

No. 1.  
 Lord Glenelg  
 to  
 Sir F. B. Head,  
 5th Dec. 1835.

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I think, therefore, that to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Legislature the Question respecting the Clergy Reserves would be an Infringement of that cardinal Principle of Colonial Government which forbids Parliamentary Interference, except in submission to an evident and well-established Necessity.

Without expressing any further Opinion at present on the general Objects of the Bill of last Session, I think the Effect of that Bill would, as it appears, have been to constitute the Assembly not merely the Arbiters respecting the Disposal of the Funds to be raised by the Sale of these Lands, but the active and independent Agents in effecting those Sales, and thus to invest them with the appropriate Functions of the Executive Government.

6. The Report of the Committee next passes to the Subject of the Land-granting Department.

Admitting that Lord Ripon's Despatch shows that the Grievances under this Head have been in part removed, it is observed that the Extent of that Relief is not very clearly shown by the Documents before the Committee.

It is difficult, or rather impossible, for me to advance further in meeting the Views of the Assembly thus briefly expressed than by stating, that if any Ambiguity can be pointed out in Lord Ripon's Instructions respecting the Grant of Lands it shall be immediately removed, and that if His Majesty's Officers in the Province can be shown to have disregarded those Instructions, it will be your Duty to enforce the most prompt and exact Obedience to them to the full Extent of their Spirit and Intention, insomuch that there shall in future be no Doubt whether the Grievances at which they aimed have or have not been completely removed.

7. Respecting the collegiate Institutions of the Province, the Assembly express their Opinion that the Upper Canada College "is upheld at great Public Expense, with high Salaries to its principal Masters; but that the Province in general derives very little Advantage from it, and that it might be dispensed with."

His Majesty's Government can have no Wish to retain any Charge for this Establishment which may be more than adequate to provide for the effective Performance of the Duties of the Teachers. Any wise Retrenchment of that Nature may, subject to the Principles already mentioned, be immediately introduced. That the Province derives little Benefit from this College is a Fact of which the Explanation is to be found, not in the Principle of the Institution itself, but in some Error of Management, susceptible, as it should seem, of an easy Remedy. It is impossible to believe that in Upper Canada, as in other Countries, Advantages the most important would not result from a well ordered School for the Education in the elementary Branches of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, of young Men who aspire to fill the highest Offices in Society. Nor can I suppose it a light Benefit thus to connect together the preparatory and the final Studies of Youth in one systematic Plan, which, by rendering the initiatory School a careful Preparation for the University, may give to their entire Education a Character of Solidity and Consistency scarcely attainable by any other Method.

I shall therefore deeply lament the Abolition of a College of which the Defects would appear so remediable, and of which it does not seem easy to exaggerate the Benefits.

On the Subject of King's College an unfortunate Difference of Opinion exists between the Council and the Assembly, which each of those Bodies concurs in pronouncing incurable.

His Majesty commands me to tender, through you, his Mediation on this Subject. With the previous Assent of both Houses, the King will cheerfully resume the Consideration of the Question, in what Manner a Charter could be most conveniently prepared so as to promote the Interests of Science and Literature, and the Study of Theology and Moral Philosophy, with a due Regard to the Opinions which seem to prevail in the Province respecting the proper Constitution and Objects of an University. But after having distinctly referred to the local Legislature the Duty of giving effect to their own Wishes on the Subject, in the Form of an Act of General Assembly, His Majesty cannot, at the Instance of One only of the Two Houses, withdraw it from their Cognizance.

8. The Committee complain that a very considerable Proportion of the Sum, amounting to 31,728*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, expended in aid of Emigration from Europe, was