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R E T U R N

To an Address of the House of Lords of the
15th February 1853,

FOR

The GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of CANADA of 8th May 1849,
or any other Document in the Colonial Office containing
Copy of an Address to the Governor-General of British
North America from the Romish Prelates and Clergy
of Quebec, in the year 1849; and of the Answer of His
Excellency to that Address:

ALSO,

Returns stating whether the Two CANADA ACTS, 12 Vict.
Cap. 136, and Cap. 143, or either and which of them,
were disallowed by Her Majesty:

AND ALSO,

Copy of any OFFICIAL LETTER from the Lord Bishop of
Quebec to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of
Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the
Matter of the CERGY RESERVES in CANADA.

Ordered to be printed 1st March 1853

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CANADA.—CLERGY RESERVES.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS of the 15th February 1853,

FOR

The GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of CANADA of 8th May 1849, or any other Document in the Colonial Office, containing Copy of an Address to the Governor-General of British North America from the Romish Prelates and Clergy of Quebec in the Year 1849, and of the Answer of his Excellency to that Address :

ALSO,

RETURN stating whether the TWO CANADA ACTS 12 Vict. Cap. 136, and Cap. 143, or either, and which of them, were disallowed by Her Majesty :

AND ALSO,

COPY of any OFFICIAL LETTER from the Lord Bishop of QUEBEC to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the Matter of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

Colonial Office, }
1st March 1853. }

FREDERICK PEEL.

Ordered to be printed 1st March 1853.



R E T U R N, &c.

(No. 13.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of NEWCASTLE to Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, February 17, 1853.

As I find that the records of this Department do not enable me to supply the copy of "the Government Gazette of Canada," or other document containing the copy of an address to your Lordship from the Romish Prelates and Clergy of Quebec in the year 1849, and of the answer thereto, required by an address to Her Majesty from the House of Lords of the 15th instant, copy of which I enclose, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will transmit to me at your earliest convenience copies of such address and reply, for presentation to their Lordships House.

15 February 1853.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 2.

CANADA ACTS, 12 Vict. Cap. 136, and 12 Vict. Cap. 143.

Note.—The Canada Acts, 12 Vict. cap. 136 and 143, entitled respectively "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in Lower Canada," and "An Act to incorporate Les Révérends Pères Oblâts de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie, in the Province of Canada," were passed on the 30th May 1849, and left to their operation by Order in Council, dated 8th January 1850.

ANNO DUODECIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

(No. 718.)

Cap. 136.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada. [30th May 1849.]

WHEREAS the Right Reverend Joseph Signay, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, the Right Reverend Ignace Bourget, Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and the Right Reverend Joseph Eugène Bruno Guignes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown in this province, have petitioned this Parliament to pass an Act incorporating the said Archbishop and Bishops severally, and enabling each to hold and acquire real estate in this province for religious purposes: And whereas it is expedient to comply with the prayer of the said petition, and nothing but advantage can result therefrom, especially for Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Lower Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the said Joseph Signay and his successors, being Archbishops of Quebec aforesaid in communion with the Church of Rome, the said Ignace Bourget and his successors, being Bishops of Montreal aforesaid in communion with the Church of Rome, and the said Joseph Eugène Bruno Guignes and his successors, being Bishops of Bytown aforesaid in communion with the Church of Rome (for that part of that diocese which is situate in Lower Canada), shall be and are hereby declared to be each respectively a body corporate, in his respective

Preamble.

R. C. Archbishop of Quebec, Bishop of Montreal, and Bishop of Bytown, respectively constituted Corporations.

Corporate names. diocese aforesaid, in deed and in name, the said Joseph Signay and his successors, by the name of "The Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal Corporation of Quebec," the said Ignace Bourget and his successors, by the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Montreal," and the said Joseph Eugène Bruno Guignes and his successors, by the name of "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Bytown;" and that each of them and his successors as aforesaid shall, by his separate name as aforesaid, have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall have power from time to time (by and with the advice of his chapter, his council, or other members of his clergy as herein-after mentioned), to alter and renew or change such common seal at pleasure, and shall respectively by his respective name as aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be able and capable to have, hold, purchase, acquire, possess, and enjoy, for the general use or uses eleemosynary, ecclesiastical, or educational, of the said Church or religious community, or of any portion of the same community within his district, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the province of Canada; and the same real estate, or any part thereof, from time to time (by and with the advice herein-after mentioned), to sell or exchange, alienate, hypothecate, let, demise, lease, or otherwise dispose of, and in case of sale to purchase other real estate, in lieu of that sold, with the proceeds or purchase money arising from such sale, and to hold and enjoy such newly purchased or exchanged estate or estates for the religious, eleemosynary, ecclesiastical, or educational purposes aforesaid, or any or either of them; and by the same name respectively each of the said archbishop and bishops and his successors shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all courts of law and equity, and places whatsoever, in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner as any other body corporate, or as any other person, may or can in law or equity sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, answer or be answered unto in any manner whatsoever.

Corporate powers.

Holding land.

Suing and being sued, &c.

Titles to land made by or to them to be void, unless registered.

II. And be it enacted, That all deeds of any real estate made and executed by or in favour of either of the said bodies corporate (except leases for a term not exceeding nine years) shall be duly registered according to law within six calendar months after the making and execution thereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of none effect: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any greater effect in other respects to the registration of any such deed within the said term of six months than is by law given to the registration of any other deed of real estate in Lower Canada.

Persons holding property in trust for the benefit of the Church may convey the same to these Corporations.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person within either of the said diocese of Quebec, Montreal, or Bytown, in whom or in whose name any lands, tenements, or hereditaments are now, or shall or may be hereafter vested in trust or otherwise for the benefit of the said Roman Catholic Churches, or either of them, from time to time to convey, assign, or transfer by deed under his hand and seal, or by notarial deed in the usual legal way, all or any of the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments unto the archbishop or bishop for the time being of the diocese in which such real estate is situate, to be holden by the said archbishop or bishop and his successors for the purposes aforesaid as provided by this Act.

No such lands to be alienated except with the consent of certain ecclesiastical dignitaries.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for either of the said archbishop or bishops, or for their successors, to make or execute any deed, conveyance, lease, or assignment of the whole or any part of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments acquired or held, or to be hereafter acquired by him under and by virtue of this Act, without the consent in writing of his chapter or council, or if there be neither chapter nor council in his diocese, of his coadjutor and senior vicar-general, and in case there shall happen to be no coadjutor or vicar-general, or in case the said coadjutors or vicar-general or either of them should be incapacitated by sickness, infirmity, or any other cause, or shall happen to be necessarily absent at the time, then of two clergy-men to be selected or named by the archbishop or bishop of each respective diocese; such selection or nomination, and such consent, to appear upon the face of the deed or other instrument in writing intended to be executed by the parties, and to be testified by the said archbishop or bishop and his chapter or council, or coadjutor and senior vicar-general, or such two clergymen as aforesaid

Such consent to appear on the face of each deed, &c.

aforesaid being made parties to, and signing, sealing, and delivering all the deeds, conveyances, leases, assignments, or other instruments in the presence of two credible witnesses, or signing the same in the presence of two notaries, or of one notary and two witnesses, as consenting parties thereto respectively.

V. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to confer any spiritual jurisdiction or ecclesiastical rights whatsoever upon either of the said archbishop or bishops hereinbefore mentioned, or upon their successors, or other ecclesiastical person of the said church or churches in communion with the Church of Rome aforesaid.

This Act not to confer any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

VI. And be it enacted, That neither of the said Corporations hereby created shall have, hold, possess, or enjoy lands and tenements or real estate in virtue of this Act exceeding 5,000*l.* in annual value at any time, and that each of them shall at all times, when called upon so to do by the Governor of this province, render an account in writing of the property held by such Corporation under this Act, and of the income derived therefrom, and the means by which the same has been acquired.

Annual value of property limited. Accounts to be rendered to the Governor.

VII. And be it enacted, That whenever it may be deemed expedient to erect any new Roman Catholic Diocese in Lower Canada, the archbishop or bishop of such new diocese and his successors shall have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions and limitations in respect thereof as are by this Act conferred and imposed upon the said Archbishop of Quebec and Bishops of Montreal and Bytown respectively.

Provision for the incorporation of archbishops or bishops of new dioceses.

VIII. And be it enacted, That during any vacancy which may occur in the said archbishopric or bishoprics respectively, or in case either of the said archbishop or bishops, or any archbishop or bishop of any new diocese that may be erected as aforesaid, or their successors, shall, from sickness, infirmity, or any other cause, become incapable or be incapacitated to perform his duties in his diocese, then his coadjutor, or the person administering the diocese, shall have the same powers as are by this Act conferred upon the archbishops and bishops of the said dioceses respectively.

Coadjutor to exercise corporate powers in certain cases, &c.

IX. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not affect in any way the incorporation created in favour of the said Archbishop of Quebec and his successors by Her Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date the 29th day of January 1845, nor the incorporation created in favour of the said Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal by Her Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date the 17th day of August 1839, which incorporations shall be and remain distinct from those created by this Act.

Corporations created by Letters Patent not to be affected by this Act.

X. And be it enacted, That this Act shall extend only to Lower Canada (except that the said corporate bodies may respectively acquire, hold, and enjoy lands and hereditaments in any part of this province for the purposes aforesaid), and shall not in anywise extend to or affect Upper Canada.

This Act not to extend to Upper Canada.

XI. And be it enacted, That the words "Lower Canada," whenever they occur in this Act, shall be understood to mean and include that part of the Province of Lower Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada; the words "Upper Canada," wherever they occur in this Act, shall be understood to mean and include that part of the province of Canada which formerly constituted the province of Upper Canada; and all words in the singular number or masculine gender only shall be understood to comprehend several things of the same kind, as well as one thing, and several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, unless it is especially provided to the contrary, or there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such an interpretation.

Interpretation of certain words.

XII. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any manner or way the rights of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, or of any person or persons, or of any body politic or corporate, such only excepted as are hereinbefore mentioned and provided for.

Saving of Her Majesty's rights.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices of the peace, and other persons whatsoever, without being specially pleaded.

Public Act

ANNO DUODECIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

(No. 725.)

Cap. 143.

An Act to incorporate Les Révérends Pères Oblâts de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie, in the Province of Canada. [30th May 1849.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS an association of ecclesiastics hath existed for several years in the province of Canada, under the name of Les Révérends Pères Oblâts de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie, having for its objects the establishing of missions, procuring instruction and education, erecting and conducting hospitals for indigent sick persons: And whereas the said Révérends Pères Oblâts have by the petition presented in their name by the Reverend Father Jean Claude Leonard, one of their body, prayed that the said association may be incorporated: And whereas, in consideration of the great benefits which must arise from the institution, it is expedient to grant their prayer: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Reverend Fathers Joseph Eugène Bishop of Bytown, the said Jean Claude Leonard, Damase Danduraud, John Ryan, M. Molloy, and such other persons being natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, as may be now, or may hereafter become under the provisions of this Act, members of the said institution, shall be and are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name of Les Révérends Pères Oblâts de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to change, alter, break, or renew the same when and as often as they may think proper; and shall by the same name at all times hereafter be able and capable to purchase, acquire, hold, possess, and enjoy, and to have, take, and receive, to them and their successors, to and for the uses and purposes of the said Corporation, under any legal title whatsoever, and without any further authorization or letters of mortmain, any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, moveable and immoveable property, situate, lying, and being within this province, not exceeding in yearly value the sum of two thousand pounds currency of this province, and the same to sell, alienate, and dispose of, and to purchase, acquire, and possess others in their stead for the said purposes; and by the same name shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts of law and places whatsoever, in as large, ample; and beneficial a manner as any other body politic or corporate, or as any persons able or capable in law, may or can sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in any manner whatsoever; and the service of any summons or process made at the domicile of any one of the said members of the Corporation in any one of their establishments wherein two or more of the said members may reside, shall be a valid service thereof upon the said Corporation; and the said Corporation shall have full power and authority to make and establish such byelaws, rules, orders, and regulations, not being contrary to this Act, nor to the laws in force in this province, as shall be deemed useful and necessary for the interests of the said Corporation, and for the management thereof, and of the affairs and property of the said Corporation, and for the admission of members into, or their removal from, the said Corporation, and for their qualification, and for all other purposes having for their object the promotion of the welfare and interests of the said Corporation, and from time to time to amend and alter or repeal the said byelaws, rules, orders, and regulations, or any of them, in such manner as the said Corporation may deem meet and expedient.

Members of the Association, &c. incorporated.

Corporate name and powers.

Amount of property limited.

Byelaws for certain purposes.

The Corporation may appoint attorneys.

II. And be it enacted, That the said Corporation shall also have power to appoint, if they think fit, one or more attorneys for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the said Corporation, and shall generally enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other legally incorporated bodies in this province.

III. And

III. And be it enacted, That the rents, revenues, issues, and profits of all property, real or personal, moveable or immoveable, held by the said Corporation, shall be appropriated and applied solely to the maintenance of the members of the said Corporation, the construction and repair of the buildings requisite for the purposes of the said Corporation, and the payment of the expenses incurred for objects legitimately connected with or depending on the purposes aforesaid.

The rents, &c. to be applied to certain purposes.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the said Corporation shall from any cause whatsoever be dissolved, the moveable property which shall then be in nature, and the immoveable property and rentes constituées which shall have been given, devised, or bequeathed to the said Corporation, or the immoveable property received in exchange for or purchased by means of the sale of the property so given, devised, or bequeathed, and which shall be in possession of the said Corporation at the time of its dissolution, shall return to and belong to the legal heirs of the person or persons respectively who shall have given, devised, or bequeathed such property to the said Corporation.

As to real property bequeathed or given to the Corporation in case of its dissolution.

V. And be it enacted, That in case of such dissolution of the said Corporation, the real property by them purchased and acquired, and paid for out of their own revenues, and not by the sale or exchange of any property given, devised, or bequeathed to them, as well as all other property then belonging to the said Corporation, and not liable to be claimed by and revert to the heirs of any donor or testator under the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act, shall be at the disposal of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of being applied to the maintenance of some charitable institution, or to the education of the poor in the parish or township in which such property shall be situate.

As to other property of the Corporation in such case.

VI. And be it enacted, That no deed of sale or conveyance by which the said Corporation shall purchase or acquire any real or immoveable property or annual rents (rentes constituées) shall be valid or effectual to any intent or purposes whatsoever unless in such deed it be stated and set forth that such purchase or acquisition is made with the funds of the said Corporation itself, or with funds arising from the sale or alienation of such and such property, describing the same, given, devised, or bequeathed to the said Corporation by such and such person or persons, designating the same by name or otherwise, as the case may be.

Conditions in deeds of sale, &c. to the Corporation.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Corporation at all times when they may be called upon to do so by the Governor of this Province, to render an account in writing of their property and affairs, in which shall be set forth in particular the income by them derived from property held under this Act, and the means by which the same has been acquired.

Corporation to account when called upon.

VIII. And be it enacted, That no member of the said Corporation shall be individually liable or accountable for the debts, contracts, or securities of the said Corporation.

Members not liable for the debts of the Corporation.

IX. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any manner or way the right of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, or of any body politic or corporate, such only excepted as are herein-before mentioned and provided for.

Rights of the Crown, &c. saved.

X. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and shall be publicly taken notice of as such by all judges, justices of the peace, and other persons whomsoever, without being specially pleaded.

Public Act.

No. 3.

Copy of a LETTER from the Bishop of QUEBEC to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

MY LORD DUKE, 15, Grosvenor Street, February 12, 1858.
 I AM impelled to solicit the attention of your Grace to some representations upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, a subject for which
 (76.) C I am

I am less fully prepared than I could desire, because, when I left Canada, in the beginning of last month, the intelligence had not reached that country of the change in the Ministry at home, and the views of the late Ministry upon the subject in question are known to have been declared in a manner which superseded the necessity of any endeavours to avert the now threatened confiscation of Church property.

In the situation to which, in the providence of God, I have been called, the guardianship of the temporal interests of the Church within the limits of my jurisdiction must be considered as comprehended in the duties imposed upon me; and having been brought home by other objects of importance to the Church, I am in a manner put forward by circumstances as the representative in this country of Church interests in Canada at this crisis,—a crisis so pregnant with alarming consequences that I shall be pardoned, I trust, if I speak freely what I feel.

I have, however, in the successive attacks which have been made upon the Church property in Canada, been again and again engaged in the endeavour to repel those attacks; and I may venture, perhaps, to refer your Grace to the more recent of certain representations and remonstrances submitted by myself to Her Majesty's Government, which are among the documents contained in your office. I refer in part to a letter which I addressed to your Grace's predecessor, Sir J. Pakington, on the 22d of October 1852,* in which the subject of the Clergy Reserves is incidentally touched upon, but more particularly to the copies which accompanied my letter, of two documents relating to that subject,—the first being the petition of the bishop, clergy, and laity of the diocese of Quebec, transmitted for presentation to the Imperial Parliament about the end of 1850,—and the other, a memorial which I addressed to his Excellency Lord Elgin, shortly before I had occasion to address myself to Sir John. Those two documents will be found, in my apprehension, to exhibit in a sufficiently condensed compass the main points and the real merits of the case.

It is not at any great length, therefore, that I purpose now to obtrude my observations upon your Grace; but, under your permission, I shall proceed to give forth, without disguise, the depth of my own convictions upon certain features of this solemn subject, in which the interests of our holy religion are, for all perpetuity, involved.

First, then, I find it impossible to regard the secularization of the clergy reserves as otherwise than stamped with a sacrilegious character. I do not see how it can be denied to be the alienation of a property given to God. And it is well worthy of remembrance that in republican America the endowments of the Church of England have been held sacred; they were preserved to her, in one noted instance, through the very convulsions of that revolution which separated the colonies from the mother country (and the circumstance was the more marked because the Church was exposed to particular odium on account of the characteristic loyalty of her members); they were restored to her in another instance, by the decision of the courts of the United States, after a long space of years, in which they had been taken possession of and held as townlands, in the absence, at the time, of any episcopalian claimants of the property. (I speak here of the Church of England as continued in the American Church.) These facts are not unobserved in Canada; nor is it possible to suppose that they are without their influence upon the affection of some of the colonists towards the British Government, when the confiscation of their Church property is threatened under actual British rule.

2. It appears to me at least deserving of inquiry, and it is an inquiry of the most serious character possible which thus presents itself, whether the Royal sanction could be given to the projected measure of confiscation, without violating the coronation oath. If, as I apprehend to be the correct view of the case, and as is assumed in the use, within the colonies, of the forms of ordination, the colonial bishops and clergy, made, by the Royal Letters Patent, to belong to the Archiepiscopal Province of Canterbury, are bishops and clergy of the realm of England, then it is not necessary to say that they are protected by that oath against any invasion or infraction of their existing rights, privileges, and endowments, of whatever kind.

* Page 20 of Papers relative to the "Clergy Reserves," presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 14th February 1853.

3. The disposal of this question involves the question of the maintenance of public faith. The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 78. was regarded and held by all parties, and was accepted by the parties interested, as a final settlement of the long agitated questions respecting the reserves,—a settlement, it is also to be remembered, which was *anterior* to the establishment of responsible Government within the colony. It has been distinctly recognized as final in the formal language of the Provincial Legislature; and if the conclusive arrangements of that Act can be now disturbed, and its provisions can be upset, it would be difficult to show how any rights or interests in the province can be safe.

My Lord Duke, these are of themselves considerations which, if I am not guilty of presumption in saying so, call for the exercise of the maxim, “Be just, and fear not;” and if the Government of this great country had long ago had the firmness to apply this principle to the question, all injurious disturbance in connexion with the Clergy Reserves would have been saved. Respect would be felt for it, if such firmness was exercised now. Most certainly the surrender of control over the Clergy Reserves to a party now raising agitation in Canada will not prove to be the pacification of the colony; and that it never can be too late to do that which is called for by the rule of right, and that consequences are not to be argued upon when this rule is once clear, is what no person will more promptly acknowledge than your Grace.

The matter being once rested upon foundations such as these, it seems almost to be a work of supererogation to reiterate additional arguments, however correct and forcible in themselves, which have at different times been urged upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and which will be found stated in the documents to which I have above referred. I will only trespass upon your Grace by noticing too further points, which I number as continuing the series of the considerations already in part here submitted.

4. The nature of this endowment is not such as to be properly productive of any odium or discontent. It carries with it no burden imposed upon any class of religionists within the country. It operates in no vexatious manner. It presents no obstruction to the improvement and advancement of the country, the utmost facilities being given, and the most favourable terms afforded, in throwing the lands into the market for the creation of the necessary fund.

5. That whereas it is anticipated, in different quarters, that the party in the colony now intent upon the confiscation of the Church property, and engaged in embroiling the country for the attainment of their object, may be counted upon, in the event of their gaining the principle for which they contend, to deal not ungenerously in the actual disposal of their prize, and to manifest some mindful sense of the ample generosity of the Home Government towards themselves,—the fact stands before the world, and cannot be put out of sight, that the members of the Local Government now in power, who have identified their policy with the aims of the party in question, are pledged, to a man, in their places in the Provincial Parliament, to the secularization of the Reserves, if placed within their control.

I will not, my Lord Duke, abandon the hope that Her Majesty's Government will pause before committing itself to this threatened sacrifice of a sacred patrimony,—and will not, by the side of the magnificently endowed and largely favoured Church of Rome in the colony, consent to have the Church of the Sovereign and of the Empire thrust down to a position which will compel her to come before this country, in order to obtain the means of carrying on the work committed from above to her hands, as a plundered and a persecuted Church.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. QUEBEC.