

were so positive and unequivocal, that I could not well misunderstand. I shall therefore take the liberty of setting Your Excellency right, and of showing that your own recollection is not the most accurate.

Your Excellency appears to have forgotten, that, on my saying "I did not consider I was opposing the Government by opposing the Solicitor General," I gave my reason for so thinking, which was, that the appointment of the Solicitor General was not an act of the Government—that the Council was not consulted in reference to it—and that it was altogether your own act. When Your Excellency informed me, immediately after, that Mr. Palmer was to be reinstated in the Council in the place of Mr. Warburton, and urged this as another reason why I should not oppose the former gentleman, you will remember I stated, that members of the Government had opposed me at my Election after accepting the office of Executive Councillor—that they had not been called on to resign—and that from the answer which I received from the Colonial Minister to my Memorial, complaining of their conduct, it appeared that he could not interfere to prevent such opposition, in the absence of Responsible Government; and that, therefore, I thought I had a right to use my own discretion in supporting or opposing a Government Officer. Your Excellency then said, you expected that I, as one of the Executive, would not advocate the question of Responsible Government, for if I did you said you would have to call upon Her Majesty's Ministers to remove me from the Council, when I replied, that it was not likely there would be much about Responsible Government during the time of this House of Assembly. I admit that Your Excellency communicated to me, in strict confidence, the views entertained upon this subject by Her Majesty's Ministers, which are, as far as I am concerned, as secret as when they were first made known to me; but how can your Excellency so strangely forget our conversation upon this point, as to say, you "did not say one word to me as to my either supporting or opposing Responsible Government"? I must be permitted to say that your Excellency's want of recollection in reference to this matter appears to be very extraordinary, and I beg leave to refresh your memory by quoting an observation which you used at the time, namely, you "could not think of a member of the Executive Council continuing to hold his seat and opposing the views of the Colonial and Imperial Governments on a question of such importance," and advised me to consult with Messrs. Hensley and Holl on the subject.

Your Excellency's recital of the conversation at the second interview is also incorrect. When you requested me to resign, in the presence of Mr. Haviland, whom you summoned from an adjoining room, I remarked, I suppose it is on account of my taking part at the Election against Mr. Palmer, and not because I am in favour of Responsible Government, as that will be an after consideration. Your Excellency replied in the affirmative. I then again observed that I would not resign, (for I thought you wished it immediately)—that if I had, however, consulted my own feelings on the matter, I should have resigned before then, but that my political friends earnestly advised me against taking such a step. Your Excellency then said you would have to suspend me; upon hearing which I took my hat, and said, I suppose I am now to consider myself suspended? You replied, No, I shall take my pleasure about that; and not in my presence did you say that you would first "consult my colleagues." At the second interview Mr. Haviland was not called in until you had ascertained from me my determination to oppose Mr. Palmer, and having stated that since our first interview you found a Despatch enabling you to suspend me without first communicating with the Home Government, you wished to tell me this in the presence of Mr. Haviland, so that I should not think you had pursued a course different from that you had informed me of in our first interview.

I should not have deemed it necessary to enter into these dry details had your Excellency not attempted to give an undue colouring to the conversations which I had the honour of holding with you on the subject of my opposition to Mr. Palmer. It was not from that opposition I felt it to be my duty to resign, after allowing you nine days to put your threats into execution, but because it appeared to me to be the determination of Your Excellency to dictate to your Council instead of taking their advice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
GEORGE COLES.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848.

SUPERCEDURE OF MR. WARBURTON.

We cannot say that we have been surprised by the announcement of Mr. Palmer's appointment to a seat at the Board of Executive Council, in the place of Mr. Warburton, for we expected this event nearly at the time Sir Donald Campbell assumed the reins of Government in this Island. We saw enough to convince us that though His Excellency came amongst us under the guise of an English Whig, and a member of the Reform

Club in London, he was likely to evince but little sympathy in the progress of Reform principles in this Colony. We thought, however, it would not be just to express our doubts and suspicions too prematurely. We were willing to give him a fair trial, and allow him full time to develop the policy of his Administration before we expressed an opinion upon it. Sir Donald Campbell has had ample time for this, and has most unequivocally declared himself. We feel that it is now our duty to speak out, and we shall do so at any risk, and without any reference to personal sacrifices we may incur. We believe that His Excellency has been anxious to conciliate political parties in this Island—to bury old feuds, and restore harmony to a disquieted community; but we felt convinced that His Excellency formed an erroneous estimate of the character of the people amongst whom he has been thrown, when he appeared to think that such a reconciliation could be brought about by fair words only. The trick was stale—it might serve for a while, and has served, but it is right that His Excellency should know that it can serve no longer. We will give any man credit for good intentions when he declares them; but when his acts proclaim a different story from his professions, we can only give him credit for insincerity.

But we ask where was the necessity for keeping this appointment of Mr. Palmer so long a secret? and why was it made known just at the moment that that gentleman was mounting the Hustings? Sir Donald Campbell was in possession of Earl Grey's "confidential Despatch," in answer to his recommendation that Mr. Palmer should be reinstated in the Council, sometime previously to the commencement of the Election, and we believe the public would have heard nothing of it at the time they did, if Sir Donald Campbell had not had an object to serve in communicating the information. This object appears to have been to deter Mr. Coles from opposing Mr. Palmer, on the ground of his being an Executive Councillor. His Excellency would no doubt have us believe that he is anxious for members of the Government to live in harmony together. How well he carries out his views by reinstating Mr. Palmer! Does His Excellency not know that the Solicitor General has been the most flagrant violator of the principle which he has thought to put in operation against Mr. Coles. Mr. Palmer plotted for the removal of the late Governor while he was his sworn adviser, and only resigned on the condition, that if the Queen considered it incompatible for him to hold a seat in Council while he opposed the Head of the Government, he would retire. Since his retirement he has taken every opportunity to calumniate and assail Messrs. Hensley, Holl and Coles, members of the Government; and on the day he was gazetted a member of the Council in the room of Mr. Warburton, he attacked the character of Mr. Hensley in the most virulent manner. Did His Excellency suppose, then, that Mr. Hensley could act in concert with this gentleman in the Government? Would it not seem, indeed, that Mr. Palmer's reinstatement was designed to drive Mr. Hensley from the Council, and every other member of the Board who had become the object of his virulence?

With respect to Mr. Warburton, we do not hesitate to say that he has been badly used in this transaction. Provisionally appointed to the Council by the late Governor, he was expelled from his seat in the Assembly. It was left to Sir Donald to continue him in the Council or recommend his removal. For a long time he did not say that he would do either. Mr. Warburton was kept in suspense—was obliged to return to his constituents—was defeated, and in five months after we find him turned from that seat in the Council which was held to have vacated his place in the Assembly. What fault had Sir Donald Campbell with Mr. Warburton? Neither unfitness nor dereliction of duty can be charged against him. His Excellency's advocates will, perhaps, tell us, that Mr. Warburton was removed because he was not sustained by a majority in the Assembly—that in removing him His Excellency was carrying out one of the principles of Responsible Government, and that Mr. Warburton's party should not complain of his removal whilst they profess themselves adherents of the principle. This line of argument may be plausible, but it is not true. Mr. Warburton has, in fact, been removed because he was in favour of Responsible Government, and not because his continuance in the Council was incompatible with the new System; and we are

quite sure that the honourable gentleman himself will bear us out in this assertion.

If it were the intention of the Lieut. Governor to introduce the new System, why did he not acquaint the Legislature with the fact—why not intimate it to Mr. Warburton—why not intimate it to Mr. Coles—why not make it known to all his Council, and call upon those who were in favour of it to resign their posts? No—His Excellency, we regret to have to say, rejected the straight-forward mode of procedure, and adopted a crooked policy. Mr. Warburton was to be sacrificed because he was in favour of Responsible Government, and his sacrifice was to be justified on the ground of Responsibility.

The anti-Responsible Government Party complained loudly and bitterly of Sir H. V. Huntley for appointing to the Councils gentlemen residing in and about Charlottetown. Sir Donald Campbell has done the very thing which was magnified into a great crime against Sir Henry; and instead of complaint being made on this ground, we find the enemies of the late Governor, who have become the sycophants of the present one, dealing in panegyric and applause! Was there ever such miserable inconsistency and blundering practised upon a people?

But the worst feature of all is the delay and secrecy His Excellency has observed in superceding Mr. Warburton. If he meant from the first, as we believe he did, to supercede that gentleman, why not have done so before his seat was challenged in the Assembly? Why not have communicated his views on this subject to his Executive? He privately sends a Despatch to the Colonial Minister—he receives "a confidential Despatch" in return, approving his recommendation of Mr. Palmer—he keeps it in his desk until that gentleman is before his constituents—he then sends it forth to cheer the hearts of those who have given pledges of support to the Solicitor General at his Election, and to silence the opposition of Mr. Coles.

We are sorry that we have thus freely to express our opinions of His Excellency's proceedings in this matter; but did we not do so, we should ill discharge the duties of a public journalist, and ill requite the confidence reposed in us by that political party whose views it has hitherto been our business and pleasure to enunciate.

And now say, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, Canadians, Men of Newfoundland! please to say, will you not be proud when such a gentleman is called from presiding over our matters to preside over yours? Won't you be proud? Glad? Won't you petition for it? Alas for the overweening fool who comes to North America, and thinks he is by prescriptive right the best man in it! He has by that very belief cast overboard the ballast of common sense and common decency, and he will infallibly be stranded on the shoals of mismanagement, disgust, public abhorrence, and general revulsion—and small regret; but with him he will drown many a good fellow, who surrenders his own common sense and his own sound judgment to the clannish principle which so often saved the Scotch and so often lost them. It is the old adage: "Gang up decently, and be hanged quietly, and dinna anger the gude Laird."

THE ELECTION.

THE Job has been completed! The Oligarchy has triumphed! At five o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Palmer was declared to have a majority of more than a hundred votes. The rejoicing was, of course, loud and long; but if it were reflected by what means and influences the victory was won, there would be little cause for glorification! About three fourths of the Electors were polled—there were many who positively promised to vote for Mr. Lord who voted for his opponent—many who promised not to vote at all likewise voted for the Solicitor General. Would these people have shown such a base betrayal of trust, unless they had been influenced by fear or favour? Certainly not. It may be fairly supposed that the most disreputable means were resorted to for the purpose of inducing those persons to deceive Mr. Lord. But for their promises he would never have commenced the contest—but for their treachery he would not have been defeated. He has been scandalously, infamously betrayed; and the Solicitor General has the honour of representing, amongst others, a large body of pledge-breakers.