragement to both. The claims of the Church of Scotland, and of all natives of that portion of your Majesty's dominions, is founded upon the Act of Union between the two Kingdoms, which guarantee an equal communication of all rights and privileges to the inhabitants of both; and though the Church of England claims to be regarded as the Established Church, your Majesty's Petitioners cannot perceive how such claims can be supported. It is almost unnecessary to press on your Majesty's attention, that the words "territories thereunto belonging," under any construction, can only refer to the possessions of the realm of England, and cannot, in accordance either with the words or the spirit of the said Act, extend to, or include any accession of territory that might subsequently be acquired by the United Kingdom.

The only question which creates any difference between the Churches of England and Scotland, within this Province, is, whether the latter is entitled to share in the provision made by the before mentioned Act of the British Parliament, for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and the assertion in the Petition on behalf of the Episcopal Church, that "there is no more ground for concluding that emigrants from Scotland have a right to find their Church recognized and supported in the Colonies, than that they carry with them the right to enjoy the civil and criminal law of Scotland," appears to your Majesty's Petitioners to afford no argument whatever against them. It may be asked whether the Church of England would, or could be entitled to any support as such, or whether the laws of England could necessarily come into operation in these Provinces immediately after their conquest. If so, then the provisions of the Act under which that Church now claims one-seventh of the Province of Upper Canada, and the Act which introduces the criminal law of England into both Provinces, must be, if not wholly superfluous, at least, in a great measure, unnecessary. But such reasoning appears undeserving of farther comment. If the Act 31, George III, chap. 31st had been perfectly silent as to any provision for the support of religion, your Majesty's Petitioners respectfully contend that neither the one Church nor the other would be entitled to claim anything as a matter of absolute right. Provision having been made in that Act, as your Petitioners believe, fully sufficient for the support of all the Protestant Clergy of the Province, recognised by the laws of the United Kingdom, it is not unreasonable that the Members of the Church

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