

Chronicle & Gazette.

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.



Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the Office, corner of King and Brock street.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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VOL. XVII.] KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1836. [NO. 87.]

TO BE LET,
FOR one year, or a longer term, from the fourth day of April next, all that well known and long established WHARF, and two extensive STORES, situated at the lower end of Store-street, in Kingston, called *Maguire's Wharf*.
The above premises are unrivalled for situation and convenience in the Upper Province, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of embarking in the Forwarding trade.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Kingston, 30th Dec., 1835. 54z

NOTICE.
MR. DAVY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his Hotel in Bath, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53im

FOR SALE,
The beautiful Cottage formerly occupied by the late George Macaulay, Esq.
Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53im

SCOBELL'S INSPECTION STORE.

SCOBELL, General Inspector of Pot Ash, Beef and Pork, presents his cordial thanks to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Kingston and the vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past year; and he begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Inspection Business from the Hon. J. Kirby's Store to the large and convenient Store and Wharf of Mrs. Forsyth, lately occupied by Mr. A. McDonell, where he will be always ready to inspect such articles as may be consigned to him for that purpose; and he hopes, from his long experience, punctuality, and strict attention to business, still to merit the approbation and support of the public.
N. B. For Sale,
5000 lbs weight of Smoked Hams,
3000 do. Cheese,
5000 do. Upper Canada Butter,
3 Tons of Lard, in kegs for family use,
500 Barrels Salt.
R. SCOBELL,
Kingston, April 14th, 1835. 57z

TO LET,
AND possession given immediately, WEL- LINGTON PLACE. This establishment is well suited for the residence of a genteel family, 3/4 of a mile from the Town, covering 5 acres of Land, on the Lake Shore, well fenced. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.
DAVID TAYLOR,
March 7, 1836. 73z

Notice.
AT A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Kingston Marine Rail Way, it was resolved.—That an instalment of ten per cent on the Capital Stock subscribed, be called in, on or before the 11th day of April next, payable at the office of C. & J. McDonell & Co. at Mississauga Point.
JAMES CONNOR, Secretary.
Kingston, March 19, 1836. 76z

NOTICE.
To Chelsea, and other Pensioners who are paid by the Commissariat.
THE Assistant Commissary General hereby notifies the above description of persons that they must make personal application at the beginning of each quarter, to the nearest Commissariat Office for their Pensions. It is further notified that the Government will not under any circumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners.
Commissariat,
Kingston, 15th March, 1836. 75z

A PEW FOR SALE,
In St. Andrew's Church, in this Town, being number Forty-one, in the middle aisle of the ground floor.
For particulars apply to this Office.
Kingston, Feb. 10, 1836. 65z

Important to Merchants!
TO LET—A situation in every respect calculated for an extensive and profitable country business. Apply to the Editor, or **JOHN GORDANIER,**
Ernest Town, Jan. 19, 1836. 59z

ALBION HOTEL, QUEBEC.
THE above-named Establishment, at present occupied by Mr. T. S. PAYNE, has been leased by the Subscriber, from the 1st of May next. It being so very well known throughout the United States, Upper and Lower Canada, needs no particular description. It is the largest Establishment of the kind in the place, and is eligibly situated, in the most central and healthy part of the city. A view, also, well worthy the attention of the traveller is obtained from the promenade on the west side of the whole town, and its vicinity—the Basis of the River St. Lawrence—and surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach. It will be furnished in a style worthy the splendour of the Establishment; and the most strenuous exertion will be used to procure every thing, without exception, of the choicest and the best, and to promote that comfort which will merit the patronage most respectfully solicited.
C. HOFFMAN, Jus.
Quebec, April 2, 1836. 83awi
N. B.—Baggage-Wagon and Carriages will be in readiness at the arrival of every Steam Boat.
C. H.

MARINE STORES.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
150 BOLTS Dundee Canvas,
300 Coils fresh Liverpool Rope, consisting of Cables, Hawser, Shrouds, Lanyards, Halyards, Ratline, Deep Sea Lines, Marline, and Houseline.
5 Bales Sail and Seine Twine,
4 Tons fresh pickled, long Oakum,
1000 Blocks of Sorts, with Hooks and Thimbles.
30 Assorted Anchors, with Chain Cables,
50 Barrels Stockholm Pitch, Tar & Rosin, with a variety of Iron Glasses, Compasses, Lanterns, Caulking Irons, Mallets, Tar Brushes, Deck Lights, Mops, &c.
GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Kingston. 61z

FISH.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
4 Tons Cod Fish,
20 Barrels North Shore Herrings,
50 do. Mackarel,
5 Tierces Bay of Chaleur Salmon,
10 Kegs Cod Sounds,
50 Boxes Digby Herrings,
Warranted in excellent order.
GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Kingston, Feb. 3, 1836. 63z

Fresh Garden Seeds,
FROM the Horticultural Gardens, Lyons, warranted sound and of last year's growth.
GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Kingston, 26th March, 1836. 79z

Commercial Bank, M. D.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Stockholders held at the Bank on the 15th inst., it was Resolved:—That the instalments on the New Stock be called in as follows:
10 per cent on the 1st day of March, 1836.
10 " " 2 " May " "
10 " " 1 " July " "
10 " " 1 " Sep'r " "
10 " " 1 " Nov'r " "
Payable at the Bank, its offices and Agencies. Such of the new Stockholders as may wish to pay in the half or whole of their Stock at once, will be allowed to do so on the day the first instalment is due.
By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier. 58
Kingston, Dec. 28, 1835.

The following newspapers will please insert the above advertisement until November next:—Patriot, Toronto; Hamilton Gazette; Niagara Reporter; Sandwich Enquirer; Cobourg Star; Bathurst Courier; Cornwall Observer, and Montreal Gazette.

TO LET.
FOR ONE YEAR, or longer term, if required,
A SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, opposite the Napanee Hotel, in the flourishing village of Napanee.
The above premises cannot be rivalled in point of situation in the Upper Province, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into the mercantile line, having attached to them an excellent store-house, &c., complete.
Apply to **ALEX. CAMPBELL,**
Napanee, Feb. 18, 1836. 68z

Notice.
4000 FEET Square Oak TIMBER.
4000 FEET Square Pine do.
WANTED
To be delivered at the Lumber Yard of C. & J. McDonald in Kingston. Apply to **JAMES CONNOR,**
On the premises.
Kingston, 20th Feb., 1836. 68z

FOR SALE,
The Canada Steam Packet,
WELL found in all materials, her engine in good order, her hull has undergone a most thorough repair within a short period to the amount of some hundred pounds, when her decks, beams, and upper works were all made new. She is well adapted for any short route, is an excellent seaboat, well adapted for towing, passengers or cargo. Her speed is 8 miles per hour, and more when favored by her canvass, being schooner rigged. She will be sold extremely low for Cash, or part Cash part Credit. She is now lying at Toronto.
For further particulars apply to
HUGH RICHARDSON,
MANAGING OWNER,
Toronto. 38z
Toronto, Nov. 3d, 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late A. J. FERNs, are requested to take notice, that any accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st day of April next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
CA. FERNS,
Administrator.
Kingston, 14th March, 1836. 75z

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON.
IS grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public. He hopes to merit a continuance of it.
Razors HONED and DRESSED.
January 27, 1835.

To Proprietors of Newspapers.
A GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in the Editorial department of Newspapers both in Europe and in this Province, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation, and will attend to any communications on this subject, addressed S. C. at the office of the Chronicle & Gazette.
Kingston, 2d April, 1836. 80z

WANTED.
A PERSON acquainted with general Mercantile business, wishes to obtain a situation either as Book-keeper or Salesman. Unexceptional references can be given. Communications addressed to X. Y. at the office of A. Manahan, Esq. will be promptly attended to.
Kingston, 28th March, 1836.

Provincial Parliament.

UPPER CANADA.

The following Speech is earnestly recommended to the attention of the readers of the Chronicle & Gazette. We feel satisfied that the perusal of it will afford much gratification to every candid and honourable mind, without distinction of party.

From the U. C. Gazette Extra. of the 20th.
This day at four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where he arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Before I release you from the Legislative duties in which you have been respectively engaged, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this Session. You are perfectly aware that for many years the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have loudly complained of what they term their "Grievances," and that at the end of your last Session these complaints having been referred to a "Committee of Grievances" were by the Assembly, "ordered to be printed in pamphlet form." In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was forwarded to, and received by, His Majesty's Government, as containing the view of the complaints of the people of this Province.

Whether the mere order for printing this Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as sanctioning it with their opinions, I have no desire to discuss; because no sooner did the said Report reach His Majesty's Government, than it was determined that the Grievances it detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly Instructions were drawn out by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was separately considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those Instructions, to prove the generosity with which His Majesty overlooked certain language contained in the Report, and the liberality with which He was graciously pleased to direct that impartial justice should be administered to His Subjects in this Province.

His Majesty's Government having determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect, I waited upon the Colonial Secretary of State, (to whom, as well as to almost every other Member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectfully begged leave to decline the duty, truly urging as my reason, that having dedicated my whole mind to a humble but important service in which I was intently engaged, it was more congenial to my disposition to remain among the yeomanry and labouring classes of my own Country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been pleased to repeat their request, I felt it impossible not to accede to it, and I accordingly received the Instructions which had been framed; and having had the honor of an interview with His Majesty, during which, in an impressive manner which I can never forget, He imposed upon me His Royal Commands to do strict justice to His Subjects in this Province, I left England with a firm determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted, into full effect.

I arrived at this Capital on the 23d of January last, and on the 27th I delivered a Speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a Message the answer which His Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two Branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added, that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon you for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your Country required.

In thus officially coming before the Legislature of this Country from our gracious Sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that, from which had proceeded the Grievance Report; and I must own, I never anticipated it could seriously be argued for the moment that I was intruding upon the Privileges of either House.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of Public Feeling in this Province, by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all Parties, I communicated the result to Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 5th of February, of which the following are extracts.
"Under these circumstances I consider that the great danger I have to avoid is the slightest attempt to conciliate any party—that the only course for me to adopt is, to act fearlessly, undisturbedly, and straight forwardly, for the interests of the Country—to throw myself on the good sense and good feeling of the people, and abide a result which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant."
"Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and straightly proceed in the course of policy I have

adopted: I shall neither avoid, nor rest upon, any party; but after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right; firmly believing that the stability of the Throne, the interests of the Province, and the confidence of the People, can now only be secured by such a course."

To the Speakers of both Houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this Province. It was, however, with deep regret I observed, that from the House of Assembly I did not immediately obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the Instructions of His Majesty's Government into effect; for I received various addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and by-gone discussion.

On the 5th of February I received an Address of this nature, to which, in an amicable length; and being now determined to urge and, if possible, to lead the House of Assembly on towards Reform, I concluded my reply in the following words:—

"The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity of appealing to the liberality of the House of Assembly for consideration, that as a stranger to this Province, totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed in the Mother country; he has lately arrived here entrusted by our Most Gracious Sovereign with Instructions, the undoubted object of which is, firmly to maintain the happy Constitution of this country inviolate, but to correct cautiously, yet effectually all real grievances."

"The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform; and he is confident it will, on reflection, be of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract into Upper Canada the superabundant Capital and population of the Mother Country, by encouraging internal peace and tranquillity, than he observed occupying himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past."

"The Lieutenant Governor does not assert that the latter occupation is totally useless, but he maintains that the former is by far the most useful, and that to attend to both is impossible."

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated; but I received another address from the House of Assembly in behalf of eight Indians of the Wyandott Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter-petition was forwarded by eleven members of the same tribe, in which they spontaneously declared "we have the fullest confidence in the justice and fatherly protection of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor."

Another new set of Grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly, in the form of an address to the King on Trade and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to His Majesty's Government, although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unaddressed.

During these discussions I was repeatedly reminded from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government; because I was desirous to show those who termed themselves Reformers, that I continued, as I had arrived, unbiased and unprejudiced, and desiring to give them a still further proof that I would give any reasonable length to give fair power to their party, I added three gentlemen to the Executive Council, all of whom were avowed Reformers.

With the assistance of these Gentlemen—with His Majesty's Instructions before us—and with my own determination to do justice to the Inhabitants of this Country, I certainly consider that the triumph of the Reform which had been solicited, was now about to be established, and that the grievances under which the people of this Province were said to labour, would consecutively be considered and redressed. But to my utter astonishment, these Gentlemen, instead of assisting me in Reform, before they were a fortnight in my service, officially combined together in an unprecedented endeavor to assume the Responsibility I owed to the People of Upper Canada as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal document which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or admissible, they, who had been sworn before me to secrecy, might be allowed to address the people; and I must own, that the instant this demand reached me, I was startled, and felt it quite impossible to assent to the introduction of new principles, which to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the Constitution, and to lead to Revolution instead of Reform.

Without discussing the arguments of the Council, I will simply observe, that had I felt ever so much disposed to surrender to them subversively to their advice;—had I felt ever so willing obediently to dismiss from office whomsoever they should condemn, and to heap patronage and preferment upon whomsoever they might recommend;—had I felt it desirable to place the Crown Lands at their disposal, and to refer the petitions and personal applications of the inhabitants of the remote colonies to their decision; I possessed neither power nor authority to do so. In fact, I was not

able to divest myself of responsibility, than a criminal has power to divert from himself upon another, the sentence of the law; and though, under the pretence of adhering to what is called "the image and transcript" of the British Constitution in this Province, it was declared that the Executive Council must be regarded as a Cabinet, I had no more power to invest that body with the attributes of a Cabinet than I had power to create myself King of the Province—than I had power to convert the Legislative Council into an Hereditary Nobility—or than I had power to decree that this Colony of the British Empire should henceforward be a Kingdom.

From total inability, therefore, as well as from other reasons, I explained to my Council, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and it being evidently necessary for the Public Service that we should separate, I felt it was for them rather than for me to retire. I received their resignations with regret; and that I entertained no vindictive feelings, will be proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging His Lordship most earnestly not to dismiss from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassment they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I appointed in their stead four Gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to my implicit confidence; and with their assistance I once again determined to carry promptly into effect those remedial measures of His Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons why my Executive Council had resigned, but who, I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was received!

As the Lieutenant Governor of this Province is authorized by His Majesty, in case of death or resignation, to name, pro tempore, the individuals he may think most proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally and perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature, my reasons for exercising this prerogative;—but actuated by the earnest desire which I had uniformly evinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:

"With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve their privileges inviolate than by proving to them, that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Councilors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

"For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the Constitution, of all power to defend themselves."

The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to me, by applying directly to me, instead of through the House, for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded, without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject, in an address, in which it declared to me, its "deep regret that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the late Council."

The following extract from my reply to this unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amicable desire I still entertained, to afford all reasonable satisfaction.

"The whole correspondence I forwarded to the House of Assembly, with an earnest desire, that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fairly discussed."

"In the station I hold, I form one branch, out of three, of the Legislature; and I claim for myself freedom of thought as firmly as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege."

"If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error; but, if I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow."

"To appeal to the people is unconstitutional as well as unwise—to appeal to their passions is wrong; but on the good sense of the House of Assembly I have ever shown a disposition to reply, and to their good sense I still confidently appeal."

Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favorable construction would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which I had evinced to afford the most ample information, and to meet as far as my duty would admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly, would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this City, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed to me the unwelcome information that efforts were being made, under the pretence of "the Constitution being in danger," to mislead the public mind, and to induce a be-

lief that I, as Lieutenant Governor, had declared an opinion in favor of an arbitrary and irresponsible Government—that I had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people whom I had been sent to govern, and that, therefore, the inhabitants of this country could never be contented or prosperous under my Administration. Several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly, and apparently forwarded by Members of that House to individuals in the country, with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withholding the Supplies, and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their Representatives for that object.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that the Constitution was in danger, merely because I had maintained, that the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct,—there existed in the Grievance Report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council.

"It appears," say the Grievance Committee, "that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his Instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governor only communicate to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having reminded you that there existed "a Constitutional Tribunal competent to award its decision, and to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow," it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to stop the Supplies.

In the history of Upper Canada this measure has, I believe, never before been resorted to; and as I was the bearer of His Majesty's special Instructions to examine, and, whenever necessary, to correct the "Grievances" detailed in your report of last Session, I own I did not expect to receive this embarrassment from your House.

The effect of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the Public Offices—by the cessation of improvement in your Roads—by the delay of compensation to Sufferers in the late war—and by the check of Emigration.

In the complaints you have made to His Majesty, against me, (in which you declare that my "ear is credulous"—my "mind poisoned"—my "feelings bitter"—that I am "despotic," "tyrannical," "unjust," "deceitful"—that my conduct has been "derogatory to the honor of the King," and "demoralizing to the community," and that I have treated the people of this Province as being "little better than a country of rogues and fools,") you have availed yourselves of a high Legislative Privilege, entrusted to you by your constituents, to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honor of this Province in which I, though unconnected with the country, am as deeply interested as its inhabitants, I cannot but regret that, while I was receiving from all directions the most loyal addresses, you, in your Legislative capacity, should have characterized His Majesty's Government which has lately acted towards Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly, by the expression of "Downing-street Law."

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: Having now concluded an outline of the principal events which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having totally failed in the beneficial object of my mission.

I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of Reform, but I have unexpectedly been disconcerted by its professed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been unnecessarily embarrassed,—no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused,—no one can deny that I have evinced an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the Constitution of the Province—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the patronage of the Crown to irresponsible individuals, I have conferred a service on the back-woodman, and on every auto-minded Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist, who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the family domination of an irresponsible Cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly and explicitly to declare the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I may remain the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, which is as follows:—

I will continue to hold in my own hands, for the benefit of the people, the power and patronage of the Crown, as imparted to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province by the King's Instructions; I will continue to consult my Executive Council upon all subjects, on which, either by the Constitutional Act, or by the King's Instructions, I am ordered to do, as well upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and will