

not extend to the case of those Officers for whom provision is to be made by the Civil List.

7thly. The Assembly having deliberately expressed their opinion that the welfare of the Province would be promoted by creating two Councils instead of one,—Her Majesty defers to their judgment on that important question, not indeed without some distrust of the soundness of the conclusion, but convinced that it is a topic on which the greatest weight is due to the advice of the Representatives of the People.

The Queen can give no pledge that the Executive Council will always comprise some Members of the Assembly, but commands me to state that the circumstance of any Candidate for that honour possessing that share of public confidence which his election as a Member of the Assembly indicates, must of course be considered enhancing his claims to be preferred to those who, in other respects, may not possess higher qualifications for his trust. The principle on which Councillors should be selected, is explained in my despatch of the 30th April. You will, with the least possible delay, transmit to me a list of the names of such gentlemen as may appear to you best qualified to compose the Legislative and the Executive Councils of Nova Scotia.—Her Majesty has observed with regret, the discussions in which the Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia have recently become involved. That regret is, however, materially qualified by the observation that their differences do not relate to any vital and cardinal principle, but are such as may be entertained by those who are yet prepared to co-operate in the pursuit of the one common object, the Public Welfare.

I shall best testify my respect for those branches of the Legislature by declining to enter on those controverted questions, persuaded as I am that the means of reconciliation will be more readily discovered without the intervention of a third party, and that this happy result cannot long be deferred, in a case like the present, where both parties are animated by a lively zeal for the public good, and both are directed by wisdom and experience in the prosecution of that purpose.

You will communicate to both Branches of the Legislature this Despatch, and my Despatch of the 30th April, as containing the Answer which Her Majesty is pleased to return to their Address.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GLENZLO.

Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

(COPY.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st October, 1837.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Queen, your Despatch of the 21th of August, No. 93, containing the plan for a Civil List to be proposed to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the surrender to their appropriation of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, and also containing certain suggestions as to the future composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils. I have received her Majesty's command to return the following answer.

In approaching these questions, it is impossible for me not to advert to the similar discussion in which it became my duty to engage with the successive Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, and through them with the General Assembly of that Province. The successful issue of that negotiation is in no small degree to be ascribed to the advantage I enjoyed of direct personal intercourse with two

members of that House, who had been deputed to visit this country, with a view to a more free and unrestrained communication with the Ministers of the Crown. In the present case I have not that advantage, but I trust that, notwithstanding this circumstance, an adjustment equally satisfactory to all the parties concerned, may be concluded. If, however, in the further stages of this discussion, any unforeseen difficulties should arise, and if the House think it convenient to attempt the removal of them by a Deputation similar to that which was deputed from New Brunswick, they may be assured that their delegates will be received with all the respect and confidence to which Gentlemen charged with such a mission would be so eminently entitled. The comparison between the cases of the two provinces, exhibits a contrast unfavourable to the financial resources of Nova Scotia. While in New Brunswick the Crown placed at the disposal of the Local Legislature, an annual revenue of very large amount, and which had experienced a constant and rapid increase, the whole income which it is possible in Nova Scotia immediately to place at the disposal of the Legislature, assuming the correctness of the estimate contained in the paper No. 3, annexed to your despatch, amounts only to £9,190 per annum. Of this sum no less a portion than £3,440 is derived from taxes appropriated permanently to certain specific services by Acts of Assembly.

The sum of £6,050 appears to be all that is drawn from property vested in Her Majesty in right of the Crown, although the increase which has recently taken place in the chief source of the Crown Revenue in Nova Scotia, warrants the expectation of a further progressive augmentation of it. The exigencies of the public service do not indeed depend on the amount of the funds which it is in the power of the Crown to surrender. Yet it is impossible altogether to exclude that circumstance from consideration in determining the extent of the demand to be made on the liberality of the Assembly for a Civil List. Having had frequent occasion, in my correspondence with the Governors of the other British North American Provinces, to state fully the principles on which alone, in my opinion, the demand of such a provision for any of the public servants of the Crown can be defended, I abstain from the repetition of them on this occasion. The despatches to which I refer, have been published for the information of Parliament, or have been communicated directly to you. I confine myself therefore to the general statement that the chief, if not the only, motives by which Her Majesty's Government are induced to stipulate for a Civil List, are, first, the desire to exempt the Governor, the Judges, and certain other public officers, from a pecuniary dependence, which would be incompatible with the firm and impartial discharge of their public duties; and secondly, the wish to prevent the revival, from year to year, of inconvenient and unseemly discussion as to the amount of the remuneration to be assigned to the chief Executive and Judicial officers of the province. These ends secured, Her Majesty's Government have no real, I may add no imaginable motive, for further solicitude on the subject. They have no wish to place any other part of the annual expenditure beyond the annual revision of the Assembly. It is not to them a matter of any serious concern, whether the salaries to be assigned in the Civil List be of greater or less amount, provided only they are sufficient for the maintenance of the officers, in whose favor they are granted, in that station of society to which they must belong. I am not only willing to admit, but even anxious to assert, that in fixing the amount of official salaries in British North America,

great frugality should be observed. In countries recently settled, it is of moment that moderate and simple habits of domestic expenditure should prevail, and should be respected; nor is there any exception to that rule which I should more strongly deprecate, than one which would enable, if not require, official men to distinguish themselves from other classes by a less strict economy, and a more costly style of life. Some qualification of this opinion is indispensable in the case of the Lieutenant Governor. It is unavoidable that he should maintain an establishment, and other appearances, commensurate in some degree with the dignity of the Sovereign whom he represents. It is on every account desirable that he should place himself at the head of the local society not merely in his political relation to them, but in whatever concerns social intercourse and hospitality. These are duties which must involve a serious expenditure, and which must render the Government of the Province a heavy burthen, rather than a pecuniary advantage, if the present emoluments should be materially diminished.

I do not however shrink, even in the case of the Lieut. Governor, from pursuing to their legitimate consequences the principles to which I have already adverted; and I am happy to find that you concur with me, in thinking that on a vacancy in the Office some reduction of the present salary may be made. I have no wish that the Lieutenant Governor should be in the receipt of a greater income, than, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Assembly may regard as adequate to his maintenance. If they should fix that income at a rate below his present receipt, they will, I am convinced, admit the necessity of a proportionate reduction in the expenditure which is incurred, rather for the support of the dignity of his office, than with a view to his personal gratification. It is right that I should distinctly apprise the House, that I am not entitled to calculate on the continuance of the Parliamentary Grant, to the Lieutenant Governor, beyond your tenure of Office; even should circumstances render it necessary to propose to Parliament to continue the grant during that period. In proceeding to apply the principles, which I have thus briefly stated, to the present case, there is another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of. I refer to the comparatively small Revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia, which renders it the more incumbent on Her Majesty's Government, to avoid all unnecessary expense, in the maintenance of those officers which are essential to the public service. After an attentive consideration of the several suggestions which you have made on this subject, and of the circumstances of the Province, I am of opinion that it would not be right to insist on so large an amount as £9,190 per annum for the Civil List, in return for the surrender by the Crown of the Revenue now at its disposal. It appears to me that £8,000 would be a sufficient sum, if properly applied, to meet those peculiar expenses for which, on the principle already stated, it is essential to provide in the proposed Civil List. I am therefore to inform you that Her Majesty will be willing to accept the sum of £8,000 sterling, as the amount of the Civil List for Nova Scotia. I proceed to suggest the services to which, in the event of this sum being granted, it should be applied; and in doing this, I have thought it desirable to affix at once to each office, included in the following list, that sum which it is proposed permanently to appropriate to it, reserving the question of the right of existing officers to the full amount of salary, which was attached to their respective Offices at the time of their appointment.