

From the London Times, March 9.
In the way of concession and argument, little now remains to be said of done by the British Government.

From the London Sun, March 10.
Amid the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, at the same time a more liberal subject in the United States seems to attract but little attention.

From the London Standard, March 10.
Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question has been put to Ministers in Parliament, to elicit some information respecting the view taken by Mr. Pakenham after his offer of renunciation was rejected.

From the London Standard, March 10.
The Homer, on her voyage out, put into Cork on the 6th of March, having experienced dreadful weather, which has done her a great deal of damage.

Colonial

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 6.
The following petitions were read:—

Petitions from Members of the Church of England in Thorsold, Fenelon and Verulam, Zorra, Blackfoot and Belleville, praying that the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

Petitions from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and from inhabitants of Three Rivers, Melborne, Lingwick, Montreal, Mackinac, and St. Charles de Quebec, praying that the portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the West Halton Contested Election, reported the following Resolutions, which have been passed by the Committee:—

Resolved,—That it does not appear, by the copy of the proceedings under the Commission appointed to receive and take evidence in the matter of the Contested Election for the West Riding of the County of Halton, produced before this Committee, that either the Commissioners or the Clerk appointed by them were duly sworn, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute for the trial of Contested Elections in the Province of Canada; that the Commission received the evidence contained in said copy, and returned under said Commission.

Resolved,—That the said Commissioners have been guilty of neglect of their duty, by not complying with the provisions of the Statute for the trial of Contested Elections.

Wednesday, April 8.
The following Petitions were read:—

Petitions from members of Church of England at Dundas, Amherst, St. Charles de Quebec and Brock, Lansdowne, Escott and Kitley, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

Petitions from members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, in Eaton and LaCelle, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

Upon a motion made by Mr. Scott for an Address relative to the Rebellion Losses of Lower Canada, some feeling was shown by both sides of the House. Members of the opposition argued in favour of paying those persons whose property was destroyed in consequence of the rebellion, inasmuch as which it was replied, that such a course would offer a premium for rebellion, and that a course would not support the Government in such a proceeding.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved that the Committee on various Petitions relating to the Clergy Reserves be dissolved, and that the House do now proceed to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred all Petitions on that subject.—Which was negatived on division.—Ayes 31, Nays 40.

Mr. Speaker of the House of Assembly.—Sir A. McNab has applied for and obtained leave of absence for a time on account of the "dangerous state of Lady McNab's health."

The Address of the Speaker to the House on the occasion of this application was very appropriate and impressive; and we are sorry that the arrival of the intelligence at an hour previous to our meeting, prevented Mr. Morris, a Canadian delegate for the office on a previous occasion, was appointed to the occupancy of the Speaker's Chair during the absence of Sir A. McNab.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Lafontaine laid before the House the correspondence relative to the changes in the Administration, which has produced all the rumours that have been about this correspondence, took place this morning. It appears that the Speaker of the Legislative Council, with whom Mr. Draper had a personal interview in the first instance, which led to a continuation of the negotiation, if it may be so called, in writing.

After some delay, which it seems that Mr. Caron, without Mr. Draper's knowledge and permission, transmitted the letters to both Mr. Lafontaine, and that Mr. Draper had not the least suspicion even that this was the case, until rumours became prevalent that a coalition Ministry was about to be formed.

It appeared, also, from the explanations given, that from the departure of Lord Metcalfe, the correspondence had entirely ceased, until the day before the meeting of Parliament, when Mr. Draper received a letter from Mr. Caron, informing him that the letters had passed out of his hands into the hands of Mr. Lafontaine, and that he thought it necessary to put him in possession of this information, as he did not wish to what the parties, in whose hands the correspondence now was, might be inclined to put it.

It must be borne in mind that while Mr. Caron regularly and unreservedly communicated Mr. Draper's letters to Mr. Lafontaine, none of the latter gentleman were ever shown to Mr. Draper, and he never made acquainted with their contents until he heard thereof in the House on Tuesday evening.

The debate commenced at about 7 o'clock and continued till a little after eleven. We gather from the whole tenor of this correspondence, that Mr. Draper, with the concurrence of some of his colleagues, being impressed with the necessity of securing a good understanding with the most prominent leaders of the French Canadian party in opposition, to the end that a strong Administration might be formed, took measures to ascertain, through Mr. Caron, on what terms these gentlemen would be inclined to accept office.

No specific offer was made—the party in opposition were requested to state what places they might wish to be vacated, and Mr. Draper, mentioning the names of several of his colleagues, intimated that they were perfectly ready to resign their offices, if the welfare of the country should demand it.

The letters of Mr. Draper were published, and we must say that we cannot think there is anything unconstitutional in his proceedings. It is no more than has been done a hundred times in England, and will have to be done again, whenever circumstances shall require it.

with one of Mr. Lafontaine's letters to Mr. Draper. We cannot reconcile such conduct as this with the principles which ought to regulate the conduct of men in high station, but unfortunately some men believe that they may do what with impunity in affairs of politics, which they would never think of doing in private transactions.

We must, however, do Mr. Caron the justice to say that he expressed his disinclination to have the correspondence published, and in the first instance refused his permission, but appears to have been worried into it by the importunities of Mr. Lafontaine.

Nothing can excuse Mr. Lafontaine; his first step should have been to communicate his own correspondence to Mr. Draper, as he must have been aware that Mr. Caron had not done it, and request his permission to lay the whole before the House; which, if refused by Mr. Draper, he would have ought to have done.

It is evident that no opportunity was given to him of either granting or withholding his permission, as it had been determined by the Lafontaine party to publish the correspondence without any reference to that gentleman.

Nothing can excuse Mr. Caron; he was governed in a manner unsatisfactory to the French Canadians, they have only to their own leaders for their pertinacity and the unreasonable demands, to which we trust the British party in either Province will never yield.

Every one who reads Mr. Draper's speech must have been struck with his force and eloquence. The opposition seemed to write under his scorching observations, and we really could not help pitying Mr. Lafontaine notwithstanding his many political sins.

We doubt whether the hon. member for Toronto ever received such a lesson—and it is to be hoped he will profit by it.—Montreal Courier.

"Private and confidential," says the Montreal Courier, fair fair to be a by-word in Canada; the gross breaches of confidence that have marked these transactions, will be a lesson to the British party in future, and will teach them, that in dealing with their opponents they must be on their guard against the disclosure of their secrets.

Our opinion is that the proposition of members of the Cabinet connected with Lower Canada was prepared in a manner calculated to put their opponents in the wrong. The French Canadian party has complained of being excluded from power—overtures were made to them—they were desired to state their terms—they were told distinctly, that the members of the Cabinet connected with Lower Canada were prepared to vacate their seats in the Cabinet to make way for them.

We should really like to see an explicit statement made on behalf of the Lafontaine party of what are exactly their demands.—Our opinion is that the proposition of members of the Cabinet of the Province connected with Lower Canada was prepared in a manner calculated to put their opponents in the wrong.

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prochement" between them was possible. I understood you to assent to this proposition, and I then discussed with you my view as to the state of political parties and the possibility of bringing the French Canadian party into a position by which they would exercise a just share in administering public affairs.

The letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation. They were all, if I mistake not, marked in a manner which was my own, and which you must have known to be consistent with a proper regard of what is due, and should be left, to the honour of a gentleman.

The course which your friends, in whose hands you had placed these letters, may take in forcing you into the position of being a party man, is a matter which is not for me to say, and which I do not feel I have anything to do with. It is, of course, rests between you and them. As regards myself, I must observe that I never supposed, nor did you, until your speech of this morning, even inasmuch as you had placed the letters, which I addressed to you, out of your own control, or even that you had put into the power of any third party to violate the confidence we had placed in each other.

On my part, I can assure you, I had invariably taken care, in all communications made to you, that the subject matter of our correspondence gave rise to no question of your name should not be brought into question.

I have felt it due to myself to make this reply to your note, that the opinion I entertain of the character of our communications will be known to you as soon as possible after I am apprised of the position in which you are placed, with your own friends, in regard to it.

Believe me, &c. Montreal, 6th April, 1846. My Dear Sir,—I delayed answering your note of this morning, from the necessity of consulting some friends as to the course I ought to take. A new feature has just presented itself in the minds of your friends, and I am obliged to you to know how I should communicate the correspondence he has to the House. I do not know what portion of the correspondence between you and myself is in his hands. I assume all that has been written is not. My consent to publication is now given, and I will require no further consent, but you will allow me to make public anything you have interchanged, which Mr. Lafontaine either may not choose, or may not be able—from not possessing it—to communicate.

I am told that it has been asserted that some letter of Mr. Lafontaine's was written to you, and that you have answered it. I wish your authority for stating that you never communicated to me either Mr. Lafontaine's letter, or that of any other person, relating to the matter, otherwise than your letter of the 17th September last may be considered a communication of the same nature.

Your answer before the House next-morrow, will greatly oblige me. Yours, very faithfully, N. Y. Her.

NEW MILITIA BILL.—We have not time or space fully to discuss the measure, but on the whole we think that it is a good one, though some parts of it are rather complicated.

It is generally understood that a subsequent Bill will be brought in by the Hon. Mr. Metcalfe, which will require the consent of the Adjutant-General to be made for the payment of an Adjutant of each battalion of the Militia.

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United States.

(Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.) Washington, April 6.

The declaration of Mr. McDuffie, that we are now near to a war on this miserable Oregon question, that we have ever been at our former stage of the controversy, expresses the deliberate opinion of many sagacious observers.

The means, and the only means of averting it, will be a speedy offer and acceptance of the parallel of 49, with the navigation of the Columbia River. This government will make no such offer; but if Great Britain makes it, immediately, it is possible that the President and Senate may assent to it.

It is delayed till after the summer and fall elections—till after the adjournment of Congress—will be a great advantage to some, is to bring us this pacific overture; we shall soon see. The Union again ensures the inaction of the Senate, and demands that the measures of the President—for notice, preparation, extension of jurisdiction, and promoting energetic action—be at once adopted.

What is the extent of the "preparation" referred to, we do not yet exactly know. The new episode which Mr. Webster has introduced into the Oregon debate we will state of the final question. I think, too, that after the question has been taken on the various forms proposed for the notice, there will be a final debate on the question, whether any notice shall pass at all, and in order to decide this question, with the necessary limits before the Senate, they will pass Mr. Clayton's call for the additional correspondence, and also wait for the arrival of the next steamer, this day fortnight.

It is barely possible that the notice will be found useless or at least harmless; but should it appear that there is no prospect of a renewal of the negotiation, the notice, however qualified, may be considered as aggressive of a tendency to consequent war, that will happen calmly, and will be strenuously opposed accordingly. But after it passes, it will be followed by preparation.

LATER FROM MEXICO. We are happy to inform the public that four or five mails (from New Orleans) have already started on their journey. They contained some highly important intelligence from Mexico. The advice from Vera Cruz are to the 15th ult.

Our relations with Mexico appear to be rapidly approaching a crisis. The Hon. Mr. Sidel, had made a preliminary demand upon the Mexican Government to the effect, that if the American Minister, or to have his passports forwarded to him. This movement had excited considerable excitement in Mexico.

It was reported to-day that Mr. Sidel would be received as an envoy to arrange the Texas matter, but in no other capacity. The advice are so confused that it is difficult to form any correct opinion of the real state of our relations with Mexico. It is apart from the news relative to the movements of our Minister, the intelligence from the city of Mexico is important. It appears from the accounts, that the effort to establish a monarchy in that country, daily finds more favor.—N. Y. Her.

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assortment of

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROUSERSINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the SPRING TRADE, will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter) to ALEX. CAMPBELL, Napae, M. D. 25th March, 1846. 455-7

FARM TO LET. IN THE Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares, consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq., Barrister, Esq., Colborne, 10th April, 1846. 457-1m

LOST. ON the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCauley, to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the sum of £13 1s, due on the 1st day of April.

This is to forbid the said John D. McCauley paying the said note to any person but myself. JACOB STICKLE, Percy, April 3rd, 1846. 457-3

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse on Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th inst.

FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston—Cabin \$13 4 0, Deck 2 0 0. From Toronto to Kingston—Cabin 4 0 0, Deck 2 0 0. From Toronto to Cobourg—Cabin 2 0 0, Deck 1 0 0. From Cobourg to Kingston—Cabin 1 0 0, Deck 5 0 0.

RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave KINGSTON daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, p. m. Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

WILL leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sundays excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEBEC, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave LEWISTON for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve o'clock. Toronto, March 20, 1846. 437-1f

RESIDENT GOVERNORS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of Education for the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C. Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-7f

GOVERNERS. A YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846. 454-1f

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: Tuition in the following Branches of Education—English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, French, Italian, Latin, and Needlework 2 0 0 Music 1 0 0 Italian 1 0 0

EDUCATION in the following Branches of Education—English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, French, Italian, Latin, and Needlework 2 0 0 Music 1 0 0 Italian 1 0 0

MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may visit it. JOHN T. SMITH, Toronto, March 19th, 1846. 455-13

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POTTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and liberal Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHER, to whom Mrs. Potter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—THOS. KERRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOITZOR, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNER, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Potter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. 427-1f

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the service of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of a Greek and Latin class.

He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Colbourn, or to MR. LIVINGSTON, Carolee Academy, Delaware P. O., C. W. Carolee, March 16, 1846. 454-4

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS for the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846. 445-7f

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 700 acres, 15, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 36