

equivalent whatever. *Secondly*: The Legislature endeavored to obtain the control of those lands, up to 1841, when it was granted under the union Act, with such restrictions however, that the Provincial Ministry alone can direct them to their legitimate object, *Education*. In 1841, the following clause was inserted in 4 & 5 Vic., Chap. 18 "*And be it enacted, that for the establishment, support and maintenance of Common Schools in each and every Township and Parish in this Province, There shall be established a permanent fund, which shall consist of all such monies as may accrue from the selling or leasing of any lands, which by the legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted and set apart, for the establishment, maintenance and support of Common Schools in this Province, and of such other monies as are hereinafter mentioned. And all such monies as shall arise from the sale of any such lands, or estates, and certain other monies hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested in safe and profitable securities in this Province, and the interest of all monies so invested, and the rents, issues and profits arising from such lands or estates as shall be leased or otherwise disposed of without alienation shall be annually applied in the manner hereinafter provided to the support and encouragement of common schools.*" Notwithstanding this pledge, session after session has passed, and each succeeding government has neglected or refused to make the appropriation. *Thirdly*; During the same session of 1841, an act was passed for the disposal of public lands. The only valuable provision it contained was the 2d and 13th clauses, which enacted that no free grant should hereafter be made, and no new claim admitted after 1st. January, 1843, should be allowed or even entertained, except *Minors*. On the 20th Feb. 1844, militia claims in Lower Canada were authorized to the value of near £100,000 to be paid in land at 8s. per acre.

Thus we find not only a pledge to appropriate in an act of Parliament, but even an act itself has been no protection to those Lands.

Fourthly; In 1844, months were occupied in ascertaining the extent and value of the public domain—in pointing out the extravagant and injurious effects of the present system—the remedy to check it—and recommending a Law appropriating the proceeds inviolably to the support of Common Schools and Township Libraries and no other purpose. Still no result has been produced. The Government alone under the Union Act, can propose any bill which affects the revenue. The report emanating from that inquiry, showed from official returns, that although about £300,000 had been paid by the Canada Company, and other sums by various individuals, *not a single farthing*, up to July 1841, had ever been paid into the Provincial Treasury—also that from that time to Dec. 1844 (three and a half years,) although £58,465 had been disbursed for the expenses of the Crown Land Office, only £6,733 had been received in cash from the sales of land! (see Official returns from that office, No. 19, Letters N. N. appendix to Journals '44 and '45.)

Although this statement has been shamelessly denied in one or two papers by those interested, and a feeble attempt made to ward off the charge, it will be found when truth predominates, to expose the most profligate waste of Public property ever yet recorded.

serv
have
grat
vidu
those
than
it wo
sure
the p
minis
apart
quest
proved
lic is
advan
prop
instit
look f
books
of pro
and e
tion o
T
dence
your
prefer
creasc
T
tration
of the
Distric
stated
and a
of this
sury,
Canada
it bore
direct
was su
Many
the oc
Admitt
propor
only i
the pri
were
which
the un