

Frederick Elliot,  
Esq.  
28 April 1834.

THE following ITEMS, charged in the Estimate for 1830, are omitted in that for the present year, in conformity with the directions received by his Excellency the Governor in Chief from His Majesty's Government.

No.	Amount.
1. { Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé for the year 1829 - £. 300 - -	£. s. d.
1. { Ditto - - - ditto - - - for 1830 - - 300 - -	600 - -
2. Ditto of the Provincial Agent in London for 1829 and 1830 - - -	400 - -
3. Ditto of the Auditor General of Accounts for 1829 and 1830 - - -	800 - -
4. Allowance to ditto for a Clerk for ditto - - -	200 - -
5. Part of the Salaries of the Provincial Judges for the Districts of Gaspé and St. Francis, for 1829 and 1830 - - -	400 - -
6. Part of the Circuit Allowances to the Judges for 1829 and 1830 - - -	1,141 13 4
7. Salary of the Advocate General for 1829 and 1830 - - -	400 - -
8. Ditto of the Clerk of the Courts in the District of St. Francis, for 1829 and 1830 - - -	100 - -
9. Ditto of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Quebec - for 1830 - - -	500 - -
10. Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto - - - Montreal - ditto - - -	500 - -
11. Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto - - - Three Rivers ditto - - -	250 - -
12. Ditto - - ditto - - - ditto - - - Gaspé for 1829 and 1830 - - -	450 - -
13. Pension to Mrs. Livingston for ditto - - -	100 - -
14. Ditto to two Misses De Salaberry for ditto - - -	200 - -
15. Ditto to Mrs. Deschambault - - -	140 - -

Quebec, 14th February 1831.

Jos. Cary,  
Insp't. Genl. Pub. Provl. Accounts.

10. Have you any means of knowing what the Assembly did upon that Despatch?—Before the House of Assembly adopted any decision upon it a further communication arrived from the Earl of Ripon, proposing a permanent adjustment of the financial difficulties; that Despatch I am about to read.

#### No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Goderich to Lord Aylmer, dated  
Downing-street, 24th December 1830.

My Lord,

AMONG the first objects which have called for my attention since His Majesty was pleased to place the seals of the Colonial Office in my hands, is the painful state of disunion which has for so many years prevailed in Lower Canada, respecting that part of the revenue which is raised by duties levied under various Acts of the British Parliament, and appropriated by warrants from the Lords of the Treasury.

Your Excellency will doubtless have felt how seriously this state of things embarrasses all the operations of the Local Government; but whilst its present effect is to weaken the just influence and authority of the executive power, its future consequences upon the connexion between the Province and the mother country might become most disastrous, if not fatal. It appears to me, therefore, as it appeared to my predecessor, Sir George Murray, to be indispensably necessary that an immediate and amicable adjustment of the question should be brought about; and His Majesty's Government is decidedly of opinion that any attempt at such an adjustment would be ineffectual, which did not involve the entire assignment of the revenue raised under the Acts in question to the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, under a conviction that they will assent to such a reasonable grant of a Civil List as may be necessary for ensuring at all events the independence of the Governor and of the Judges.

I cannot think that such an assignment of these duties would be inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown. The duties are neither levied nor appropriated by the mere Royal prerogative. They owe their existence to a specific Act of Parliament, passed at a time when there did not exist in the Province any legal means by which duties of that description could be imposed; and although it be true that the Act of Parliament which imposes them directs the Lords of the Treasury to appropriate them, it must nevertheless be admitted, that the same Parliamentary authority might, without any violation of the Royal Prerogative, have directed in the first instance, and might now direct by amendment the appropriation of them in any other manner.

The subject being thus disembarrassed of the difficulties arising out of the Royal prerogative and the dignity of the Crown, it resolves itself into a mere question of expediency; viz. whether the advantages supposed to be derived from retaining the existing mode of appropriation are or are not counterbalanced by the manifold evils occasioned by the increasing