

Episcopate of another,
as a civil grievance is
the Anglo-Catholic Church,

tario, your Memorialists
as to the legality of all
me years past, contracted
by the Roman Catholic
much as it is questioned
liament of Canada after
ower Provinces, did not
needed to the said Episco-
as far as Upper Canada

re is no justifiable pretence
bility has to be suffered in
eligious Community which
ability consists of a tax for
majority of the population,
minority, as well as the
iscopate of the Church of
iscopate of the Church of

that either *all* religious com-
munitally and alike, as having
s, and the power to issue
together to the civil authori-
e granted to the Episcopate
a privilege it has enjoyed
rovince, as well as to that of

we pray that this Synod, which
holic communion in both the
io, will take some action in
y may be devised for what
an intolerable grievance and
by all the members of our

ver pray.

tawa Clerical Union by

T. BEDFORD JONES, LL.D.

JAS. A. PRESTON, M.A.

Moved by Rev. Dr. JONES, seconded by Rev. J. A. SMYTHE,
That the following be a committee to consider the memor-
ial and report thereupon:—Rev. Dr. Nicolls, the Provost of
Trinity College, Toronto, Rev. Jas. Preston, Rev. T. Bedford
Jones, Canon Elwood, Mr. Fennings Taylor, Mr. Benson, Mr.
Henneker, Mr. Bethune, Mr. G. F. Ryan. —*Carried.*

Rev. M. M. Fothergill read the following memorial from
the Synod of Quebec:—

The Memorial of the Bishop, Clergy and Lay Delegates of the
Diocese of Quebec, in Synod assembled, sheweth:

That marriage, except in cases of license, is performed by
proclamation of banns, to give parents and guardians an
opportunity of protecting their rights. In England the
power of dispensing with banns is granted to the Bishop by
the 25th Henry VIII, chap. 21, by which all Bishops are
allowed the privilege, which the Pope of Rome had before, of
granting these dispensations, and this privilege has been since
exercised. The license in England issues from the Ordinary,
or person exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or, in other
words, from the Ecclesiastical Court.

In this colony the Governor-General has, ever since the
cession of the country, assumed the power of an Ordinary,
and has exercised it as incidental to his office of Governor, so
far as respects Protestants generally. It was never claimed
or exercised in relation to Roman Catholics, to whom the
free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome was
secured, as well by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, as by an act
of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1774, commonly called
"the Quebec Act." The right of granting a dispensation of
marriage licenses has been exercised by the ecclesiastical
authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, inde-
pendent of the Governor or of his ecclesiastical power as
Ordinary.

The Civil Code of this Province contains a provision res-
pecting the publication of banns, at the same time declaring
by the 59th article, that the marriage ceremony may be per-
formed without a certificate establishing that the publication
has been made, if the parties have produced a dispensation
or license from a competent authority for the omission of the
publication of banns.

By an ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of
the Province of Quebec, passed on the 9th of March, 1780,