

trustees of that expenditure were not bound to account to them? The silence of the act on that subject (considering the reference made to the other two acts) is conclusive that it is to the legislature, and not to the governor, or to the lords of the treasury, that accounts (as is the case in some other acts) must be rendered; that this is so, may be demonstratively illustrated by putting the case that either the governor or the legislative council, here, or His Majesty's treasury at home, were to demand an account from the agricultural society: would they not, in that case, say, shew us your authority, why must we account to you? whilst, on the other hand, if a demand be made for their accounts by the legislature would they, or could they say, "no; you gave us the money it is true, and told us how you wished us to expend it, but you never said that we must be brought to book again by you for it, and therefore we will render no account:" they would feel themselves bound to comply instantly with the requisition; which shews that they are also so bound, without its being required in express words.

Next, keeping in mind that it is always only such monies as the agricultural societies derive from the provincial grants alone, that they have to account for to the legislature, and that whatever funds they obtain from private contribution, are wholly without the pale of that restriction, and should be alone accounted for, in the public papers, to that public from which they are immediately derived; it must be observed that that section of the 1st Geo. IV. c. 5. which provides for the expenditure of £400, in "seed, books, implements, and other useful purposes, with the approbation of the governor," can alone be construed to relate to £400—of the particular monies granted by that act, and not to any part of the £2100, subsequently given; and this appears to have been done, lest too much of the public money should have been expended, (as is much too frequently the case with public bodies,) in matters of ostentation, in halls, libraries, establishments, and salaried servants. Consequently I contend that the governor has nothing but a simple veto as to the expenditure of that particular £400, which he has already no doubt exercised, and has sanctioned so much as that sum amounts to, of the money given under that particular act, being laid out for "useful purposes," consistent with the idea of the legislature, and which will be to be proved when the agricultural societies render their accounts, by the vouchers accompanying those accounts. Now, as you can not eat your pig and have your pig, the governor having gone to the length of his tether, and, on former occasions, given his sanction, as far, and to the extent which he was permitted to do by the legislature, has no business to interfere further.

Finally, the provision that the agricultural societies "may" offer premiums for different objects enumerated; limited not