

Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan for a subscription to the election fund, and assisted in writing the letters which were exchanged between Sir Georges and Sir Hugh on the occasion. Subsequently, Sir Hugh having left for Newfoundland, Mr. Abbott, as his confidential adviser, was applied to by Sir John Macdonald to request further subscriptions from Sir Hugh to the fund. This he did, and he was the medium of the transmission of that renewed subscription.

Mr. Abbott was re-elected at the subsequent general election of 1874, but was unseated in 1875 on an informality in the voters' list for one of the parishes of his county. At the new election, which took place in that year, he did not offer himself, but the gentleman who opposed him in 1874 was again a candidate, and succeeded in being returned. Upon a contestation of his election, this gentleman was unseated, and personally disqualified for acts done in the election of 1874 against Mr. Abbott. At the general election of 1878, Mr. Abbott again presented himself, but was not returned. Dr. Christie, his opponent, had the recorded majority, but he was unseated on a contest. In 1879, Mr. Abbott defeated Dr. Christie, but was unseated, and, at the election which followed, he was again returned by a large majority, and sat until the end of that Parliament. At the next general election, he was elected by an increased majority. In 1886, he retired from the House of Commons, and declined re-election.

In 1876, while not a member of the House, Mr. Abbott was consulted in connection with legislation, more especially on the subject of the Insolvency law, relating to which he assisted in framing an act which was introduced by the present Chief Justice of Nova-Scotia, but which was not ultimately passed. Upon the accession of Sir John Macdonald to power in 1878, the question of the propriety of the dismissal by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de Saint-Just of his provincial ministers came under consideration. After an important and instructive debate, a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. This was followed by a recommendation to the Governor-General that the Lieutenant-Governor be dismissed; but, before acting upon this recommendation, it was determined to refer the whole question of the constitutionality of the dismissal of Mr. Letellier to the Home Government. For this purpose, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Abbott were appointed delegates to lay the matter before the Colonial Minister. They proceeded to England and re-