Merchant Tailor

atrongest desire has been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate the controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that nothing but extreme presumption, or rather a species of hostile infatuation, on the part of the American Democrats, could lead them to suppose we should make any farther abatement of our

"If the Americans mean anything, they mean to dispossess us of what we hold. At the same time, if this intention be avoided by the Cabinet of Washington, or if it be disclosed by votes of money and warlike preparations, which imply a fixed determination to engage in this absurd and flagitious contest, no state is bound to wait to be attacked! Mr. Polk has already instructed the American Minister in London to ask for an explanation of the activity in our dockyards."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- The extraordinary activity which prevails in all the dockyards, in overhauling and bringing forward frigates of the heaviest class, is very ominous, as these are precisely the vessels which will be required in a war with America.—Liverpool Times.

From the London Sun, March 10.

"Amid the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favour of a more liberal tariff in the United States seems to attract but little attention. "The funds look decidedly better this morning, and there is a rally of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in Consols, which for present transfer are $95\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, and for time, $95\frac{3}{4}$ to 96. The transfer books

"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. Pakeuham after his offer of reference was rejected."

The Romer, on her voyage out, put into Cork on the 6th of March, having experienced dreadful weather, which had com-pelled her to lay to for upwards of ten days. The object of her voyage still remains a secret.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 6. The Following petitions were read :-Petitions from Members of the Church of England, in Thor-

old, Feuelon and Verulam, Zorra, Saltsleet, Binbrook and Brockville, praying that a portion of 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, Melbourne, Lingwick, Montreal, Luckin, and St. Peter's Chapel Quebec, praying that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church

Resolved,-That it does not appear, by the copy of the pro-

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 Controverted Elections. Wednesday, April 8.

The following Peritions were read :-

Petitions from members of Church of England at Dundas, Ancaster, St. Catherines, Uxbridge and Brock, Landsdown, Escott and Kitley, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

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 their being found in arms. To which it was replied, that such a course would be offering a which it was replied, that such a course would be offering a premium for rebellion, and that the country would not support the Government in such a proceeding. Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood replied, that if members would reserve their opinions until such times as Ministers came down with a measure for myself.

I have felt our Council required to be strengthlened, and that the offices of Speaker of the Legislative Council and President tended to do any such thing.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved that the Committees on various Petitions relating to the Clergy Reserves, he 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.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY .- Sir A. N. Mc-Nab has applied for and obtained leave of absence for a time on account of the "dangerous state of Lady McNab's health."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 a late hour prevents us from publishing the document. Mr. Morin, a Candidate for the office on a previous occasion, was appointed to the

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Lafontaine laid before the House the correspondence relative to changes in the Administration, which has produced all the rumours that have been affoat throughout the Province for the last six months. It appears that this correspondence took place through Mr. Caron, 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 negociation, if it may be so called, in writing. After some time had elapsed, it seems that Mr. Caron, without Mr. Draper's knowledge and permission, transmitted the letters themselves to 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 those of Mr. Lafontaine, and that he thought it necessary to put him in possession of this information, as he did not know to what use 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's were ever shown to Mr. Draper, neither was he ever made acquainted with their contents until he heard them read

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, I felt it my duty on Monday*—the day on which I had the tracking 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. Daper, mentioning the names of several of his colleagues, intimated that they were perfectly several of his colleagues, intimated that they were perfectly ready to resign their offices, if the welfare of the country should

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.

One thing may certainly be deduced from this transaction, and it will be well for the people and particularly those of Upper Canada, to give it their most serious considerationis, the utter impracticability of the French Canadian party.

The gentlemen composing the Upper Canadian section of the Administration have requested them to state their terms, those who are more immediately connected with Lower Canada have signified their readiness to make way for them, in order that the best interests of the Province may not suffer, by inducing a conviction on the part of a majority of the French Canadians that they are not represented in the Administration; but nothing will satisfy these men except they can have their own way; they must be aut Casar aut nullus; the whole British constituency of Upper Canada, the Conservatives of Lower Canada, both French and English, must be held of no account, must be delivered over like sheep to the Baldwin-Lafontaine

From the London Times, March 9.

"In the way of concession and of argument, little now remains to be said or done by the British Government. The strongest desire has been repeatedly expressed on our side to terminate the controversy. Our case has been stated with such moderation, and our claims confined to such narrow limits, that

Nothing can excuse Mr. Lafontaine: his first step should formed me, was my name to be made use of.

The letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of our the letters which I addressed to you, in further and the letters which I addressed to you, in furtherance of the letters which I addressed to you addressed to you. 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, the letters ought never to have seen the light. Mr. Draper's last letter makes it 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 the Lafontaine party to publish the correspondence to Mr. Draper, and 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, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, certainly written in the same spirit of confidence which I understood to govern our conversation, were, on my part, cer

ed, for we feel persuaded that Mr. Draper and the Ministry will stand in a better light before the country at large, from in respect to which I do not feel I have anything to do. It, the readiness which they have evinced to conciliate all parties of course, rests between you and them. As regards myself, I so that the Government of the country may be carried on in a satisfactory manner. If the country is governed in a manner unsatisfactory to the French Canadians, they have only to the letters, which I addressed to you, out of your own control, thank their own leaders for their pertinacity and the unreasonableness of their demands, to which we trust the British to violate the confidence we had placed in each other. On my

"The funds look decidedly better this morning, and there is a rally of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in Consols, which for present transfer books for the Three and a Quarter per Cents are now about to close, and they have been marked $97\frac{8}{5}$ to 98."

Every one who heard Mr. Draper's speech must have been for the Three and a Quarter per Cents are now about to close, and they have been marked $97\frac{8}{5}$ to 98."

Every one who heard Mr. Draper's speech must have been struck with its force and eloquence. The opposition seemed to writh under his excorating observations, and we really could not help pitying Mr. Lafontaine notwithstanding his may political sins. We doubt whether the hon. member for Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question at least on the question, whether any notice shall pass at all, and, in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not help pitying Mr. Lafontaine notwithstanding his may political sins. We doubt whether the hon. member for Terrebonne ever received such a lesson—and it is to be hoped because the found useless or Terrebonne ever received such a lesson—and it is to be hoped because the province will never yield.

Every one who heard Mr. Draper's speech must have been struck with its force and eloquence. The opposition seemed to write under his excorating observations, and we really in order to decide this question, with the necessary lights before correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not be brought into question.

I have felt it due to myself to make this reply to your note, the opinion I entertain of the character of our communications with others to which the subject matter of our correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not be brought into question.

I have felt it due to myself to make this reply to your note, the opinion I entertain of the character of our communications with others to which the subject matter of our correspondence gave rise, to he will profit by it .- Montreal Courier.

"Private and confidential," says the Montreal Courier, bids friends, in regard to it. fair to be a by-word in Canada; the gross breaches of confifair to be a by-word in Canada; the gross breaches of conn-dence that have marked these transactions, will be a lesson to the British party in future, and will teach them, that in deal-ing with their opponents they must be on their guard against falsehood, want of principle, want of faith, and utter ignorance of those ties-that are usually supposed to influence the conduct of honourable men. In our opinion, the suppressio veri is as bad as a direct lie. As we observed in our first notice of these transactions, no one can come out with cleaner hands than Mr. Draper, and no course could have been taken by the Ministry better 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. 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 proportion of members of the Cabinet of the French party should not exceed three. Our reason is this—there are only seven members of the Cabinet; If three of these are taken from Upper Canada, and three from the French party in Lower Canada, it leaves one to represent the British 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:—

The following, (says the Montreal Gazette,) are most ma-Resolved,—That it does not appear, by the copy of the control of the ceedings under the Commission appointed to receive and take evidence in the matter of the Courtoverted Election for the which is the thing really interesting to the great party of which is the thing really interesting to the great party of which is the leader. Whether Mr. Caron exercised his into the House, as a sort of rider to this one, provided it pass, g of the County of Halton, produced before this that either the Commissioners or the Clerk aptrust of mediator with discretion and fairplay, and whether Mr.

CARON.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1845. My Dear Sir,—You will, after the kind confidence you have placed in me, expect to hear again from me what, under all cir-cumstances, I think should be attempted, in order to accomplish the single end we have proposed to ourselves, viz., to facilitate the formation of a Government which would possess the confidence of the country generally. I have reflected again and again on the matters, with an anxious desire to effect a good Petitions from members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, in Eaton and Lacolle, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

my own views I may fully lay before you.

I feel sensibly that there are obligations which, as a polititian and a man of honour, I cannot throw aside as regards others, —while on the other hand, I feel free to expect from others that which on public grounds, I am prepared to do. Now I am, as I told you, ready to make way as regards my own office. I do the problectific enough to climator, or to take any course.

tended to do any such thing.

The Upper Canada Assessment Bill was read a second time, Messrs. M Donald, (Stormont,) M Donald, (Dandas,) and Johnston dissertient. Ministers announced that they would take the sense of the House in Committee upon any amendments considered necessary.

The Bill to provide for the regulation of Common Schools in Upper Canada, was read the second time. To be committed on Tuesday.

Thursday, April 9.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved that the Committees of the Executive Council might be united as a public saving in furtherance of my design.

The position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position of Council might be united as a public saving in furtherance of my design.

The position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position of Mr. Viger, I feel, entitles him to every possible consideration on my part. Every regard to his feelings and his wishes should, and must be, (as I am sure you will feel,) shewn by me. But I will not conceal from you, nor indeed have I, that I have long viewed his retirement from the position.

As to my other Lower Canada colleagues, Messrs. Daly, Papineau and Smith, I can state to you what I believe to be their feelings, especially the two former. They are not anxious to

feelings, especially the two former. They are not anxious to stick to office, to embarrass the present or any future Governor They are not anxious to in forming his council. With Mr. Papineau I have often held conversation, from which I feel certain that he would not hesitate a moment between retiring to benefit his country, and remaining to create difficulty. With regard to Mr. Smith, I have held no conversation with him on the possible question of

I can answer for Mr. Morris and Mr. Cayley, as for myself, that our holding office is dependent on our doing so on terms which will not compromise our characters as individuals, and will be of public service. If either of these grounds fail, we would retire. No difficulty can arise with either of us in making any arrangements for a good government.

for the office on a previous occasion, was appointed to the pancy of the Speaker's Chair during the absence of Sir A.

This being premised, I wish now to put to you this question to prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, and to enable me to act fairly in the matter towards those with whom and through whom I have to act,—as I intimated to you in my last,—
"What Offices would require to be vacated, or what changes
made in the present Administration, in order to satisfy the
just expectations of the French Canadians generally, and to secure their support?" I do not ask you to name—as the time for such a proposition has not arrived, nor would this be the way to make it. But if I can state distinctly what is expected as the sine qua non, -I am in a position to lay the case fairly before the proper parties, and to consult with them all as to

what we will advise. You will, I am sure, see I cannot otherwise act an honourable part to my colleagues.

Hitherto our communications have been of a character confined to ourselves. From my esteem for your character, and nfidence in your judgement, and from the high position you hold, I sought an explanation that I might-opening my own views—ascertain (if you felt right to communicate yours) what prospect their was of rapprochement. So far our confidence I believe has been mutual. Your last letter contains a frank and interesting exposé of the general view of yourself and political friends. I can now go forward the moment I have our answer; but as my course forward is to lay the question before the Governor and my colleagues I cannot do this, involving your name without your full consent, and added to it the expression of your opinion on the question I have put as to the essary changes.

Believe me, &c. &c.

[Confidential.]

effect anything beneficial and satisfactory.

I felt it my duty on Monday*—the day on which I had the

your own opinions and actions in this matter.

Believe me, &c. MEM.—I kept no copy of this note. It contained nothing but the unnunciation that Lord Metcalfe was going away, and that the information was given that Mr. Caron might consider how far it would affect his proceedings.

Montreal, 19th March, 1846. My Dear Sir, - I have just received your note of this date informing me that in reference to certain communications, partly verbal and partly written, which had passed between us in relation to the administration of public affairs in this Province, and the introduction into office of gentlemen, like yourself, of French Canadian origin, that you had, from the necessity of consulting with the chiefs of the party with whom you were connected, transmitted to them my letters addressed to you; that these letters are now actually in the possession of your in some cases to the level of ten or twelve feet above that of friends, to whom you had sent them; that you are ignorant Commissioners' Street; and but for its massive walls, great

justice to say that he expressed his disinclination to have the correspondence published, and in the first instance refused his sult could be attained. To such conference, however, I was be sion, but appears to have been worried into it by the im-nities of Mr. Lafontaine.

no party—to this moment I do not know the names of the parties with whom it was to be held—nor, so far as you in-

or even that you had put it 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 with others to which the subject matter of our correspondence gave rise, to secure that your name should not be brought into question.

I have felt it due to myself to make this reply to your note.

Montreal, 6th April, 1846. My Dear Sir,- I delayed answering your note of this mornng, from the necessity of consulting some friends as to the ourse Lought to take A new feature has just presented itself. Mr. Lafontaine has a few minutes ago given notice that to morrow he will 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 quite unnecessary—and I am, on the contrary, obliged to ask you to allow me to make public anything you or I 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. Lafon-taine to you was sent or communicated to me, and that I an-swered 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 commu-

Your answer before the House meet to-morrow, will greatly Yours, my Dear Sir, Very faithfully.

NEW MILITIA BILL .- We have not time or space fully to Committee, that either the Commissioners or the Ciera appointed by them were duly sworn, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute for the trial of Controverted Elections in Upper Canada; this Committee cannot therefore receive the evidence contained in said copy, and returned under said Commission.

Tust of mediator with discretion and fairplay, and whether Mr. Lafontaine showed either good sense or true patriotism, are made for the payment of sn Adjutant to each battalion of the Adjutant, being a time debate and all the documents are fairly before our readers: evidence contained in said copy, and returned under said Commission.

LETTERS PROM THE HON MR. DRAPER TO THE HON. MR. employed as to leave him no time for other occupations. We cannot have a subject to the payment of sn Adjutant to each battalion of the debate and all the documents are fairly before our readers: all other business will be done, will necessarily be so much employed as to leave him no time for other occupations. We would suggest also the necessity of having a paid Serjeant-Major attached to each battalion. The arms, which we suppose will be generally retained in the possession of the Captains pose will be generally retained in the possession of the Captains of Companies, will require to be constantly looked after, and we conceive that this might be one of the duties of a paid Serjeant Major: the pay need not be large and each Captain might contribute something from the contingent allowance for the repair of the arms. It would also be desirable as permanently securing to the battalion the services of an efficient drill, it being ridiculous to suppose that one Adjutant can, without sharts of the arms. For particulars apply personally or by letter to plenty of able assistance, lick into shape six or seven hundred

We are glad to find that the Government have had the sense to omit the obnoxious property qualification clause. It is the more unnecessary, as we understand that in the subsequent bill it is to be provided that each Officer in command of a regiment will have to give security to government for the due re-turn of all arms, &c., intrusted to him for the use of his Bat-

tious opposition from the Radical party in the house, not that any reasonable objection can be made to any of its clauses, but that the usual course of gentlemen of this school of Politics, that of annoying the Government in every possible way, will be unscrupulously resorted to. Before we leave this subject there is another point to which we

would refer. By this Bill it is provided, that there shall be one Adjutant General for the whole Province, and a Deputy for the two Divisions, Canada East and Canada West. It is currently reported that the office of the Adjutant-General will be give in the estimation of the British portion of the population than any other man in the Province. If the appointment be made, we believe it will be a popular one, but at the same time we think that if the Government allow any injustice to be done to Col. Gugy, who is now Deputy Adjutant-General for this por-tion of the Province, they will take a step that will be very distasteful to the great majority of the British Militia Officers, and notwithstanding the assertions of the Pilot and Minerve, we believe to a very large portion of the French, many of whom we know have expressed themselves in terms of the strongest approbation of his execution of the duties of his office.

No Government is in the right that allows any man to be sa-Office are proved against him, which we know caunot be done, the Government are bound to support him. We believe Col. Gugy is in a position to prove that all his acts in reference to Militia appointments have been done under express orders from the Governor General. That he will have the support, as Canada, we have no doubt, and this party, though numerically small has never yet been unable to make its influences felt by any Government .- Montreal Courier.

As the canals of the St. Lawrence, have lately attracted a good deal of attention, we republish a statement we made on authority a few weeks ago, shewing the actual capability of the

Will admit vessels of about 142 feet
in length and 26 feet beam.
Will arburgh Canals, via Galopes,
Point Iroquois, Ranide Division Width. Depth.
Welliamsburgh Canals, via Galopes, Length of Lock. Width. Depth. at Nine o'clock. Lachine...... 200 45 Vessels about 179 feet long, 44 feet beam, and drawing 9 feet of water, will be able to pass through these Canals. The precise size will depend much on the angle of the stern-post and the breadth of the stem, on account of the swinging of the gates. Until some improvement is made in the river and lake

navigation, 6 to 7 feet will be enough for a vessel to draw.— These sizes refer to the Canals when completed.—Montreal THE FIRST STEAMERS .- On Thursday morning the Prince Albert arrived in port from her winter quarters and com her trips to Laprairie. In the course of the afternoon the Richeieu, from Chambly and Sorel, and the Fire-fly, from Boucher-

in the House on Tuesday evening.

The debate commenced at about 7 o'clock and continued till

My Dear Sir,—The departure of Lord Metcalfe took place
a little after eleven. We gather from the whole tenor of this
correspondence, that Mr. Draper, with the concurrence of some
of like collegance, being impressed with the necessity of securing

My Dear Sir,—The departure of Lord Metcalfe took place
this morning. Although this change in no respect alters the
opinion 1 entertain on the necessity of strengthening the local
Administration, it materially alters the position in which I am
Administration, it materially alters the position in which I am
and still more the powers I may have to and may be placed, and still more the powers I may have to effect anything beneficial and satisfactory.

The Toronto Examiner of Wednesday, the 15th inst., contains an account of a collision which occurred on Tuesday, the 14th inst., between the steamers Sovereign and Transit in the Port of Toronto. The latter boat was seriously injured, her bulwarks having been damaged, and her starboard wheel completely destroyed: the Sovereign escaped without injury from the collision; but broke her rudder by coming into contact with the shoal which is near the place (the vicinity of the Onem's Wheel's where the accident hannened. Queen's Wharf) where the accident happened.

Yesterday the magnificent spectacle known by the somewhat rosaic title of "a shove," was witnessed on our river. Early a the morning the floating ice began to collect at the top of Fresh masses came down, and, the river rising, about force of the water behind drove huge masses against the wharf, that these letters are now actuary in the possession of your friends, to whom you had sent them; that you are ignorant what use they may or intend to make of them, but, anticipating that they may possibly make them public, you felt it your duty to communicate the fact to me, that, in case our correspondence should become public, I might know under what circumstances it had passed out of your hands.

Our communications began by a conversation, sought for on the cases to the level of ten or twelve feet above that of Commissioners' Street; and but for its massive walls, great damage must have been sustained by the houses. Hills of ice were heaped up in every direction, in some instances thirty or forty feet above the main body. The spectacle, lighted up by a brilliant sun, was very fine, and witnessed by a multitude of spectators. In a couple of hours the motion ceased, a barrier being formed from the New Market to St. Helen's Island. The water at the contraction of the name water at the second of the name of the The conduct of Mr. Caron is to us perfectly inexplicable, and we cannot conceive that any gentleman can be justified in handing over private and confidential letters to other parties, without the consent of the writer. We had a higher opinion of Mr. Caron than to believe that he could have been guilty of so questionable an action. It is particularly to be observed, that while Mr. Caron was putting Mr. Lafontaine in possession of Mr. Draper's letters, he took very good care never to trans-

United States.

(Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.) Washington, April 6. The declaration of Mr. McDuffie, that we are now nearer to a war on this miserable Oregon question, than we have ever been at any 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

paration, extension of jurisdiction, and promoting emigration—be at once adopted.

What is the extent of the "preparation" referred to, we do

The new episode which Mr. Webster has introduced into the Oregon debate will tend to stave off the final question.

ot yet exactly know.

apprised of the position in which you are placed, with your own friends, in regard to it.

of a renewal of the negotiation, the notice, however qualified, may be considered as aggressive or tending to consequences that will hasten collision, and will be strenuously opposed 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 due from New Orleans, reached this city yesterday afternoon. They contained some highly important intelligence from Mexico. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th ult.

Our relations with Mexico appear to be rapidly approaching erisis. The Hon. Mr. Slidell had made a peremptory demand apon the Mexican Government to be either received as the American Minister, or to have his passports forwarded to him.

This movement had created considerable excitement in

It was uncertain what the Mexican Government would do. It was reported, however, that Mr. Slidell would be received as an envoy to arrange the Texas matter, but in no other capacity. The advices are so confused that it is difficult to form any correct opinion of the real state of our relations with Mexico But, 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 custom and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846. FARM TO LET. IN the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq.,

Barrister &c., Colborne.

10th April, 1846.

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

This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself.

JACOB STICKLE Percy, April 3rd, 1846.



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 from Hamilton;

mencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin. From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck

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

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

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the V intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning unday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston Kineston, is for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. GOVERNESS.

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 Ed. English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office.

Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

454-tf BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: WITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter, the services 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

Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cubourg, or MR. LIVINGSTON, Caradoc Academy Delaware P. O., C. W.

Caradoc, March 16, 1846.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simones Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Huroutario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " " " " " W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, 100 half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. do. 200 "
W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100

25, 8th Con...... Dawn, 200 " Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con Madoc, 200 Midland District.

The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Joan S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Broken lot 27, and E, part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 W. 17, W. 1 27 ... Broken lots 18 & 19 5 and 6, North side . Collingwood . E. half 14 Georgina 10 & 11 Broken lots 10 & 11 do. Broken lots 10 & 11 ... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 14 & 15, " Newcastle ... Hamilton.... 457-3 Do. Haldmand ... \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Do. do. ... 6, 8, 23 28 Do. do. ... 6, 8, 23 28 1 feont \(\frac{1}{3} 33 \) Do. \(\frac{12}{17}, 18 & 34 \). 800 and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots)

N. half 7

Victoria Sidney ... Prince Edward Sophiashu

Simcoe Tay Victoria Thurlow E. balf 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Ge in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the under

Bathurst ... South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Wellington ... Woolwich ... Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

W half 23

FRANCIS M. HILL,

HATS! HATS!!

GF ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Lineu Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS;

PETER MCALLUM.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. A VALUABLE PARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the 1 East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very aperior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well

superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, went watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Micadamized road, and 1½ mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON. Cobourg, February 26, 1846. Solicitor and Land Agens. 450-3

TO LET,

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS or or or Books, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer of properties.

Parties desirant of properties are partials with a Caustine House of the Store and a leave Warshopper with the Store and a leave with the Store and the Stor during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any partieular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON. let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-

cing business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT HIS OFFICE,

On the First Monday in every Month, throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days. before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they bare the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should he a work without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Versurs that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once .- Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co on it. or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and timbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve and Bons Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINDENT, from Constock & Co. All Source and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It, acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsenen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS,

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulan principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS.

cure the Piles.

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elizir of Mealth, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness a keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hourseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by treat. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, dightness of the chest, this Baim applied on a financl will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old acres are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty will eranicate at " O A A S in children or adults with a certainty guite astonishing It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock § Co. New-York.

Tooth Brops. KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstack & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them,

lacts, so that no one can fair to benere them.

By. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists,

New-York, and of our Agents

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee. P. M. GROVER & Co.,

BIRTHS. In West Flamboro', on Monday last, the lady of Andrew T, Kirby, Esq., of a son.

At Kingston, on the 11th inst., the wife of F. M. Hill, Esq., On the 5th inst., at Alwington House, Kingston, Mrs. Al-On the 3th inst., at Alwington House, Kingston, Mrs. Al-len of a son.

At Fredericton, N.B., on the 22nd ult., the lady of Professor Jack, of King's College, and the youngest daughter of the Hon. the Attorney General; a daughter.

At the Grange, Toronto, on the 10th inst., (Good Friday.)

in the 61st year of his age. D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of that city, and eldest son of the late Hon, Mr. Justice Boulton.

At the residence of Donald Bethune, Esq., Toronto, on the 12th inst., (Easter Sunday,) Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Pes ter Smith, Esq., of Kingston, aged 73.—She was one of "the excellent of the earth," and her loss will be sincerely deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends.

After five weeks' indisposition, Augustus Alexander Mack,

second surviving son of the Rev. F. Mack, Rector of Amherstburgh, in the 15th year of his age.

At Montreal, on the 5th inst., Caroline Jaue, youngest daughter of T. A. Stayner, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, anughter of T. A. Stayner, 1
aged 13 years and 7 months
At St. John, N.B., on 41

At St. John, N.B., on the 24th March, Mr. James Jordan, aged 85 years. Mr. Jordan was one of the few remaining venerable Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783, and lias ever maintained a character of strict integrity, — Cour. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 16;

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 16;

J. M. Whyte, Esq; Hon. D. Daly; Rev. H. Patton, rem;

W. Dunscomb, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. W. A.

Adamson, add. subs.; Rev. Dr. Jarvis, add. sub. and rem.;

J. Switzer, Esq., rem.; Mrs. Peck, rem. to end of vol. 9 (zom.

No. 19 vol. 8); Rev. G. Townsend; J. T. Williams, Esq.;

Mr T. Ryal, add. subs. and rem. (April 7th); Rev. G. Street; Rev T. H. M. Bartlett; J. W. M. Daly, Daq, rem.;

Hon. J. Crooks; T. Champion Esq., add. zub. (with parcel.)

Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Gravers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable