

a sufficiently large part of the whole budget to support the more important items in the expenses of civil government, the salaries of the executive and the judiciary; and if the Legislature cut off the supplies they would be depriving their constituents of roads and bridges, and the lucrative employment incidental to their construction. The Legislative Council could be depended on to throw out any supply bill which provided for the constituents without providing for the executive, or for reducing the permanent appropriations already made. The two parties to the contest engaged in much legal fencing and quibbling. If the assembly voted a lump sum 'out of all the revenues arising in the Province,' the Council would reject the bill as "assuming a control over the revenues of the Crown." If they voted a sum without specifying the source from which it was to be drawn, the governor assumed that it was granted out of Provincial revenues, and would thank them for their liberal supply in aid of funds "already appropriated by law." In any case the governor could get along somehow with the Crown revenues alone, or if he were bold enough, could appropriate the Provincial revenues without any authority at all.

But at last the protests of the assembly became so loud that they obtained a hearing in England. The first point in dispute was the question of control over the duties levied under the Act of 1774. This was previous to the Declaratory Act, in which England renounced the right of taxing the colonists for revenue purposes. But this latter act had not