

America. Mr. Taylor knew nothing of colonial affairs prior to his appointment ; and he does not seem to have known very much about them at any time, for he had no means of understanding colonial feeling ; yet this man was able to a large extent to dictate the policy of the government towards the colonies, especially the colonies in America.

As the whole colonial system of government was altogether wrong, and as responsible government was involved in nearly every change that was made, it is difficult to describe the contest which led to its full realization by the Province of New Brunswick. Clearly, so long as there was an imperial customs department, so long as the British government retained control of the casual and territorial revenues, so long as the governor was able to make appointments without even consulting his council, and contrary to the wishes of the people, the system of government which permitted such things was utterly defective and unsuited to the requirements of a free people. The first movement against the system was to obtain control of the casual and territorial revenues. An agitation on this subject began as early as 1819, in the time of Lieut.-Governor Smyth. The Lieut.-Governor was strongly opposed to the change, and resisted it in every possible way. The colonial office at first refused to even consider the request of New Brunswick ; but after Lieut.-Governor Smyth's death in 1823 a better spirit prevailed, for Sir Howard Douglas, who succeeded him, was a man of enlightened mind and desirous of promoting the prosperity of the colonies in every way. The casual and territorial revenue, which was the revenue derived from the crown land department, was used by the British government for the payment of salaries of provincial officials, many of them being out of all proportion to the services they rendered ; and the remainder seems to have been allowed to accumulate without being appropriated. The surveyor-general of that day received upwards of \$8,000 by way of salary ; more than five times the salary of the present surveyor-general. It was not until several delegations had been sent to England, to represent this matter to the British government, that success was achieved by the transfer of the casual and territorial revenue to the provincial authority. By an act which is known as the civil list bill, which became law in July, 1837, the casual and territorial revenue became the property of the province, the legislature undertaking to pay out of it the sum of £13,393 sterling