MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale This Day.

TO THE ADVERTISERS IN THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

Advertisers in the *Daily British Whig* are hereby reminded, that all Advertisements in this paper are charged the full rates allowed by uniform custom, that is to say, four pence a line the 1st insertion and one penny per line, every subsequent insertion. Parties who think these rates high for a Daily paper, are respectfully informed, that by making agreements at the time of advertising, and paying cash down, a very material reduction will be made, but not otherwise. To secure cheap advertising it is imperatively necessary to pay cash or its equivalent.

June 1st, 1850.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter par Vérité."

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1850.

THE REISINGER CONCERT.

We felt afraid when we published the notices by the Southern papers, of this gentleman's performances, that he might be raising the expectations of the public to a pitch which he might find it difficult to come up to. Mr. R. gave his first Concert here last evening, in the Court House, and really we speak in sincerity when we say that enthusiastically as the immaginative Southerns have written upon the subject, they have done him no more than justice. Mr. R. is truly a disciple worthy of his celebrated master; the applause which he received was unbounded throughout. At one time raising the feelings of his audience as if the blast of the trumpet sounding the signal for battle, anon sinking into the plaintive moan of the evening summer breeze. We acknowledge our utter inability to do justice to this gentleman's performance. It is such as is seldom the luck of the inhabitants of this wooden country to hear, and must be heard to be appreciated. The Court House, we regret to say, was indifferently filled; but all seemed to appreciate the talents of the Artist. This unassuming Professor intends to give one more Concert on Friday evening next, and we have no doubt that now his merits are ascertained, the Court House will be crowded with the beauty and fashion of Kingston.

☞ We cut from the N. Y. *Herald* the following humorous description of Tammany Hall; or "the Wigwam," as it is called; the head quarters of the "Democrats" in New-York. Verily, our Republican friends cut queer capers by their own description.

THE HUMORS OF TAMMANY HALL.—There is more fun and a deeper dose of sound philosophy among the democracy of Tammany Hall, than in any other sect or party of the day. The debates at the last session of their convention are pregnant with interest and amusement. Only think of Capt. Rynders, with a white neckerchief and a clean face, quoting scripture and citing thereapeutics like a doctor of medicine, or a doctor of divinity While the pious parsons of various other Christian denominations, as well as philosophers, are losing their senses, and getting crazy, and violating every sense of propriety, it is interesting to see the *wild democracie* of Tammany Hall settling their family quarrels, studying the scriptures, and mending their breaches night after night. We begin to have hopes of the democracy after this.

☞ EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The following are a couple of compliments from Mr. Bennett of the *N. Y. Herald*, to Mr Greely of the *Tribune*. Nice boys, those Editors down South—aint they?

PHILOSOPHY AND LYING.—The boots and great coat of philocopher Greeley are generally thought to be dirty enough, but we believe his mouth and pen beat them both in filth. It is amusing to hear such a chap talk disparingly of the credibility of our statements. We never yet violated the principles of truth, in our whole career, as he has done in the single instance of the goose-fabrication of the Slievegammon viceroy in Ireland as well as the impudent falsehood of the nigger meeting in North Carolina. Madame Swisshelm, his filthy Wahsington correspondent, has not yet cleaned his skirts—nor can it be done.

GREELEY ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Greeley says he believes that "the negroes are descended from Adam and Eve." It is just as likely that the ox descended from the ass, and the dog from the fatted calf.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE INVASION OF CUBA.

From the Lisario de la Marina, of May 21.

The scoundrels who, taking advantage of the defenceless situation of the port of Cardenas, polluted, with their unclean feet, the soil of loyalty, have fled away like cowards at the approach of the few troops with which the Governor of Matanzas was hasting upon them Such are their exploits! They surprise an unprotected populace—they rob, they pillage, they plunder,—and then they run off to enjoy in some secure spot the results of their plundering expedition, abandoning themselves to drunkness and revelry. Such bandits are a pest to humanity, and all nations have an interest in exterminating them. Is it not disgraceful that in the nineteenth century, the buccaneer system should be revived, with all the horrors which marked the steps of those plunderers in the 17th century? But in these days a war existing at the time between the countries was some palliation for the plunderers! But now at this day, when peace reigns—when our neighbours [the Americans call themselves our friends—now, that these bands of pirates should come forth from their bosom, should land, should murder, should plunder, and then return to their own quarters—is in truth, inconceivable. We do not comprehend it in the time in which we live. But in the midst of this afflicting spectacle, we find at least one consolation which tends to mitigate our just grief—and that is the holy enthusiasm which we have seen our people exhibit at hearing of this daring and infamous attack. Never will the night of the 19th of May, 1850, and the day following be henceforth blotted out from our memory. At first we only heard of the capture of Cardenas. The *Ohio*, which arrived here on the 19th, pretended to make us believe that the forces which had landed were numerous, and that they possessed immense resources. Then the first authority of the island spoke with an eloquent and energetic voice, and one universal shout of admission resounded from all parts of the city, to be echoed in every city and village in the interior. All rushed to enlist as volunteers—even foreigners residing among us. On that very night parties of these volunteers formed but that day, did duty in all directions in the city, and order was fully preserved. Numbers were anxious to join the troops—which started on their march to meet the enemy—who were too numerous to be received. On the following day, early in the morning, 4,000 muskets were distributed among the four battalions of volunteers. The offers were so many that it was necessary to limit the number of the accepted, so great was the flame of enthusiasm which the news kindled in the breasts of all citizens. The youth in the streets manifested loudly their zeal—on all sides, in every place, was heard the sound of men preparing and brushing up their guns for the warfare.

Undoubtedly the predatious attempt does us some injury, but in return we acquire the firm conviction that the spaniards of to day are the same as those of Pizarro and Cortez. The knowledge of this our union, our decision, our enthusiasm, will no doubt reach the country from which these banditti have come, and convince them that to conquer us they have not only to contend with thousands of noble youths, forming of themselves alone, armies capable of resisting all exterior enemies. Our readers already known by the Supplement we published yesterday, of the first encounter which his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, had with a party of these, who without doubt, in a moment of drunkenness, attempted to disturb the tranquility which we enjoy. We are informed that such was the terror the bascuels, and the cowardice, which these men betrayed who called themselves the heroes of Palo Alto, that they inspired the most profound and well-merited contempt. Not only they surrendered without fighting—not only like miserable criminals, they humbly begged for pardon—but to obtain it they resorted to the lowest and meanest measures Such are the men who, in their drunkenness, talked of the conquest of the Island of Cuba. They thought they had only to come and pick up the reward of their piracy. In their delirium they beheld themselves the possessors of thousands of dollars and owners of rich plantations. Full of these ideas they arrived in Cuba, where, however, they met with one at whose sight they were abashe, confounded and humiliated. The same will happen to all the others. In vain their leaders may think to escape by disgraceful flight Our authorities have taken all the necessary measures, and the hour of retribution has already sounded from them. Some of our brave men may have sealed their patriotism with their blood; but they shall be avenged. This event proves to the world the Spaniard of to day is the same as him who, in times past, made the conquest of the world. What will you find in this land of fidelity? You will find death, which is the only just and merited reward of your valley. Could such a handful of pirates, the scum of the most disgraceful of both worlds—could they hope to conquer an island such as Cuba, containing more than a million of men, and with a well disciplined army and a patriotic people to protect it. Men of all kinds and of all classes have offered themselves as volunteers—and if necessary, ten or twelve more battallions of volunteers could be raised.

THE COCOANUT IN JAMAICA.—The correspondent of the New York Post, from whom we have already quoted, gives the following illustration of the mode in which the people of Jamaica neglect the good gifts that Providence has scattered around them:

"To illustrate this supineness a little more in detail; there is the cocoanut, one of the most profitable fruits that the earth produces, is turned to no account whatever by the Jamaicans, though it grows as luxuriantly here as in any quarter of the globe. I was told, by a gentlemen who had a large number of these trees growing, that he would esteem it the best property on his estate, if he could get one dollar a hundred for the nuts, but that there was a very limited market for them at any price. And yet there is no part of this fruit that is not valuable. It thrives in a sandy soil, and bears in Jamaica within 3 or 4 years after it is planted. From its flowers the finest arrack in the world may be distilled, and the best of vinegar A coarse brown sugar may also be prepared from the flower. The green fruit yields a nutritious and delightful drink, and a more substantial food, in the pulp which contains the liquid. When ripe, the fruit is popular as an article of diet in all parts of the world. From that fruit a pure oil may be extracted, which may be manufactured into candles, soap, and used in a variety of other ways; in which vegetable oils are available, while the refuse, or oil cake, as it is called, is a most excellent food for cattle.

A medicinal oil is extracted from the bark, which is used, I understand, in Ceylon as an efficacious remedy, in cutaneous diseases; the root is also used for medicinal purposes; its elastic fibres are sometimes woven into strainers for liquids, while the timber may be used in building, or made into beautiful articles of furniture. The husk consists of a tough fibre, from which cordage and rigging of the best quality may be manufactured, and which furnishes the finest stuffing for mattrasses that is used. I saw some of this fibre manufactured at the Penitentiary in Kingston, for mattrass stuffing. I satisfied myself that if its value was known in America it would bring a higher price than any commodity now in use for bedding. The specimens that I saw were manufactured by the convicts, at a cost I was told of six cents a pound. Hair costs with us, I believe, about twenty-five cents. The process for manufacturing it is very simple—the husk shells are soaked till perfectly soft, and then are pounded out until the fibres are all separated. This was done in the prison by hand, and without the use of machinery, and yet the article can be made by them for six cents a pound. By the aid of a machine, something like that to which rags in a paper-mill are first subjected, it is very apparent that the cost of manufacturing it might be reduced one half. When I asked why machinery was not employed in this department of the prison, I was told that they had not work sufficient to occupy the convicts if machinery was employed. Of course I had nothing to say to a reason so conclusive as that.

The supply of these husks are almost inexhaustible. They have no use or value here than walnut shells have with us, and may be had by the ship load for the mere expense of cartage. A cargo of a thousand tons could be manufactured for a $1000, and be worth in New York not less than $4,000, as soon as the usefulness of the article became known.—*Newark Daily*

EGYPTIAN GRAIN.—A vessel from Alexandria has landed in England the very large quantity of 5000 qrs. of Egyptian grain, comprising the entire cargo, and consigned to order. The vessel in which this cargo was imported from Egypt belonged to Austria.

ANOTHER INVADING EXPEDITION—SEIZURE OF ONE OF THE BRIGS

We learn that a brig, attached to an expedition fitting out in this port for the invasion of St. Domingo or Hayti, was seized yesterday morning by the government officers.

This vessel, the Kate Boyd, has been advertised as loading for Port au Prince. Suspicions having been aroused in regard to her cargo and the intentions of those going out in her, she was watched, and, after the receipt of some powder and other munitions of war, was seized. Before this step was taken, information of the suspicion entertained was telegraphed to Washington, when orders were received to detain her.

It is said the authorities have their eye on another vessel.

Thus Hayti, and every other place anticipating an invasion, may be perfectly at ease. The whole business has ended, as we supposed it would—and it is a happy thing for this country that it has so terminated. A successful expedition against Cuba would have plunged us into inextricable difficulties. The smoke has appeared, and, luckily, is now completely dispersed, so that people may see with their own eyes. The farce is ended, and the originators and abettors of it are covered with confusion and mortification We can now turn to California and Congress our whole attention, besides seeing how the cabinet are to get out of the Cuban contingencies—of which we may not expect a few. —*N. Y Herald.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from near Davenport, Iowa, April 26th, says:

"Since my return to Iowa, a large number have passed every day, on their way to the gold region on the Pacific. The ferryman at Davenport, on the Mississippi, is reaping a rich harvest, from the numbers crossing at that place. On one day about the 20th of March, 50 teams crossed this ferry, all bound for California. This is but one among a score or more of ferries, where emigrants cross the great rivers, and a much larger number cross at some of the other points. It is estimated that more than 5000 men have left Iowa (this new State) for the mines.

"Mr. Halleck, keeper of a house of enentertainment in Cedar Co., on the borders of Scott, 25 miles from the river, has kept a record of the number of men, women, &c., that have passed his house, mostly from Wisconsin, and bound for California between the 21st of February, and the first of April. This statement is as follows: Number of men 1332; of women, 10; children 7; horses 1184; oxen 626; mules 56; cows 15; wagons 520. This statement can be relied on, as Mr. Halleck is a credible man. Now when we remember that this is not a great thoroughfare for emigration, that more than half the teams crossing into Iowa at Davenport, take another road, and that every road leading across Iowa, receives a proportionate amount of the travel to the places of departure on the Missouri, we are able to form some estimate of the vast army that is to cross the plains this season. Already the great multitudes who are encamped at St. Josephs, Council Bluffs and the vicinity, waiting for grass, have devoured the country like the locusts of Egypt. How this vast number are to be sustained (and most this year travel without provisions) is a serious question.

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.—By the *South Australain Gazette* of November 29 (just received) we perceive that the recent achievement of Capt. Godfrey, of Dartmouth, in performing the passage to Adelaide in the extraordinarily short space of 77 days, has been made the subject of a public demonstration, in that colony. Captain Godfrey had been honored by an invitation to a public dinner at Adelaide, over which Mr. J. H. Fisher, barrister, presided. The chairman, in proposing Captain Godfrey's health, observed that that gentleman had made the best passage to the colonies ever known, and this was corroborated by one of the passengers, Mr Rindley, who said that the result of the voyage was far from being the effect of luck; science, and not chance, had determined it. Moreover, the shortness of the voyage was rendered the more extraordinary by the fact that the Constance had experienced ten days of baffling and contrary winds; and he felt certain that if their guest commanded a screw propeller he would render the voyage between England and South Australia as short as that between Adelaide and Hong-Kong. Captain Godfrey, in returning thanks, attributed his success more to the system which he had adopted, that of sailing by the arcs of great circles, than to any merit of his own. He had tried the same course in the former voyage (which had occupied 92 days), but not with the same success, owing to the calculations not being then so well understood as at present. He had kept a good way to the southward, and got into cold weather; but in order to make a quick passage, that was necessary. He was fully satisfied of the soundness of the system he had adopted, and was convinced that, by means of steam, the rapidity of the voyage would at first a matter of astonishment. South Australia, he observed, was so placed as to be the first spot at which steam-vessels to the Austrian colonies should touch Captain Godfrey passed a very creditable examination before the Plymouth branch board in the spring of 1848, when he was granted a master's first class extra certificate to obtain which it had been necessary for him especially to study, among other attainments, the art of great circle sailing. Of 64 masters examined by the Plymouth board, only two besides Mr Godfrey have obtained the highest certificate.—*Plymouth Times.*

The *Galt Reporter* says that a man of farmer-like appearance hired a team of horses and a carriage in Galt, a few days ago, to go a short distance—that he did not return at the appointed time; and that consequently, the person from whom he hired the horses went in pursuit of him, and traced him in the direction of Toronto, and found that he sold the carriage on the road, and the horses to a butcher in this city; the butcher acting on the advice of the Mayor, agreed to give up the horses to their lawful owner, who also succeeded in recovering the carriage and harness. We regret to say that the swindler is still at large.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These enchanting concert singers, who are celebrated for discoursing delightful harmony, will perform at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. It is nearly three years since they visited Hamilton, and the recollection of their vocal superiority over all similar companies on this continent, will, no doubt induce a full house The Toronto *Church*, of the 30th ultimo, remarks that "they are decidedly amongst the best concert singers that have ever visited Canada."—*Hamilton Gazette.*

MASONIC.—The regular half yearly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, of Canada West, will be held at the Masonic Hall, Church street, Toronto, on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock P.M., when a large attendance of brethren is expected.

A COSTLY BOTTLE OF WINE.—We cannot vouch for the fact stated in the following, nor the accuracy of the computation of interest compounded quarterly. We merely submit the item that is "going the rounds," for the scrutiny of others:

"A bottle of wine 400 years old was drunk one day at President Tyler's table, and a calculation was made of its cost, on the supposition that the price was half a dollar at first, and that the interest on that half dollar has been collected once every three months, and also laid out an interest during the 400 years, by which mode the principal would be doubled every eleven years. The result was that 400 years' compound interest on fifty cents amounted to some $49,000,000.—*Newark Daily.*

The second Canal break at Syracuse occurred on Tuesday. It is west of the city, the presumption is, the Oswego canal is still in operation and boats pass freely up and down. The Syracuse Journal of yesterday says that an attempt was made Tuesday morning to let the water into this level. The depth of a foot had hardly been attained, when the breach which had just been repaired gave way, and to twice the extent as on Saturday night. It is thought that it will consume the most of the week to repair the present break, as it will probably be necessary to re-build the culvert.

A BLACK PRIMA DONNA.—A new musical celebrity, black as midnight, is at Paris. Her name is Madame Marie Martinet. She was born at Havana, and is the first chamber singer to her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain. In going from Madrid to London, she decided to remain at Paris.

TWO FOUL HORRORS.—Mr Cheek, clerk of the Steamer Julia, informs us that a white man [name not known] and a colored woman were arrested a few days since, charged with the murder of Mrs. Allen, of Clay County Mo. The woman confessed the deed and implicated the man—and for want of better evidence, they were both taken a short distance from the town of Liberty on Monday last and after a mock trial were both tucked up to the branches of a tree. The murder is said to have been committed with an axe—the object being money—the old lady having sold a farm a short times previous for $4000.—*St. Louis Republican.*

FLOWERS IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent writing from the interior of California early in April, says that the appearance of California now, is like a garden of the choicest collection of plants. Some of the flowers are the most beautiful he ever saw; among them are flowering shrubs much handsomer than the flowering almond.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—Mr. Disraeli passed Buckingham Palace yesterday, and looked up at the drawing-room-windows three times. On his way home, he looked in at Apsley House, for the street door happened to be open at the time he was passing. The ministerial papers made no mention of these facts.—*Ib.*

The Hon. William Young, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, has proceeded to Washington on the subject of reciprocity bill now before Congress.

A REVOLTING OUTRAGE.—The Hagerstown, Md. Pledge states that on Saturday night last, some fiend in human shape entered the Episcopal burying ground in that place, dug up the body of the child of Mrs. Bonning, and carried it to the house where the mother lived, stood it on the roof of the back oven, where it was discovered on Sunday morning and reinterred The child at the time of its death was about two years old, and had been buried three months.

Columbus, the Monster Elephant, in Van Amburg's Caravan, weighing over 10 000 lbs., tested the strength of the Free Bridge yesterday. He entered upon it with entire safety Columbus is a noble fellow, but he is to vicious to be a very near or a very intimate companion.—*O. Times.*

We learn by passengers on the Alabama that the Keys of the office and safe of the Cleveland Insurance Co., were purloined from the room of one of the tellers, on the night of the 22nd inst., the office and safe opened, and all the funds said to amount to $12,000 in bills and specie, taken out and the safe locked up and the keys returned.

Professor Webster and his family, the Boston Mail says, entertain strong hopes of a full pardon. A gentleman who had visited the condemned man observed that he never saw so cheerful and pleasant a man in his life, considering his awful situation.

"Well neighbor what is the most christian news this morning?" said a gentleman of Providence, to his friend.

"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman"

"Just like you! and who is it that you have made happy, this time?"

"My wife"

Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MALCOLM CAMERON'S EXPLANATION.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 27th.

Mr. Cameron fo Kent, went over the first part of the speech with approval, contending that the trade of Montreal and of the Colony in general, was increasing, and would rapidly increase. He also believed that reciprocity would probably be granted by the United States He said that the advantages of our present position which Mr Holmes asked to be informed of, were to be found in the lowness of our tariff, and the control of our own revenues. He differed, however, from the Government in their policy on this point. It was proper that annexationists should be answered this pertinent question, if we have these revenues, what is become of them? He contended that the harbors should not be sold to individuals; but that the revenues of the country should be applied to keeping them up and making post roads, &c. He thought too, that Government might have found a mercantile agent to go to Washington, on a mercantile business, instead of sending Mr Tiffany, a lawyer He continued to comment on the other topics in the speech, nearly the way he had done once preceeding evening. He thought, however, that the Government had been prepared with no scheme of retrenchment, [hear, hear, from Mr Lafontaine.] Well, they were not prepared. They intended to submit the question of retrenchment to a committee, which was in direct contradiction to the views of Responsible Government, which the hon. Attorney General West had always put forward. He then came to the Clergy Reserves, it had been repeatedly declared, ought to be given up for the purposes of education; and by none had the cause been more strongly advocated than be the three gentlemen now on the government benches. He had himself written letters to Oxford, to promote Mr. Hincks' election, and he was sure that the Inspector General would not have been returned if he had not been in favor of this measure. The Lower Canadian members of the government could not be ignorant of the position in which this question stood—and why did they now desert their friends in Upper Canada. That would be for them to answer hereafter; but he warned the gentleman that no ministry could stand in Upper Canada without this question being fully and finally settled to the satisfaction of the people.—He contended that the Canadian Parliament should take initiatry steps in legislating on this subject, and he did not fear but Great Britain would consent as she had hitherto done, when the House initiated a tariff. He then read an extract from a debate of last Session, to show that he was right on a preceding evening in saying that the Government had promised to negotiate with the Home Government during the recess, and concluded by declaring that Upper Canada would, insist upon complete religious equality, even at the expense of the dissolution of the Union. His amendment was seconded by Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Malloch made some inquiry of Mr Cameron, to which the latter replied, as we understood, that he had given what explanations he thought proper in documents which he had put forth, and he had the permission of the Governor General to publish those statements.

Mr. Baldwin said he presumed the member for Kent spoke of certain letters which had appeared in the public papers, and which he now for the first time, avowed in the house. He wished as far as possible, to treat the member with regard to the footing on which he and that gentleman had formerly stood. He denied that there had been any disposition on the part of Mr. Cameron's colleagues to get rid of him, and said that Mr. Cameron had desired to resign his office for several months before he did so; but not on public grounds—solely on account of his private business, which he [Mr. Cameron] said, he hoped in a few years, by continued and undivided application to business would be placed in a position that would allow him again to take part in politics. In the course of his letters, however, the gentleman had stated, that he had been requested not to retire—If so, he [Mr. Baldwin] denied that this had anything to do, as was insinuated, with the trouble of last spring. He never believed the member capable of retiring at such a time. The member, however, was dissatisfied after the elevation of Mr. Sullivan to the bench, and he [Mr. Baldwin] did then advise him not to act hastily. If the member referred to that occasion he was at liberty to make whatever use he pleased of it. Mr. Baldwin went on to deny that retrenchment had ever been made, with his colleagues, a ground for his retirement. He had wished to have only one commissioner of Public Works—that was true—but he took no pains to explain how that could be done, so as to maintain the efficiency of the service. So far from finding the Assistant Commissionership an useless office, he had even urged the propriety of raising the salary, and complained that Legislative provision had not been made to put the two Commissionerships on the same footing—himself on the same salary as the Chief Commissioner. In one of the letters of the member, it was stated that the determination of Mr Price to leave the government, expressed in Council on a preceding day, removed all difficulty. The difficulty therefore could not have consisted in retrenchment, because he certainly did wish the office of Crown Lands Commissioner abolished

Mr Cameron here cried out once or twice somewhat impatiently—I'll explain all that.

Mr. Baldwin continued:—The member would have time to do so. He [Mr. Baldwin] went on to read another letter, in which Mr Cameron said that the putting a Mr —— in the place of Mr Vger would have removed all difficulty Therefore, in that case, retrenchment was not the difficulty Another reason given in these documents was an alleged former difference in opinion about the policy of Government Nothing could be more unfair than for a member, having consented to the acts of his colleagues, afterwards when it was found by him desirable to resign, to allege that past difference as his reason Was the public opinion of the Province so debased—debauched—as to allow of such a going back to past differences? Now, on the sale of these roads, the member for Kent was as much responsible as any man in the Government. He had voted for the bill to do it.

Mr Cameron.—Was there not an agreement that I was not to be understood to have acted inconsistently.

Mr Baldwin.—Never. The fact was that the member had set his designs on the Crown Lands Department. Mr Price was to be turned out, and Mr Taché passed over, though as well entitled to promotion as any man in the Province. There might be a difference of opinion as to the value of a colleague, but if he must choose, he confessed he would rather lose the member for Kent than the member for South York. There was a great difficulty in finding what were the grounds for the member for Kent's resignation. There was, therefore, no impropriety in the member for Oxford preparing a memorandum for publication, stating the grounds of it in such a manner as to secure agreement. The member then read some of the correspondence, between Messrs Cameron and Hincks, especially that part where the former says—"It is not all the reason—I have been shamefully ill-treated and deceived." There was more, he thought, of the commissioner of Crown Lands than of retrenchment in that. He continued to read from the correspondence, commenting upon it, in the same manner as he went along, to show that present grievances was the moving feeling with the member for Kent. He denied that the gentleman had, as he had alledged, ever made any objection to the appointment of the member for Quebec to the Board of Works; and ridiculed the idea of what he called the new reasons alleged that evening—the failure of the Government to make roads and abolish the tariff.

Mr. Cameron thought that with Mr. Baldwin's talents and twenty years' practice at making the worse appear the better reason, the hon. member had never more signally failed in his life. He thought he could show from the gentleman's own mouth, that he had fallen into error. He (Mr. C.) had been appointed in the first place, Commissioner of Crown Lands; but when it was found that Mr. Sullivan did not continue in the government by that arrangement, he (Mr. C.) insisted on retiring. He afterwards declined taking the Assistant Commissionership and only did so on being urged by the Inspector General, it being understood that the arrangement was only for a short time, and that he was shortly to have the Crown Lands Commissionership. It was admitted that he was offered the Chief Commissionership of the Board of Works, and he wished it had also been admitted that he was offered the Postmaster Generalship, because he desired to show that he refused it, and all that he was anxious for was to be an independent member on the floor of the House. Now, as to the ministerial arrangements, he asked any member in the House whether, with Mr. Burritt the Deputy Crown Land Commissioner, they could have been satisfied with the Crown Lands presided over by the member for Quebec. As to his desire for Mr. Price to be got rid of, he asked whether Mr. Price had not declared that nothing on earth could induce him to stop; had he not reason then to expect that the gentleman would resign? But the member for North York asked where the retrenchment would have been if Mr. Price had gone out and he had taken his place. It would have saved £1600 per annum, by abolishing the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works and the Presidentship of the Council.

Mr. Hincks.—And exceedingly satisfactory that would have been to Lower Canada—would it not?

Mr. Cameron.—Oh, that is the reason! So then there would have been retrenchment? but I was forced out of office to make room for the member for Quebec. Then it was said in the Government organs that the law prevented the abolition of the Assistant Commissionership of Public Works—but yet very speedily that office was abolished. The remaining members of the Cabinet had desired to force him to what he could not do without degrading himself—consent to the appointment of the member for Quebec. He denied that he had been consulted relative to the appointment of the Receiver-General, and he knew nothing of it, till he heard that gentleman addressed by that title. As to the debauching of the public minds he appealed to the present Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, whether he had not differed with his colleagues on their policy as to roads, and told them plainly that they must not think it strange if he were again an independent member of the House, if he opposed that policy? On another occasion he had stated distinctly that Mr. Lafontaine might pursue his own course—but it would not be satisfactory to the people of the Province. He had understood, too, not that the objection to carry on the public works was a temporary one—but that it was resolved that the government would make no more public works. He now appealed to Mr. Baldwin whether he had not said that the Assistant Commissionership of Public Works should be abolished, and whether he [Mr Baldwin] had not replied that was none of his business as he was about to leave the government.

Mr. Baldwin admitted this in substance, but objected to the precise words.

Mr. Price followed, and represented that Mr. Cameron had made great exertions to get him to take another office, after Mr. Sullivan's elevation to the Bench, in order that he might have the Crown Lands Commissionership. He went on to say that the member for Kent, speaking of the difference between the salary of the two Commissioners, had repeatedly said, he would not cease to din into the ears of Mr. Baldwin, that he had cheated him [Mr. C] out of one hundred pounds a year.

Mr. Cameron.—Did I not say I would not take the money?

Mr. Price did not recollect that. The member had stated on taking office that the salary was no object—but latterly he said salary was an object. He went on to admit that he had asked, as a set, whether it would be more convenient for him [Mr. P.] to resign in November than December. He then read a letter from the Examiner, complimenting him on being staunch on the Clergy Reserves, while his colleagues were all to differ from him on that question—That brought him out to be did not choose to be complimented at the expense of others, and he wrote a letter saying, that under these circumstances he would not resign, and that there was no difference between the members of the Ministry. He then alleged that on a particular occasion, he had asked about the course of Government on the Clergy Reserves, and that Mr. Cameron then said, "Oh I voted against the reinvestment of the property—but I have ever since considered it settled" He, Mr Price, asked what settled that the Province shall be robbed of one-seventh of its public lands? To which Mr. Cameron replied, "Ah, that's the way, men like you will never let the Province be at peace."—[Laughter] He had written the letter he had just spoken of, saying there was no difference in the Government, in the Council Chamber, and he showed it to Mr. Cameron who complimented him on the style. Why did he say, if it were so, say it he did not wish the settlement altered. That gentleman subsequently wished him to delay his resignation, and go out with him, Mr. Cameron, on some popular question.

Mr. Cameron.—Did I not say I would go out with you on the Clergy Reserves?

Mr Price said he had done so on one occasion in a hasty way—but had not sat down and reasoned them out. Afterwards, when the Government was removed to Toronto, Mr. Cameron desired him to remain in the Government till the spring, saying that he was involved in business, and would take his chance in the spring to come back into the Government or not as it might happen. Now, as to the members wish to resign before the first session, on public grounds, he could not express himself on it in terms within the rules of the House. The fact was that the member's affairs were deranged and he wanted to go up and attend to them. They were afterwards arranged and he staid in the Government. The member never brought up the questions of the Clergy Reserves, or retrenchment in Council He did however once say, "why Price, you could do with less clerks"—but after that, the two clerks appointed were suggested by by Mr. Cameron himself. On one occasion he had insisted on the appointment of a gentleman who he said, had been cruelly treated in the Bytown Office, and he [Mr. Price] refused, because determined to promote according to service.

Mr. Price declared that at present he had no more clerks than were wanted, and, in fact, they were dreadfully hard worked.

Mr. LaFontaine followed;—He said that the first he heard of the member for Kent's dissatisfaction was a proposition to raise his salary by one hundred pounds per year. He (Mr. Lafontaine) refused as the first step of the ministry to raise their own salaries. The member now said that he would not take the money; but he had heard that the member had actually applied to the Inspector General to be paid. At Mr. Sullivan's promotion, the member for Kent desired to be Crown Lands' Commissioner. He (Mr. Lafontaine) had became dissatisfied after that he felt it was necessary to be on his guard and to say little before the member for Kent He went on to describe other Ministerial arrangements, and especially spoke of Mr. Cameron's desire to have the word "Assistant" struck from the title of the "Assistant Commissioner" This Mr. LaFontaine thought so childish, that he would not entertain the idea of introducing a bill to do it. He knew nothing about the Post Office being offered to the member He was spoken of as a fit person; but the office was not offered; nor did he understand, who the Mr. —— was, to whom the member had alluded as a person whose appointment to the Receiver Generalship would have removed all difficulty. He had lately understood it was Mr. Bourret. Mr Cameron had never objected to Mr. Chabot until recently.

Here were some more "explanations" between Mr. Hincks and Mr. Cameron, during which the member for Kent, and the Attorney General East gave each other a very flat contradiction; which being repeated on the side of Mr. Cameron, with the assertion that he was ready to swear to his statement, and that all the other members of the Cabinet were present at the time the occurrence in question took place. Mr. Hincks and Mr Baldwin both denied that they had heard what Mr Cameron alluded to.

Mr. Hincks hereupon asked if Mr. Cameron did not agree to Mr. Chabot's appointment.

Sir A. McNab said this was very unfair. Mr. Chabot would soon make some explanations.—(A laugh.)

Mr J. H Boulton said, it was clear that all the Inspector General's explanations were made with a view to Lower Canada, no matter whether the parties appointed were suitable for the offices or not. This was a gross abuse of public authority. He had a right to assume that the gentleman called to the public works was the fittest man Ministers could find—for surely they were not to make family compacts throughout the country, and appoint men merely because they were Frenchmen and natives of Québec. How fit was he? the answer was to be found in his resignation. Was this curse to be perpetuated, like the balance of power between Free and Slave States—intelligence sacrificed to dead votes? Could any one persuade him that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works could get any assistance from his Assistant, who was now most singularly united, in the same person, with the President of the Council. He was astonished that the Ministry should allow room for the amendment before the