

were given by it to the established Churches of England and Scotland in the distribution of the funds which render them still objects of envy. This feeling has been increased, as regards the Church of Scotland, by the large secession from its ranks, which the Free Church movement has occasioned. I much fear that the result will justify the disinclination which Lord John Russell appears, from the first, to have entertained to any legislation by the Imperial Parliament upon this question. It is an evil of no small magnitude on a subject of this nature, that while the more violent and unscrupulous of the opponents of the existing settlement are enabled to create a prejudice against it, by representing it to be the result of Imperial interference in a matter of provincial concern, its friends are tempted rather to endeavour to influence opinion in England than to resort to measures which may strengthen their position in the colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon. The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Hon. Mr. Price reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Clergy Reserves, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, which was read twice, as followeth:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty, for the purpose of representing:—

That the reservation of a large portion of the public domain of the province, for the support of a Protestant clergy, by an Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of your Majesty's royal predecessor, King George the Third, has been for many years a source of intense dissatisfaction to the great majority of your Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada.

That it appears by the last census taken in Upper Canada, that the population of that section of the province was in the year 1848, 723,332, of which 239,651 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, the only churches receiving any benefit from the Clergy Reserve endowment.

That it appears by the last census taken in Lower Canada, that the population of that section of the province was in the year 1844, 678,490, of which only 70,229 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland.

That the power given by the 41st clause of the above-mentioned Act to the Provincial Legislature, "to vary or repeal" the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant clergy, affords sufficient evidence, that in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament the question was one that ought to be settled with reference to the state of public opinion in the colony rather than to that in the mother-country.

That in the early settlement of the province the reserve lands were of little value, and as no sales had then been authorized by the Imperial Parliament, the question attracted but a slight share of public attention.

That so soon as the intention of the Government to dispose of the land reserved in Upper Canada became known, the representatives of the people of that province took the whole subject into their most serious consideration, and with an unanimity that prevailed on no other question, endeavoured to remove a grievance universally complained of by the people, save and except by those interested in the maintenance of Church Establishments.

That in the year 1827 a Bill to authorize the sale of Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds thereof to the purposes of General Education, was passed through the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the division on the second reading having been 22 to 6; that this Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That a dissolution having taken place soon afterwards, the tenth Parliament of Upper Canada met in the year 1829, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to educational purposes, passed through its various stages in the House of Assembly without a division, but was again rejected by the Legislative Council.

That in the year 1830, during the second session of the tenth Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former ones was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legislative Council.

That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament met in the year 1831, when resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House of