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AND PROPRIETOR.
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VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1850. NUMBER XVIII.

SCOTLAND.

APPRENTICE SCHOOLS.—It is in contemplation to establish Apprentice Schools in Glasgow, on the plan which has been adopted with great success in Edinburgh. The object of these Schools is to provide young men who are employed during the day in trades, with the means of education suited to their circumstances. Apprentice lads whose early education has been neglected, generally evince a dislike to attend ordinary evening schools, and to be placed on the same form with children. In Edinburgh the schools may be considered as already self-supporting, it being no part of the plan to afford gratuitous instruction. The whole eight schools in Edinburgh cost the Association last year only £286. The Association has received the gratuitous use of classrooms from the Established Church, the Free Church, the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, and the Lancasterian school. A few evenings since, a meeting of gentlemen who take an interest in the education of the masses was held in the Religious Institution Rooms, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an association for promoting education among the workmen and apprentices of Glasgow. R. Sword, Esq. was called to the chair, and briefly explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Guild, who had been connected with a similar association in Edinburgh, gave a very encouraging account of the institution and progress of evening classes at a small fee (1s. per month), in which workmen and apprentices, from 16 years years of age and upwards, were taught reading and writing, &c., apart from young persons, which had been taken advantage of by no fewer than 900 persons during the past year in that city. Mr. Blackie, sen. Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Morrison, and others, addressed the meeting, and a provisional committee was appointed to get up a public meeting on an early day, for the purpose of bringing the subject more fully before employers and others, and of forming the proposed association.

Ferguson's Monument, Canongate Church Yard.—This grave-yard, in which are interred the remains of Dugald Stuart, Adam Smith, Robert Ferguson, and other eminent Scotchmen, and which has long been left in a disgraceful state, has lately been much improved. The monument stone erected by Robert Burns to his illustarred precursor, Robert Ferguson, which was sinking in the ground and tumbling to decay, has been raised on a new and higher pedestal, the surface polished, and the letters deepened. The poet's grave has been newly covered with turf, and the whole will be immediately closed within a neat iron frame with pillars and chain. A gravel walk has been made leading to this most interesting monument, on which, in addition to the well known lines, there is engraved the following inscription:—"By special grant of the managers to Robert Burns, who erected this stone, this burial place is to remain for ever sacred to the memory of Robert Ferguson." The intention of Burns, which had nearly been frustrated by neglect and decay, has now been carried out by the subscriptions and exertions of a few admirers of genius; and in consequence of the substantial manner in which the work has been executed, it may fairly be expected that for centuries to come the lovers of Scotish poetry will have an opportunity of finding the spot where

"This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way,
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust."

GRAND RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The Prussian Minister of trade and Public Works has issued a public notice, inviting the engineers of all nations to send in plans of a fixed bridge at Cologne, to unite the lines of railway between Belgium and France with the great German line to Vienna.—Since the time the Romans possessed these provinces no German government has yet been able to build a stone or other fixed bridge over the Rhine, and the modern railway traffic has to cross the stream by a contrivance that has not been improved for centuries. The minister states the conditions to be fulfilled in the construction.—The river from bank to bank is 1275 feet wide; this space must be crossed by a bridge leaving three openings; the piers are to occupy in all not more than 75 feet, and must be so firmly built as to stand the pressure of the fields of ice that descend the stream on the break-up of great frosts.—The bridge must support a tramway for loaded railway waggons, a roadway for ordinary carriages, and footpaths. Locomotives will not pass it, nor unbroken trains, and passengers will be taken across from terminus to terminus. The communication therefore will still be imperfect, but it is necessary to obtain a certain height above the water to meet the immense rise of the river in floods, and, as the termini on the respective banks are on a low level, the ascent from them to the roadway of the bridge will be too short and steep for locomotives. The bridge crosses the river from the north side of the Cologne and Minden station at Deutz, in nearly a straight line, drawn towards the choir of the cathedral immediately opposite. In the design some attention is to be paid to this circumstance, in order that the bridge in exterior effect may be worthy its position. The cost is not to exceed 1,500,000 thalers.—The best plan will receive a prize of 250 Fredericks d'or; the second best, 125. All the plans are to be sent in by August next. *Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

GIGANTIC TREES IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—Last week I went to see two of the largest trees in the world, if not the largest that have ever been measured. They were both on a tributary rill to the Northwest Bay River, at the back of Mount Wellington, and are what are here called Swamp Gums. One was growning, the other prostrate; the latter measured to the branch 220 feet; from thence to where the top was broken off and decayed, sixty-four feet, or 284 feet in all; so that with the top it must have been considerably beyond 300 feet.—It is 30 feet in diameter at the base, and 12 at 220 or the first branch. We estimated it to weigh, with the branches, 440 tons! The standing giant is still growing vigorously, without the slightest symptom of decay, and looks like a lage church tower among the puny sassafras-trees. It measures, at three feet from the ground, 102 feet in circumference, at the ground, 130 feet! We had no means of ascertaining its height, (which, however, must be enormous,) from the density of the forest.—I measured another not forty yards from it, and at three feet it was sixty feet round; and at 130 feet, where the first branch began, we judged it to be 40 feet; this was a noble column indeed, and sound as a nut.—I am sure that within a mile there are at least 100 growing trees, 40 feet in circumference.—*Letter from Rev. T. Ewing of Hobart Town.*

LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT.—Said Mr. C——, a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very fopish dress, and a head of exceedingly red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on in his devilry by the evil one himself for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruce dandy in front of him. The boy held his fore finger in the hair of the young man, about as long as a blacksmith would a nail-rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee, commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with anything like mirth.

When Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, was Speaker of the House of Assembly, one of the members, in crossing the room, tripped on the carpet and fell. The house burst into laughter, while the Judge with the utmost gravity cried, 'order, order, gentlemen, a member is *on the floor.*

AFFECTED DIGNITY.—The best proof of a vulgar man is to be found in the quantity of dignity that he wraps himself up in. In the opinion of such men, the only way to set a proper value on yourself is to treat with contempt every body else. Such men are generally rich and very ignorant. The "largest feeling" man we ever knew, was a swelling blockhead, who imagined that the tragedy of Hamlet was written by Damon and Pythias, and who couldn't tell, without consulting his *vade mecum* whether Shakspeare was the author of Macbeth, or Macbeth the author of Shakspeare. As a general thing, your dignified men are great asses. They keep at a distance that their neighbors may not discover what counterfeits they are. Across the street, a galvanic watch appears to be bullion. Men are like ships—the more they contain, the lower they carry their heads."

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING, &c.—In a private letter from a California Correspondent, (Mr. Myrick,) it is stated that the government of California pays $7,50 per thousand ems for composition, and $7,50 per token for Press Work. Journeymen Printer's wages are from 50 to $75 per week, and $1,50 per hour for overwork. A good printer, he says, can clear over $100 per week, but at present prices he can do better in the mines. In speaking of the Legislature he says, it is mostly made up of new men, who know little about the forms of legislation; but still they are very orderly and attend to their duties with promptness. California is probably whig and it was a no-party ruse that enabled the Locofocos to get the ascendency this year. —*American Citizen.*

There is a glare about worldly success which is very apt to dazzle men's eyes.—When we see a man rising in the world; thriving in business; successful in his speculations; if he be a man out of our own line, who does not come into competition with us, so as to make us jealous of him, we are too apt to form a foolishly high opinion of his merits. We are apt to say within ourselves, "What a wonderful man this must be, to rise so rapidly?" forgetting that dust, and straw, and feathers—things with neither weight nor value in them—rise soonest and the easiest.—*Rev. W. Hare.*

A MISTAKE.—The Western Times tells a story of a "distressed agriculturist." A farmer dropped in here on Wednesday last to pay his rent, putting on a long face to correspond with the times. On entering the house, he told the landlord that times being so bad, he could not raise the money at all; and dashing a bundle of bank notes on the table—'There,' said he, 'that's all I can pay.' The money was taken up, and counted by Mr. ——, the landlord, who said, 'Why, this is twice as much as you owe!' 'I'm dashed if I ain't took it out of the wrong pocket!'

SMART EDITOR.—An Editor out West who was so elated at his success, that he caught himself by the seat of his trousers and tried to hold himself out at arm's length. It is added in postscript that he would have accomplished the feat if he had'nt let go to spit on his hands.

BOY TO BE HANGED.—At the County of Peterborough Assizes, which closed on the 7th instant, a little boy, eleven years old, named George Green, was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of June.

A California paper says:—Wafers instead of wax should be used in all cases, as in crossing the Isthmus and Gulf the wax melts, and the letters are frequently mutilated in separating them for delivery.

SHOCKING.—A lot of fellows went on a *deer hunt* the other day in Arkansas, and in less than four hours captured five girls and a woman.

Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd.

Sir A. McNAB asserted that the Annexation cry was caused solely by the Rebellion Losses Bill, which had been devised for the express purpose of paying rebels by an hon. gentleman who then sat opposite to him, as the head of the Administration, but who, in the time of Lord Seaton had been called a rebel—

Mr. LAFONTAINE. "Never."

Sir A. McNAB. Was not a warrent issued for that hon. gentleman, with a reward of £500 for his capture, and did not he fly from Montreal to England, and when the warrant was sent over to England after him, did not he fly over to France as soon as he found it out?

Amidst some confusion Mr. LAFONTAINE denied the correctness of Sir Allan's assertions.

Dr. DAVIGNON also said that Sir Allan appeared to be in error.

Sir A. McNAB reiterated his statements, and defied the Hon. Attorney General East to deny them. They were too true. The hon. gentleman concocted that rebellion, and then fled from the country, leaving his friends to manage as well as they could. What did either of those four hon. gentlemen who sat in front of him do, when the peace of the City of Toronto was assailed by armed rebels, and when Her Majesty's representative called on her royal subjects to stand by him in the defence of the country and its institutions? Where was the Hon. Attorney General West? Taking care of his books and papers. Where was the Hon. Inspector General? Skulking in his hammock. Where was the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands? Not to be found anywhere. And yet these hon. gentlemen went up to His Excellency only a few months ago, and pretending a marvellous love for the institutions of the country, advised him to dismiss from the Commission of the Peace a number of highly respectable magistrates and militia officers—men who had in 1837 turned out in arms and driven that hon. gentleman from the country he had agitated, merely because they had signed their names to a document expressive of their views in the altered state of the country. It was no wonder that the loyal population of Montreal felt themselves insulted, for he insisted on it, that they were the most loyal body of men in the Province. [Hear, hear, from Mr. Hincks,] for when seven thousand of them waited on His Excellency with a petition, praying that he would not assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill, in what manner was their petition received? Why, they were informed that "it would receive his very best consideration." Was that the kind of answer to return to men who, in the time of trouble and danger, had placed themselves foremost—had stood out in the front rank, and bared their breasts to the steel? The men who advised that answer sat opposite. He would not compare the men of Montreal with them, for they would suffer infinitely by the comparison; but he would ask them, if they thought they were competent to advise His Excellency in that matter? And before they gave their answer, it would be well for them to recollect that their position—some of them, as he had already said, having been actually engaged in concocting that Rebellion, was exceedingly delicate. At a subsequent state of the proceedings, the Governor was pelted through the streets, and he was exceedingly sorry to hear it; but he was quite confident that a stone would never have been thrown at him, if he had adopted a different line of conduct. The result of it was, that His Excellency shut himself up in his own particular cell at Monklands for three months, instead of riding into town every day to perfom his duty.—As a matter of course, his Cabinet had advised him that his dignity was insulted. And finally they removed the Government to this place, where he was very glad to see it, as it was so much nearer his own home. The hon. gentleman gave a very detailed history of the manner in which the Rebellion Losses Bill was introduced and carried through Parliament; and also alluded, but more concisely, to the Representation Bill of last session, which he said was an open attempt on the part of the Ministry to secure themselves permanently in office. That was perfectly clear from the manner in which Mr. Couchon, whom he believed to be more in the confidence of the Ministry than any other man, had spoken of it in his paper. But he would advise them, before they renewed the attempt, to wait until they could get the sense of the people at the polls.

Mr. MERRITT had listened with much pain to the speech of the hon. member for Hamilton; he would have listened with pleasure had he been discussing a practical measure, but the same topics which had been discussed for days and weeks last session, and which had led to scenes of violence of which the less that was then said the better, he could not here notice without pain. He should not follow the hon. member in the course he had taken. They had left the scenes of violence behind them in Lower Canada, and now he entertained confident anticipations that they were about to enjoy a season of more peace and quietness than they had lately passed through. The country would not prosper till the feelings of animosity which had produced these scenes were buried forever. It was improper for the hon. member to mention the Governor General in that house; it was the ministry who had advised them that were responsible for the acts he had complained of; the Governor had acted in the manner which the constitution required of him, in assenting to the bill, and for so doing he had been eulogized by all good men throughout the length and breadth of the land. He believed that the Indemnity bill, notwithstanding all that had been said against it, had effected a great deal of good: it had shown to the people of Canada that they possessed the power of self government,—that the Imperial government would not interfere with their right. He could understand the anger of the hon. gentleman and the member for Huron, who had gone to England to ask the Imperial authorities to say, that the minority of the people of Canada should rule the majority. That demand had come before the House of Commons, and a very large majority came to the determination to allow the people of Canada to govern themselves; they were a million and a half in number and able to manage their own affairs; they had also expressed their approval of the noble conduct of the Governor General—the first constitutional Governor that Upper Canada ever had. The question had come before the House of Lords, also, and a majority there, too, had decided that self-government was necessary for Canada. Lord John Russell's speech on the Commons would prove, if any one doubted, that they possessed that power. To come to the motion, then, of the member for Norfolk. If the people of the Province desired an elective Legislative Council, they would have it; anything that they desired, they could obtain; if they wished the hon. member for Hamilton to form a government it would be so. Why then did he not wait patiently; his turn might come soon, but not with a minority, and not by means of force and violence in which he would fail. No appeal to the passions would succeed in Upper Canada; the contest must be waged in a peaceable and constitutional manner, and be decided at the polls. The people desired to see the fruits of this right of self-government in good practical legislation, for the benefit of the country, which could only be effected by the united efforts of both sides of the house. He believed that they would have no more violence in that house; they would quarrel about administration, he dared say, and he had no objections to that, but they would not do it in that bitter and violent manner which had marked the debates on recent occasions. As to the motion before them, it was not the proper time to discuss it: he believed, however, that there was a majority of the people in favor of elective institutions; and if they wished that principle applied to the Legislative Council it would be done.

COLONEL GUGY said that he was not in favor of an elective Legislative Council. He had hitherto had a spokesman to express his opinions in the hon. and gallant knight: but the time had come for him to dissent from the course pursued by that hon. member—to declare that he disapproved of the manner in which he had conducted this debate. That hon. gentleman occupied a high and powerful position, in which he had the power of doing much good to his country, and of advancing its highest interests; but in his place that night he had not shown a proper sense of his position. He had only displayed an anxiety to wound, to lacerate the feelings of those opposed to him. The hon. member, perhaps, did not intend to do so; but there was little doubt that it would go abroad, that he approved of the scenes of violence which had passed before their eyes last year, of which he was sure no Christian man, no man of good feeling could help disapproving. He was forced to create this breach with his friends and the act gave him the greatest pain. He could not expect either, any sympathy from members on the other side of the House, whom he differed from on many subjects, who had not been consulted, and knew nothing beforehand of the step he was then taking His intended course was well known to his friends on his own side of the House however: the matter had been discussed in private, and he had made no secret of his views. He would put the question on the broadest possible ground; on that debate depended the continuance in office of the Administration. He had no communication with the Ministry; he appealed to them whether he had had any communication with them,—but he felt that he is bound by his sense of duty to his country not to do anything to endanger their tenure of office. He wanted peace, and was averse to scenes of violence: and he felt that the natural effect of the course of the gallant knight was anarchy and confusion. There was already a great relaxation of social bonds in the country: the standard of political morals was already too low, and the first duty of the Legislature was to raise it. He (Col. Gugy) had all his life acted with the minority, and he expected still to continue to do so: but he was not to be caught assuming a position and laying down principles at one time, which he could not do at another. He was prepared to bow to the decision of the majority. Every one knew that he was not pleased with the events which had preceded those scenes of violence which the gallant knight had alluded to with questionable taste;—he was grieved by them, but he bowed to the will of the majority. He might be willing to see the dismissal of the ministry, but he could see no chance of such a result from the course of the hon. member. If by a coalition between members, who like him were monarchically inclined, and those who were prepared to connect the province with the neighboring republic, they could turn out that ministry, what would they substitute for them? Could they form an administration to take their places which would last an hour? Perhaps the hon. member hoped that he would eat up the other members as Aaron's rod swallowed all the rest. If they could bring about such a result ought they to do so? He thought it was their duty to abstain from all attacks on the administration in regard to their treatment of the annexation question. One who had fought the battles of his country like the hon. and gallant knight should have rather manifested a desire to support the constitution and those who supported it. He should not enter deeply into the discussion of the speech—it was full of matter and to him it appeared gentle in tone and to embrace every subject upon which to bring about a coalition of parties, except indeed the Clergy Reserves. It spoke of practical measures that the country required, which the house would be much better employed in discussing than recalling scenes which it were much better to drop. He thought it was his right and his duty to say a few words on the subject of annexation. It appeared to him that it was one of the tendencies of the age and country to agitate upon every subject which was capable of agitation. A few persons of sufficient wealth, who were interested in a particular measure, met together and then they set the press in motion, and so an agitation was got up with great facility. Now he considered that the hon. and gallant knight as a great party leader might have stepped forward to reprove and denounce such a system. These agitators assumed the right to dictate to members of Parliament? they assumed all the merit of the measures if they were successful, while they assumed no responsibility of failure. The annexation movement had been got up in this way, and the only effect which it had hitherto produced was the thorough disruption of the Conservative party. There was no doubt that this had been the result, and the consequence was that he had no party to fall back upon, for he would rather return into private life, never to emerge from it, than represent annexation interests. He hoped that he would retain to his dying day his love for the mother country and his pride in the name of Canadian. The annexationist appealed to the most sordid feelings of the human heart, the love of money. The gallant Colonel then contended that annexation would not cause that influx of wealth which its advocates expected. It was usual to talk about the poverty of Canada, but it should be recollected that it was but a young country and had had but little time to accumulate capital, but improvement was going on at a rapid rate. He would say that the city in which they were then assembled was fit to be called the city of giants, the produce as it was of one generation. What accumulation of capital had taken place here during that time in houses, in public works, in under draining. They might compare the city favorably with any other on the face of the earth, considering the short period of its existence; they should point to it as proof of what could be done in Canada; she was young, active and making rapid strides in improvement, and there was no country where the comforts and necessaries of life were more generally enjoyed by the people. He had found that the men who favored annexation were the most vicious of the community, men who had failed in everything they had undertaken, and were ready to rush into any scheme however wild and extravagant. They were afflicted with the vices of sordid avarice and of dishonest speculation; he would not say that every annexationist was a drunkard, but he had found that every drunkard was an annexationist; they had lowered and were ready for any scheme to raise themselves. The gallant Colonel again expressed his regret at severing the tie with his political friends. Except in cases where ministers were clearly proved to be in the wrong, he felt that the only course left to him was to support them. One of the reasons for his doing so was their conduct—wise, honest and true, on the annexation question. It was the only course they could have pursued; the offices of the Crown, the militia captains, the magistrates and others derived a certain amount of influence from their position; would it have been fitting to permit those who favored annexation to use that power to overturn the constitution. Some reference had been made to the removal of the seat of government; that subject had but little effect upon his mind; he did not think that it was for the benefit of any community to have the seat of government amongst them; it encouraged luxury and extravagance, and excited feelings of bitter enmity. That opinion was a very common one in Montreal and the removal of the government was generally acquiesced in.

MONDAY, May 27.

Mr. CAMERON, of Kent, rose to propose an Amendment to the Address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. He alluded to the credit of the Province as being in a healthy condition—all our debentures in the English market having been taken up. Efforts had been made by the annexationists to prevent the passage of the Reciprocity bill, with a view of furthering annexation. He believes that no scheme of Representation will be supported in this house, at all events not in the country, unless it be based upon population. He referred to the expression, "*illusory*" in the speech, in reference to Retrenchment, and denied that the expectations of the country, on this point, were illusory, and condemned the practice of referring such subjects to Committees. The chief fault, however, which he found with the speech, was the omission of the Clergy Reserves. The people, at the last election, were agitated upon the University and Clergy Reserve questions. The hon. member for Oxford would never have been returned had his constituents not been told, that he would lend his assistance to carry this question. It would be impossible to maintain the union (of parties, he meant) unless the government took up this question and settled it. Mr. C. contended that there was a great difference between the endowments in Lower Canada, and the Reserves in Upper Canada, and that the reasons of interfering with the one, did not exist with regard to the other. He declared that England had shown from the beginning a willingness to consult our interests and wishes on the question, and he asked why a "strong government" should not contend for the right to legislate on the subject. We are told we must get permission. Did we not get permission to legislate as we did, upon the Tariff, directly in the face of an Imperial Act? [illegible] introduce a bill, and he was in favour of that mode of proceeding, as the most likely to effect the object in view. He certainly expected after what had occurred last session and the promises that were made that the government would have negotiated, and he could not understand why they did not do so. The hon. gentleman then read extracts from the speeches of ministers and their supporters last session, clearly proving that negotiation with the Imperial government had been promised. He remarked that now the government tell this House that they have not negotiated, and that they could not negotiate He could not understand either, how an address, which was what he understood was intended, could be proper now, when it was declared to be improper then. The ministry must settle this question, and unless they endeavoured to do so he should oppose them, and they would find that the country would oppose them.

The following is the amendment:

That this House deeply regret that the absorbing question of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories was not alluded to in the Speech from the Throne, that His Excellency's Advisers have not thought the settlement of this question of sufficient importance to introduce a measure on the subject, this House firmly believing that the upper portion of this Province cannot enjoy political contentment so long as the present arrangements respecting the Reserve Rectories continue.

Mr. MALLOCH asked some questions as to the hon. gentleman's differences with his late colleagues.

Mr. CAMERON said he had obtained the permission of His Excellency the Governor General, to make public the reasons which induced him to leave the Cabinet. He had published his explanations, and at present he did not feel inclined to repeat them (hear, hear.)

Mr BALDWIN rose after a little hesitation, the House manifested a good deal of interest in what was coming, and remarked that he understood the hon. gentleman to refer to certain statements that had appeared in the public papers. He wished as the hon. member had professed himself the author of these documents, to make a few observations: With regard to this matter he had every desire to deal with the hon. member on the footing on which he formerly stood. But when the hon. gentleman referred to the statements in his letters, he was compelled to say that the color he had given to the matter was anything but correct. The hon. member had stated that the ministry desired to get rid of him. Now they did not desire to get rid of him. In point of fact, it could not be possible that at the time mentioned they could have had such a desire. Expediency alone, would have prevented it. Mr. Baldwin then said he wished first to call the attention of the House to his (Mr. C.'s) letters. He admitted that Mr. Cameron had expressed his desire to retire from the government at the time he mentions, but it was wholly on private grounds. The hon. gentleman will recollect that he often expressed a hope that in two or three years he would be able to arrange his private affairs and return to politics. Another point that he wished to notice, was, that the hon. member in the course of his letters wished to impress upon the public that he was requested not to retire during the troubles in Montreal. The only expression of that kind which he (Mr. B.) could recollect was prior to those troubles, not during the troubles. He could never believe the hon. gentleman could think of leaving them at such a time. It was possible the hon. gentleman might refer to another conversation in which he expressed dissatisfaction with the elevation of Mr. Sullivan, and he (Mr. B.) urged him not to be too hasty on that occasion. It was on the face of these letters patent that the hon. gentleman desired to let it go forth to the country that retrenchment was the ground of his resignation. It was true that he proposed the abolition of the Assistant Commissionership, but he never explained how both sections of the Province could be satisfied by such an arrangement. He never attempted to show how those difficulties could be met.—The hon. gentleman was offered the Chief Commissionership, but he chose to refuse it. He would recollect perfectly well that at the early discussions on these points, he (Mr. C.) urged that the salary of the Assistant Commissioner should be raised so as to equal the other. He even urged legislative action, and it was one of the retorts during these discussions—"Why didn't you alter the act last session." He (Mr. B.) referred to these facts to shew that retrenchment was not the reason why he had left. The hon. Attorney General then read from one of Mr. Cameron's letters in which it was said that certain changes, and Mr Price's retiring, would remove all difficulty. If that were so how could retrenchment be the reason of the hon. gentleman's leaving? Unless it were that the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands were to be abolished, which he was sure the hon. gentleman did not wish. Not only did the hon. gentleman not give us to understand that retrenchment was the cause of his resignation, but letters under his own hand showed the contrary. Another point he should refer to was the hon. gentleman's allusion to former difficulties with his colleagues. Nothing was more unfair than to go back to such matters. When the Cabinet was decided upon, of course no single member should afterwards object? What was the object of a Cabinet? Sometimes the arguments of the minority would convince the majority and results were arrived after discussion and deliberation. Unless this House, unless the country, hold public men responsible for acts in which they have acquiesced, you will debauch the public mind. This is no party question, but one of public political morality. To illustrate this very point, he would refer to the proposal to sell the public roads which had been mentioned.

Mr. CAMERON—But I differed from [illegible] be held responsible, or charged with inconsistency, if when in an independent position I should oppose it.

Mr. BALDWIN admitted the hon. member had, but he still remained in the Cabinet and voted for it. In point of fact, the hon. gentleman had set his heart upon the Crown Lands Commissionership. Mr. Price was to be got rid of. Col. Tache was to be passed over in order to accomplish his object. He (Mr. B.) would admit, if he must make a choice, that he preferred the member for South York (Mr. Price) to the hon. member for Kent. He said his colleagues had great difficulty in finding out on what grounds the hon. member retired. He did not think the hon.