

lic purse here, and pays all these men : the Assembly can not controul him. the civil list, liable thus to be a ready means of assisting a minister, who may desire to oppress and enslave the people of England, as well as the people of the colonies, is moreover expected to be for life; that is, not for the life of the incumbents, (more properly perhaps to be called incumbances,) but for the life of His Majesty; thus shewing that it is not the wants of the public that the ministry have an eye to, but a permanent revenue, unquestioned and uncontrouled, not only by the provincial parliament here, but also by the Imperial parliament in England; for no account of it would be rendered to either. Is not this a monstrous case, and one that neither the public here can submit to, nor the public in England ever. if they once perceived the effect it must have, can tolerate?

But I contend further, Mr. Macculloch, that by granting the civil list *for life*, the parliament of Lower Canada would be acting contrary to the example, in defiance of the usages, and inimical to the principles of the House of Commons in England. It is a most untenable argument to say that because the *civil list of England* is granted to the king for life, that therefore the *civil list of Canada* ought to be so. Were they even perfectly analogous, the consequence would not hold good; for what in a large state might be politically and economically proper, might be the reverse in a small one. Let a nobleman commit to his steward the arrangement, examination, and payment of his domestic expenditure, and require from the man he confides in nothing but an account of the gross sums paid for the various departments of his household; but ought a man of a small income, and of precarious resources to do the same? It is his business, to see to his own expenditure, to check, examine, and pay his own tradesmen's bills, and not to be content with gross sums, but pry into all items. But the cases are not analogous; the items that form the civil list at home, are widely different from those that form the civil list here. Moreover the English parliament always *annually* vote the supplies to defray the expenses of the civil establishments of its colonies and provinces, and still partly do that of Upper Canada, which province derives, I believe, an *annual* sum of £3000 sterling from England, towards the support of her civil government. Now is it not obvious that if any provincial legislature were to grant the civil list to the king for life, instead of annually, they would be flying in the face of the Imperial parliament, and doing what the House of Commons of England considers it as unconstitutional and impolitic to do, or else they would all along have granted the supplies for defraying the expenses of the civil establishments of the several colonies *for life*, and not jealously, cautiously, and invariably, required them to be *annually* called for, and annually accounted for!