The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1844. [No. 342.

CHARLOTTETOWN ELECTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Freeholders, Landholders, and Resident Tenants of Charlottetown and Royalty, that agreeable to Her Majesty's Writ of Election to me directed, a Poll for the Election of One Member to represent the said Town and Royalty in a Lower House of Assembly of this Island, in the place of Francis Longworth, Esq., whose seat hath been declared vacated—will be opened and held at the Court House, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the Sixteenth day of January next, 1844, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon, of which all persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM CUNDALL,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Sheriff's Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 26th, 1843.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Resident Housekeepers, of the Second District of Queen's County, that a Poll for the Election of One Member to represent the said Second District of Queen's County, in a Lower House of Assembly in this Island, in the stead of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, whose seat hath been declared vacant—will be opened and held at the Premises of William Crosby, near Elliot River Bridge, on Township Number Thirty, on Friday the Nineteenth day of January next, 1844, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon—of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Second Electoral District of Queen's County comprises Townships Numbers 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 48 *and* 65, *and Saint Peter's Island.*

WILLIAM CUNDALL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 26th, 1843.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the Freeholders, Landholders, and Resident Tenants of Georgetown and Royalty, that agreeable to Her Majesty's Writ of Election to me directed, a Poll for the Election of One Member to represent the said Town and Royalty in a Lower House of Assembly of this Island, in the place of Roderick Macaulay, Esq., whose seat hath been declared vacated—will be opened and held at the Court House in Georgetown, on Tuesday the Twenty-third day of January next, 1844, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon—of which all persons concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOSEPH WIGHTMAN,
Sheriff of King's County.

Sheriff's Office, King's County, Dec. 26th, 1843.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR A DOLLAR!! AND THIRTY-TWO AND SIXPENCE FOR A SOVEREIGN!!!

AT the PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Dollars will be taken at the above value, in prompt payment for all purchases made from this date, until further notice, and no advance on former prices.

A great variety of Franklin Stoves are now ready, some of them entirely new designs, and peculiar to this Establishment, from Fifty shillings and upwards. Also, Cooking Stoves of various sizes, for large or small families, poor men or bachelors. Upright, square, Cupola and Warm Air Stoves, of new patterns, for offices, shops, halls, or staircases. Close Stoves for cottages, schools, or churches. Kitchen Ranges, combining cleanliness and economy, may be seen in operation by the kind permission of the purchasers.

The public will please to remember that the Stove Castings at this Foundry are not made from *sheet iron patterns.*

Oct. 18, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties, either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH,
PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him while conducting his establishment at St. John, N. B., begs leave to notify the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, the neighbouring Provinces, and the public generally, that he has removed to Charlottetown, and taken that large and pleasantly situated House in Water Street, near the Queen's Wharf, which he has furnished in a neat style, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to obtain a share of public support.

ISRAEL FELLOWS.

P. S.—An excellent STABLE and COACH HOUSE attached to the premises.

Charlottetown, 27th June, 1843.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and Prince Edward Island generally, that he has taken the House and Premises known as the WELLINGTON HOTEL, which he will open immediately, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

EDMUND DUMVILLE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 22d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—About 18 or 20 acres of excellent Land, situate in Charlottetown Royalty—one half cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There are a good Draw-well and some small Buildings on the premises, which are within three and a half miles of Charlottetown, and half a mile from the St. Peter's Road. It is bounded on one side by the road leading from the St. Peter's to the Princetown Road, and in front and rear by roads coming out to the St. Peter's Road; on the other side by a ditch. Apply to JOHN WHEALAN, on the premises, or to EDWARD KICKHAM, Charlottetown.

TO BE SOLD, a Leasehold Interest for the residue of the unexpired term of 15 years, with a right of purchase, in and to that eligibly situated Brick House and premises, situated in Queen's Square, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. Possession to be given on the 1st day of November next.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 6th July, 1843.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, 1843.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, the Subscriber has completed his Importations of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,

AND

East & West India & American Produce,

comprising, with his former stock on hand, a valuable assortment, suitable for the season, all of which he offers, either by wholesale or retail, *at a very small advance on the prime cost,* preparatory to his removal in the Spring to his new Store.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, 11th Nov., 1843.

N. B.—All accounts due over 6 months will be sued for without distinction after 1st Dec. next.

[*Gaz. Pall. & News*, 3*m*.]

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale an assortment of

GOODS AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

Suitable for the Season.

Silk Velvet and drawn Satin Bonnets, dress Caps, Bonnet Shapes, Fancy and Plaid Cloth, Cloaking, Chene Cloth and Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, White Flannels, White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Victoria and Fent dresses, Plain and Printed Velvets, black Coburg Cloth, plain and figured Lustres, Chene Chusans, Orleans, Parisians and Muslin de Laines, Silk Velvets, Satins, Velonts, Gros de Naples, Poplins, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, Worked Muslin, French Dimity, white bugle and mourning Collars and Cuffs; white and black lace, cardinal Capes, fancy Scarfs; Chene Operatics, demi Veils, long Lace, Mitts and Gloves, fancy silk and Chinese Girdles and Tapels, silk Cord, Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, Laces and Edgings, Goffred Quilling, crape Trimmings, Ladies' lined kid Gloves, lambs' wool do., worsted Hose, childrens' Socks and Grecian Boots, drawn, crossed, Swiss, book and Jaconett Muslins, cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's. satin Stocks, Scarfs and Mufflers, Canterbury black and white Victoria demi Caps, a few strung Boas, &c.

All orders for Millinery will be promptly attended to. A few apprentices taught the Straw work and Millinery.

ISABELLA MACMURRAY.

Sydney Street, Nov. 29.

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the *Subscriptions* towards making the intended Wharf at the end of Pownal Street, in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall call *forthwith*, on the respective subscribers, for the amount of their subscriptions, and I will also receive the same at my Store.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 1843.

THE Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their business, have to request, that all persons indebted to them will settle their respective Accounts immediately; and those to whom they stand indebted, will please send in their Accounts, for adjustment forthwith.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14th, 1843.

SIDNEY MILLS.

THESE excellent MILLS are now in full operation, and the public are hereby informed, that a conveyance will leave the Subscriber's residence, in Queen's Square, every Thursday morning, at about 7 a. m., for the purpose of conveying Grain thither; the Flour from which will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, save the toll for grinding allowed by law.

J. SIDNEY DEALEY.

Charlottetown, 28th Oct. 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave this Island, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. WILLIAM A. WELSH, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

CHARLES WELSH.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, }
October 25th, 1843. }

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN DAVIS, jun., }
CHARLES WELSH, } Administrators.

Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT Mr. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable, and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* are promptly and uniformly efficacious In Scrofula, in all its hydra headed forms; Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal,) Piles, even in cases of thirty years' standing, Dropsy, Gout, and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands, of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

BOOKBINDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in the BOOKBINDING line in the first style of workmanship, at moderate prices, and with punctuality and dispatch.

COOPER & BREMNER.

NOVA SCOTIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE LIBERAL MEMBERS OF LORD FALKLAND'S ADMINISTRATION —NEW APPOINTMENT.

(*From the Nova Scotian.*)

It has been quite evident for some time past that there has been a want of harmony and mutual confidence among the Members of Lord Falkland's Administration, which portended the sudden and speedy dissolution of that Body. This event has been precipitated by the appointment of Mr. Mather Byles Almon, the President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the *Brother-in-law* of the Hon. Attorney General, to a seat in the Executive Council. This appointment was made in opposition to the wishes of Messrs. Howe, Uniacke, McNab, and they accordingly waited upon His Excellency on Thursday last, and tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

We understand from good authority that the Executive had determined upon making the appointments, and that the gentlemen who have retired from the Council were first acquainted with his Excellency's intentions by public rumour, before they were consulted. The exception taken to the appointment of Mr. Almon is, the manifest injustice of the act to the Liberal party. As the Council stood, the Liberals were only represented by *three* —the Conservatives by *five*. By the appointment of Mr. Almon the Conservative majority at the Council board was still further increased.

Responsible to the Assembly for all the appointments, had they retained office after his Excellency had acquainted them with his determination to appoint Mr. Almon, they would have been justly regarded by the Country as deliberately sacrificing the interests of the Liberal party. No wonder then, that Messrs. Uniacke, Howe and McNab, felt it their duty to retire from a Government which evinced such a decided disposition to overlook the claims, wound the feelings, and trample upon the rights of the party which they represented. The conduct of the retiring Councillors is above all praise. Messrs. Uniacke and Howe have proved by their voluntary abandonment—the former, of the office of Solicitor General, and the latter, of Collector of Excise—that they disregarded office, honours, and emoluments, when they were to be retained at the expense of their consistency and public character. Always enjoying the confidence of the country, their disinterested retirement will raise them still higher in public estimation. Of the character of the new appointment, it is not necessary to say much. We have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover Mr. Almon's public claims to the distinguished place he now occupies. A seat in the Executive Council, under the new system, should be the reward of the public approbation. We do not say that no Constituency in Nova Scotia would elect Mr. A., but certain it is he takes his Seat at the Council Board without any mark of public confidence. In making this appointment, the Executive have overstept the rule laid down under the Responsible Government practice of making all appointments from the Assembly or the Legislative Council.

Doubtless the Attorney General, now the chief adviser of the Governor, the leader of the Government, and the expounder of its principles, is prepared to show that in conferring honours upon his *brother-in-law*, a strong *state necessity* existed, sufficient to justify the abandonment of a sound public principle. No one can doubt the purity of the motives and the entire absence of any desire on his part to gratify family, banking, or party predilections. The public will judge of the complexion of the new Cabinet by its first act.

The Country will henceforth be governed by a party. Either the Reformers under Howe, Uniacke, McNab, Huntington, the Youngs and Doyle—or the Tories, led by Dewolf, Fairbanks, and John Ross, will for the next four years sway the political destiny of Nova Scotia. The Country must choose between the men who have zealously laboured to purify our Institutions, and give us the blessings of local self-government, and those who have steadily opposed an extension of our privileges.

That a large majority of the Representatives of the People will sustain sound Constitutional principles and encourage Reform does not to our mind admit a doubt—and we feel assured that early in the coming Session the retired Councillors will be triumphantly returned to the Council Board surrounded by Colleagues, sharing their confidence—and that the miserable intriguers who have produced the present crisis will be hurled from their seats to shiver for years in the cold and dreary shades of opposition.

(*From the Halifax Times.*)

The resignations, though they create no astonishment, have yet been the subject of much conversation. The Great Liberal Party hold their heads high, as if the circumstance proved a virtue unparelleled, except in the patriotic sacrifices of some ancient Greek or Roman. They take, however, a hasty view of the motives; and hasty views are not those which are acted upon now, by the people of Nova Scotia. A cool and deliberate scrutiny of the actions of our public characters, has begotten a feeling that even such *great* sacrifices as those which have been made, cannot do away. Something more than a *coup-de theatre* is required to restore a faded popularity—the stern realities which have led to the reaction in the public opinion, which is the main cause of the resignations, are too fresh in the public mind to allow of any movement, having only the seeming of public virtue, to be viewed otherwise than with the greatest suspicion.

No one can believe for a moment, that the Honble. Gentlemen who have resigned their offices, have not examined their position in every light in which it would admit of being viewed, before they came to the conclusion that it was untenable; or that they have not balanced the probabilities, the chances, the loss or gain that may result from taking their stand upon the contracted ground of party domination, in a British Province, seeking to gain for itself the full and free benefit of the British Constitution. We have almost entertained a wish, but without hope or expectation, that it were possible so to arrange matters, that by a relinquishment of absurd and injurious pretensions on one side, and a toleration, for the sake of peace, of personal propinquity on the other, all party designation and party feeling would have been allowed to drop; and that Nova Scotia might once more present to the other British Provinces a bright example of concord, and of a safe and efficient Colonial responsibility, as far from Republicanism, as from the influence of a clique or compact—where the Royal prerogative and the liberty of the people, might be alike secured, by a well understood limitation of the former, and a proper appreciation of the latter. The contest, it appears, is not to terminate thus, though there never has been a better opportunity to accomplish this great amount of good, and to prove our disconnection from the democratic spirit of the American continent, and the revolutionary impulses of Canada. The recent election, while it shows the bias of the population in favour of the equal privileges guaranteed by the British Constitution, has not proved sufficiently efficacious to deter the leaders of the Great Liberal Party from pursuing their schemes—they have been obliged to resign by an expression of the popular will, but they are seemingly determined upon a factious opposition to recover their power, which will require another and more convincing popular effort, to show them its folly. No Government influence has been used to control the franchise during the elections—not even an expression of opinion was heard on the part of the head of the Executive—and still a victory has been achieved. We advise the Great Liberals to beware! What may they expect, when with popular opinion against them, His Excellency may find it expedient or necessary to call upon the people to sustain him in governing the country upon the principle of equal justice, and to uphold him in his duty to the Sovereign.

The Great Liberals have made their election. They stand in their own strength, to propagate their crude and selfish notions of Responsibility, against the Conservative portion of the Province. The battle is—Liberalism against the Country. On the one side, a party contending for that power which shall enable them to monopolise the patronage of every office in the Province, in order to secure by these corruptible means a majority in the Assembly, to give their measures a Representative sanction—on the other side, all those who are opposed to this exclusive mode of managing public affairs—who, considering that Government is instituted for the benefit of all, are desirous that all classes shall participate in its privileges, and that none shall be excluded on account of a diversity of opinion. It must be evident, however, that until this principle is universally recognised, and party abolished—until the organization of the Great Liberal Party is broken up, and its particles give their adhesion to the great constitutional truth inseparably connected with monarchy, which is involved in this truly Conservative declaration, it cannot be acted upon to the fullest extent. The task is for the people. In the mean time it will bear its fruit, and flourish to the extent of the scope afforded to it, gathering under its branches, in its progress to maturity, all who love peace and contentment—and eventually excluding from its shelter, to gnash their teeth in the bitterness of frustrated hopes—the small remnant—the demagogue and the republican, the baffled agitator, whose principles would retard the growth of the country, its prosperity and its happiness.

OFFICIAL RESIGNATIONS.

A detailed, and in some respects erroneous, statement of the circumstances attending the recent resignations having appeared in the Acadian Recorder, we have been instructed to publish the following correspondence.—*Nova Scotia Gazette.*

The Lieutenant Governor presents his compliments to Mr. Howe, and informs him that the Lieutenant Governor, will expect to have the reasons by which Mr. Howe and his Colleagues are induced to retire from the Executive Council, stated in writing when they tender their resignations.

Government House, Wednesday, 20th December, 1843.

Halifax, 21st December, 1843.

My Lord,

Your Excellency having announced to me your intention to appoint a gentleman to your Executive Council, whose elevation, at the present moment, will, in my judgment, be justly regarded as an indication of a change of policy which has hitherto been approved, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to tender my resignation of the seat I hold in that Council.

Your Excellency's right to make any appointments which in your opinion will strengthen your Government, or promote the interests of the Country, I freely admit; I only wish to guard myself from the weight of the obligation to defend a policy of which I do not approve, and which I believe will have a contrary effect, both in Parliament and the Country, to that which your Excellency anticipates.

My office of Collector of Impost and Excise for the District of Halifax shall also be placed at your Excellency's disposal as soon after the end of the year as the accounts can be prepared and the business of it brought to a close.

In retiring from the Council, I should not be doing justice either to your Excellency or to my own feelings, if I did not express warmly and sincerely the sense I entertain of the courtesy and confidence extended to me by your Excellency, since I have held the high station which I now respectfully beg leave to resign.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
very humble Servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

Halifax, 21st December, 1843.

My Lord,

Your Excellency having dissolved the Assembly, and since the election communicated your intention of making a change in the Executive Council of the Province, thus indicating a line of policy which I deem injudicious, I am compelled to tender my resignation.

In discharging this duty I frankly admit your Excellency's right to make such appointments as you please to your Council; but feeling that I cannot cordially concur in this measure, I think it due to your Excellency to place my offices at your disposal, so that you may strengthen those who advise and approve of it.

I assure your Excellency that I am influenced in this step entirely by public considerations, and that I still entertain for your Excellency the highest respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES D. UNIACKE.

To His Excellency Lord Falkland.

Halifax, 21st December, 1844.

My Lord,

Your Lordship having decided on calling to a seat in the Executive Council a gentleman whose appointment, in my humble opinion, the House of Assembly and Country will disapprove, I feel myself obliged respectfully to tender my resignation as a Member of that Board.

In separating from your Excellency, as one of your advisers, I beg to offer your Excellency my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness you have shewn me in all our intercourse, both as a Member of your Government and in my individual capacity.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES McNAB.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House,
Halifax, 25th December, 1843.

Gentlemen;

I have well considered the cause you have assigned for the step you have lately taken of resigning your seats in the Executive Council.

Although separate letters have been written by each, a single reason, and that the same, has been stated by you all—my intention to give you Mr. Almon as a Colleague. No objection, other than a political one, has been urged against that gentleman's appointment, and that you entertain no other, is proved by the fact that you were all well satisfied that Mr. Almon should be nominated to the Legislative Council, when he some months ago declined a seat in that body. You have however deemed yourselves justified in resigning your offices on the sole ground of this political objection to this single appointment, at the same time that you distinctly admit my right to make it.

Your letters intimate that the introduction of Mr. Almon to the Council Board at this particular juncture indicates a change of policy on my part, notwithstanding that I have in my interviews with you made the strongest declarations of my determination to adhere to the principles by which I have hitherto been guided in the administration of the Government of Nova Scotia. It therefore seems proper for me to repeat in writing my assertions on this head, and that I should at the same time review the course I have followed from the period of my arrival in the Colony, keeping in mind the principles upon which the Council by whose assistance I was to conduct the public affairs was formed. It is well known to you that those principles wese a representation at the Board of different political sentiments and interests existing in the Legislature, with a view of affording the Lieut. Governor the advantage of the best advice and of producing concord between the Executive and Legislative Bodies, at the same time that the Country should have the assurance of a fair and equal distribution of patronage in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. That this patronage up to the present moment has not been unfairly dispensed towards yourselves, and those you may have represented, your continuance in the Council is sufficient evidence, because if the appointment of Mr. Almon justifies your retirement, it may be presumed you would have acted in the same manner if any previous case had met your disapprobation. The promotion of Mr. Almon is, in fact, the only subject of complaint urged in your letters, and, gentlemen, you surely cannot have forgotten that of the parties whom you consider as constituting the Executive Council, that to which you attach yourselves has influenced the bestowal of by far the greater number of offices since I came to the Country, including every seat in the Executive Council, and every seat but one in the Legislative Council; and even that was given on the recommendation of Mr. James Boyle Uniacke, now one of yourselves.

On my for the first time wishing to give a seat to a gentleman whom you acknowledge to be in every way qualified, but whom you consider of a different political party from those to whom the offer of seats at the Board has hitherto been confined, you quit my Council and say such an act indicates a change of policy, regardless of my protestations to the contrary, and notwithstand-