

at once to effect a considerable saving in the public expenditure without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the respective offices. It must moreover be distinctly intimated to every officer who may hereafter be temporarily appointed to any of the situations of which the Salaries are borne on the Civil List, that should such temporary appointment be subsequently confirmed, the emoluments of the office will nevertheless be subject to revision and reduction, and that no claim to compensation for loss of Salary will have been created by the discharge of the duties ad-interim. With respect, however, to the office of Lieutenant Governor I am to observe, that it has been already determined, on the occurrence of the next vacancy to reduce the salary attached to it to £3,000 Sterling per annum. Below that sum it could, I think, scarcely be reduced consistently with the rank and dignity which the Lieutenant Governor is required to maintain as His Majesty's Representative.

"I have now gone through all the points mentioned in the enclosed memorandum, but before I conclude this Despatch I must advert to a topic which has been pressed on my attention by Messrs. Crane and Wilmot. It has been stated that by the stipulation that the nett proceeds only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue should be ceded to the Assembly, an almost unlimited power of expenditure for purposes connected with the management of the Crown Estate still remains in the hands of the Executive Government. In order to prevent any abuse of this power, it is proposed that an Instruction should be given to you that, on the presentation of an address to you from the Assembly expressing their disapprobation of any expenditure then actually in progress, you should suspend the progress of such Expenditure until the King's Government at Home shall have an opportunity of deciding on the propriety or impropriety of continuing it. To this proposition I have felt myself unable for several reasons to assent, but I have informed Messrs. Crane and Wilmot that on the occurrence of the event which they have contemplated, you would receive with all the weight due to the opinions of the Representatives of the people, any address which might be presented to you by the Assembly, and that you would be instructed to lay that Address before your Executive Council, and to receive their opinions on the subject of it before taking any decisive step. And it would be moreover your duty in such a case immediately to report the circumstances to me, with a full explanation of the grounds on which your ultimate decision shall have proceeded.

"Such are the modifications of my Despatch of the 31st ultimo, which, after a full consideration of the subject, His Majesty's Ministers have felt themselves at liberty to recommend to His Majesty. While they regret their inability to proceed to the full extent of the wishes of Messrs. Crane and Wilmot they are yet persuaded that the liberal spirit in which His Majesty's answer to the Address of the House has been conceived will sufficiently indicate the anxiety of His Majesty to accede, as far as is compatible with public interests, to their wishes on matters connected with the administration of the Provincial Government. The difference of opinion that may still remain in some particulars between the views of the Assembly and those adopted in this Country are perfectly compatible with the existence of a sincere and single desire on both sides to consult only this permanent well-being of the Province, and cannot therefore, it is trusted, impede the satisfactory settlement of the question, mooted in the Address of the Assembly of the 14th of last March.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

"GLENELG."

Major General Sir A. CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. B.  
 &c. &c. &c.

"DOWNING STREET, 31st October, 1836.

"SIR,

"IN my Despatch of the 10th of September, I apprized you that I was engaged in correspondence with Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, on the provisions of the Act for securing the Civil List which it is proposed to grant to His Majesty in New Brunswick.

"I now enclose for your information, a Copy of that Bill, which has been prepared in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. It is compiled from the corresponding Acts of Parliament which apply to the Grant of the Civil List in this Country with no other changes than such as unavoidably grew out of the different circumstances of the two cases.

"You will transmit to the Council and to the Assembly a Copy of this Despatch and of the draft which it encloses. You will acquaint those branches of the Provincial Legislature, that you are authorized in His Majesty's name to assent to any Bill which shall be tendered for your acceptance, if framed in the terms of the accompanying draft, or even if expressed in other terms which shall introduce no substantial alteration in the provisions of the proposed Law. Should any Bill be passed by the two Houses having for its object the adjustment of the Civil List in terms varying from those which have been approved by myself, by the Lords of the Treasury and by the Delegates from the Assembly, you will call on the Provincial Attorney and Solicitor General to report to you whether the change is such as to alter in any respect the substance and the legal effects of the intended measure. If they should report that the alterations are formal merely, and not substantial, you will assent to the Bill on His Majesty's behalf. But if the Law Officers of the Crown should report that the variations affect the substance as well as the form, then it will be your duty to withhold your assent unless the Bill should contain a suspending clause or unless the operation of it should, by the terms of the Law itself, be postponed for a period of at least five months, so as to enable His Majesty to interpose on the subject before the new Law could actually take effect within the Province.

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