

holding seats in either house, have reference expressly to 'Members of the Local Government,' not to inferior officers, but to those who form an actual portion of the Executive Government, and whose cordial sympathy and co-operation are absolutely indispensable to the existence of any system of administration. With regard to such individuals, I trust the Assembly will admit the justice of the observation which concludes the consideration of this topic in the instructions to Sir Francis Head. Unless this course be pursued, it would be impossible to rescue the head of the Government from the imputation of insincerity, or to conduct the administration of public affairs with the necessary firmness and decision.

5. I now come to the application of the Assembly for the surrender to them of all the Revenues at the disposal of the Crown in the Province, including the payments of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, in return for a Civil List to be granted for a period either of ten years or permanently.

After a due consideration of the circumstances of the case, I have to inform you, that subject to two qualifications to be subsequently noticed, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent to this application of the Assembly. The two qualifications to which I refer are the following:

First. The appropriation of the House of Assembly is to be exercised not over the gross but over the net amount of the Revenue, to be placed under their controul. The proper and moderate charges incident to the collection and management of that Revenue will continue to be defrayed as at present; but an account of those charges will be included in the statements respecting the Casual and Territorial Revenue which, in a former part of this Despatch, I have directed to be annually submitted to the House of Assembly. I need scarcely add, that His Majesty would be at all times prepared to devote the most attentive consideration to every suggestion from either Branch of the Legislature with respect to the amount of the charges of collection.

Secondly. The second qualification has for its object to preclude questions which might otherwise arise as to the manner in which the right of appropriation is to be exercised by the House of Assembly. His Majesty proposes that the Law and Custom of Parliament, and more especially the established usages of the House of Commons, with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be assumed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and more especially by the House of General Assembly, as affording the rule for their guidance in the appropriation

of the Revenues of the Province. Some exceptions may unavoidably arise out of peculiar local circumstances, forbidding a perfect coincidence in the two systems, which, however, subject to those exceptions, would be precisely similar.

In regard to the amount of the Civil List to be granted by the House of Assembly, I am to inform you that His Majesty will be willing to accept the sum of £14,000 sterling, that being the sum originally demanded by Lord Stanley. In determining this part of the question, I have not overlooked the fact that, in Lord Stanley's Despatch of 30th September, 1833, it was not distinctly stated whether the sum which he named as the amount of the Civil List was calculated in sterling or in current money. But any doubts which might otherwise exist on this point must be at once decided by the Schedule attached to this Despatch, wherein are recited the services amounting in all to £14,003 sterling to which he proposed to appropriate the Civil List.

If, therefore, a Bill should be passed by the Provincial Parliament and presented to you, having for its object the securing to His Majesty of a Civil List, amounting to £14,000 sterling per annum, either for the space of ten years, or permanently, you will reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and you will not in the meantime consider yourself at liberty to apply any portion of the Casual and Territorial Revenue to services which have not already received the express sanction of His Majesty's Government.

The following are the services to which, in the event of its being granted, it is intended in the first instance to apply this sum, viz:

Salary of the Lieut. Governor	£3,500
Chief Justice,	950
3 Puisne Judges,	1,950
Attorney General,	550
Solicitor General,	200
Colonial Secretary,	1,430
Private Secretary,	200
Com. of Crown Lands,	1,750
Establishment of do.	909
Auditor,	300
Receiver General,	300
Scotch Minister,	50
Emigration Agent, St. John,	100
Annuity to late Surveyor General,	150
College,	1000
Indians,	54
	£13,393

After defraying these charges there will still remain a surplus of £607 Sterling, applicable to any incidental