

upper province that large arrears were due under the agreement, for the settlement of which no understanding had been arrived at, and that Upper Canada would either have to abandon its claims or to appeal to the Crown and Imperial Parliament (Q. 163—2, p. 328), but this had already been done in the memorial of 8th January, 1822, that is to say practically, when the Imperial Parliament was asked officially by the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to assume the entire and exclusive control of all imports and exports at the port of Quebec.

Some account was given in the report for 1839 of the efforts to establish schools in Lower Canada in the earlier years after the conquest and during the progress of the revolutionary war. The first teacher in Montreal was the Reverend John Stuart, afterwards rector of the Anglican Church at Kingston, who appears to have been desirous to attract Protestants to send their children to his school, but this discrimination was objected to by Governor Haldimand, who changed the advertisement sent by Mr. Stuart for his approval and intimated the change to him in these terms: "Your advertisement will be published to-morrow, but I directed the words '*principally intended for the children of Protestants*' to be left out, as it is a distinction which could not fail to create jealousies, at all times improper, but more particularly so at present." The schools undertaken by private enterprise do not appear to have been successful, and in 1802 an Act was passed to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of learning" by which it was intended to give permanency to an efficient system of education in the province, but the intention was not carried out. It was not till the 8th of October, 1818, that the Governor in chief granted letters patent constituting trustees for the Royal Institution, but, from various causes, nothing was done by the trustees, so far as appears by the correspondence, although some communication must have been made to Lord Bathurst, Colonial Secretary, as on the 27th of April, 1819, His Lordship wrote to the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the subject. The following is an extract from the letter:—

The measure of forming some fit establishment for the education of youth in the Canadas has long been under the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government. I am happy to inform you that final instructions have at length been transmitted to the Duke of Richmond authorising him to found a college at Montreal and placing at his disposal the funds necessary for the commencement of the undertaking. (Q. 168—2, p. 277.)

In December of that year (1819) Chief Justice Monk, who was acting as administrator consequent on the death of the Duke of Richmond, reported that it had been difficult to get the members of the Board together, but that the number of trustees had been increased, and that ample means had been created to effect the "execution of the laws." It is difficult to believe that the "ample means" were pecuniary, as so far as can be seen by the documents, drawing an inference rather than coming to an absolute conclusion founded on a definite statement of facts, the funds the Duke of Richmond was directed to use for the founding of a college at Montreal were to be derived from the Jesuit Estates, the revenues of which had been already disposed of to a larger extent than their amount would bear. This is corroborated by an application made on the 16th May, 1823, by the Reverend Dr. Stewart to Lord Bathurst for assistance towards the establishment of the projected college, on the ground that His Lordship had informed the Duke of Richmond in 1819 that funds had been pro-