

"It is true that by the resignation of the present Lieutenant Governor the amount charged on the Civil List will be reduced £500 sterling, and it is expected that future reductions will be made as vacancies occur in other Offices; but I beg with great deference to submit for Your Lordship's consideration whether it is not advisable to retain at His Majesty's disposal any funds that may arise from that source, as the only means in the Province that will be left to His Majesty for affording any relief or assistance to such old and meritorious, but superannuated servants of that Colony as may hereafter (without such aid,) from accident or other causes be left in the decline of life destitute; although their long and faithful services might give them strong claims to the consideration of Government.

"The Funds now about to be surrendered up to the Provincial Legislature by His Majesty, are as follow :

Amount deposited in the Provincial Banks at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, payable at any time on six months notice,	£29,000
Ditto or Loan to the Saint John Bridge Company at 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st January, 1838, if required,	6,000
Amount already paid by the Land Company in part of their purchase, with the accumulation of interest, about	66,000
Amount of unpaid instalments on other Lands sold in the Province, part of which are now due and the remainder will become due on the 31st December, 1837,	44,795
Ditto of ditto on ditto, which will become due 31st December, 1838,	25,429
Total,	£171,224

Besides the balance due on the purchase of the Land Company, the amount of which I have no correct information; but the above amount alone Your Lordship will perceive is sufficient in itself to pay a grant of £15,295 for ten years, leaving an overplus of £16,274 besides the annual Revenues accruing in the meantime. I cannot therefore suppose that, after His Majesty's Government has so liberally consented to surrender up the whole of these large funds, the House of Assembly will, on a review of the question, object to the granting in lieu thereof such a liberal provision as will enable His Majesty, after payment of the Civil List, to meet any contingent emergency that may hereafter arise.

"Secondly. The Despatches from the Lieutenant Governor before alluded to have already pointed out to Your Lordship, that no provision has been made in any part of the arrangements for securing an adherence by the Colonial Legislature to the mode of appropriating the Revenues of the Province, stated by Your Lordship in your Despatch of the 31st August last as one of the express conditions upon which His Majesty had consented to make the surrender in question. And I have only to add on this point that I believe, and indeed I have no doubt, that the House of Assembly are under the impression, that as this condition has not been noticed in the Bill it is not your Lordship's intention to insist upon an adherence to it. It therefore is of great importance that this should be fully understood by all parties before the Bill passes, as it will be too late afterwards to raise the question. If, as I am led to believe from what passed in the interview I had with Your Lordship, it is not contemplated by His Majesty's Government to abandon this condition, I with great submission beg leave to suggest that some provision for it should be inserted in the Bill, for although it is, I am aware, unusual to regulate by Act of Parliament the course to be pursued by that power in granting monies to the King, yet if any new mode was to be pursued in regard to the appropriation of any particular fund, differing from what had been the established constitutional law and usage of Parliament, it could only be done, I presume, by some Parliamentary enactment for that purpose; and I respectfully submit for Your Lordship's consideration, that by the same rule a Colonial Legislature would not feel themselves called upon to depart from what had been an established usage with them in their mode of appropriation of the public monies, without some Legislative or Parliamentary enactment for their so doing; and the mode of granting monies that has hitherto been pursued by the Legislature of New Brunswick is not according to the law and usage of the Imperial Parliament, but one that was resorted to many years back by agreement between the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in the settlement of a long pending dispute upon that subject between those branches; and that since that period instead of the Representatives of the people raising and granting only such monies as might be asked for by the Executive in the name of the King, the King's Representative in fact has no voice whatever on the subject, but the House of Assembly raise and grant what they please, and the Executive must either assent to or reject the whole; and however unconstitutional this mode may appear, it certainly has been found by experience to be the most convenient one for Colonial Legislature, where there is no Minister of the Crown to come down to the House with an estimate for the year; and I feel convinced that any attempt that might now be made to alter this course of proceeding with respect to the ordinary Provincial Revenue which has already been at the disposal of the Legislature, would create a great excitement in the Province, and probably much difficulty and dissension between the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; but with respect to the Crown Revenues now about to be surrendered up, any provision that His Majesty's Government may think it prudent to make, for securing to the Executive as one branch of the Legislature a voice in the disposal thereof, as a check upon its improvident expenditure, could not be considered I conceive any interference with what has been the established usage in regard to the other Revenues of the Province.

"Thirdly. I beg to call Your Lordship's attention to the question whether any Act of this nature made by a Colonial Legislature, even with the King's assent, can be binding for any period beyond

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