MINISTER OF THE STREET COME AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET COME ADDRESS OF THE STREET COME AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET COME AND ADD

Water for the control of the control

carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1815, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the mrssage, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it—He though it in highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the list; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would he renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favourable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be mide. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the new President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He repretted not only the allusion but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the arbicec had been brought under discussion he felt it his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we had a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and usquestionable, that we will be replaced that we had a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and usquestionable, that we will be replaced the suc

[From the London Times, April 5.]

OREGON QUESTION.

Since the Americans, and even the President of the United States, are determined that this question shall not be allowed to rest any longer—since they nave rejected the proposal of an arbitration, and extentationsly announce claims and measures utterly inconsistent with the system of joint occupation, or the equitable recognition of any coacurrent rights at all, it is fit that they be warraed in the most explicit manner that their pretensions amount, it acted upon, to the clearest carse bell which has ever yet risen between Great Britain and the American Union. In this case the strong determination and convictions which were expressed last high are not those of particular statesmen.

between the two quantities, and the exercise of leating reast rights, would be attended with most serious consequences, not only to themselves, but to neutrals all over the world. The system of letters of marque, which the the American's themselves made no small use of in their last with Geral Bittain, places the whole commerce of the dudled States, undefended as it is by any considerable have with Geral Bittain, places the whole commerce of the proposed as a survey of the presences and adventure are uniple of the United States, could be regarded as unwarrantable.

The Mexican territory commands both occases, and the very fow more than the post of Acapulco on the Peofic would for citiatus the most extensive operations against the whole chastic trade of the United States and their South whole chastic trade of the United States and their South whole worthy of the nefarious transactions in which it had rejected to the interests of civilization and rejected to the property of the responsive to the property of the nefarious transactions in which it had apply justify her in making represals wherever she can find them. Letters of marque reflect no honour, and are of more sea by it as was cursiers; but they tend to great advantage to a Power which may be duly represented on the sea by it as was cursiers; but they tend to remarks the Maxico and the Unimed States should have developed to the mass of the strong.

It is extraordinary that the United States should have advanced so user to the brink of war as to have carried shrough the Senate a measure for anexang Teass, and failed by only two votes in a incasure for a serving Oregon without having takes any perceptible curse to companious ting state under the property of the remaining of the remaining from the presence of their upposensions of the strong to the formation of the property of the remaining of the remaining from the presence of their upposensions of the strong to the remaining of the remaining of the remaining the property of the content of the content of the

Sir C. Napier.