

in reply to their Address, were submitted, [47] and which showed that the Reservation had not as yet been seriously impaired, proceeded to take measures for its application to the support of the Grammar Schools. In order to prevent questions arising, at any future time, as to the extent of its jurisdiction, the House passed an Address to the Sovereign [48] expressive of its wishes in regard to the Reservation. Then the Governor sent down to the Assembly a Message [49] which fell into their midst as a thunder-bolt from a cloudless sky! He has the sublime effrontery to inform the Legislature of the Province that "lately 66,000 acres have been set aside [from the Grammar School Reserves] for the support of U. C. College."—Set aside, quotha! Who set this land aside? Who but Sir John and the interesting Family Party, around the table of the Executive Council assembled? And this in spite of the pledges which the Governor had given the preceding Parliament [50] that the endowment of this institution should not be at the expense of the Grammar Schools. But the Parliament of that day had not the opportunity of fully appreciating the duplicity of the Governor. *At the time that he sent down his Message (Dec. 24th, 1831) we have the most conclusive evidence that he had not granted to U. C. College a single acre out of the Grammar School Reserves!* The dates of the grants to that institution sufficiently prove this.

DATES OF THE U. C. GRANTS AND THEIR LEGAL EFFECT.

The grants to U. C. College out of the Grammar School Reserves, were three in number, and they date as follows: Nov. 16, 1832, 20,000 acres; July 4, 1834, 1080 acres; May 18, 1835, 42,188 acres. Add difference in exchange of land with Government in 1846, 589 acres. Total 63,867 acres. The unblushing pervasiveness of which, therefore, the Governor must stand convicted, was evidently resorted to as a means of forestalling the Legislature in their intended application of the Reserves to the support of the Grammar Schools. Notwithstanding, however, the representations of the Governor, the House of Assembly did not recognize the ALLEGED GRANTS, but persisted in forwarding the Address to King William IV. An answer was in due time returned by the Imperial Government [52] surrendering to the Legislature the disposition of the lands "which had not already been alienated." Now, from the dates above given, it appears that the grants to U. C. College had not been made at the date of that Despatch (July 5, 1832). It is obvious, therefore, that those grants, made subsequently, made also without consent of Parliament, were invalid and, consequently, that the sales based on those grants were void *ab initio*.

Though the House of Assembly believed that an appropriation from the Grammar School Reserves had actually been made, as represented by the Governor, yet it could not help regarding such procedure as an intolerable usurpation of its most important functions. Accordingly, at the next assembling of Parliament this matter formed the subject of the first

47 Ibid, Wednesday, Feb. 2. From an Address on the same subject passed on the following day, it would appear that Sir John Colborne attempted, in the first instance, to evade the demand of the Assembly. 48 Journal Assembly 1831-2, Friday, Dec. 23, 1831. 49 Ibid, Monday, Dec. 26. 50 Journal Assembly, 1829, Saturday, January 17.

51 These dates are not unfrequently quoted by the Bureau in his Financial Statements, e. g. Statement for 1865.

52 Journal Assembly 1832-3, Friday, Nov. 9, 1832. Sir John Colborne alluded to this Despatch in the Speech at the opening of Parliament, Tuesday, November 6.