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try, as in all others where the people have a thare in the government, parties; but more especially in a country wherein the curse of civil war rages. Besides, the persecution which the bad spirit of man, in a predominate cause, too often inspires; the many hard things which a government in a state of war, and acting for the time with powers dictatorial, must necessarily do; alienate the spirits of many; render others impatient under, and some even enemies to, the very government which they themselves had set up. This is the case in America. But that there are a majority in number, or any proportion of numbers who wish to see his Majesty's provincial government established with fuch powers, and under fuch forms, as must be now necessary to give esticiency to civil power, when the confensus obedientium does not accompany it, the Memorialist, who hath known the machine both in its composition and in its who had once administrative powers in it, and who hath carefully watched every motion of it fince, thinks it his duty to declare, as he would have presumed to have done in his Majesty's presence, is a mistaken opinion of the Ministers, and not fact. On the contrary, were his Majesty's arms so to pre-