passed our merry boyhood—surrounded by which our powers ripened, and our earlier triumphs were enjoyed. We fancy that the Press feels a thrill of animation, pervading its iron ribs; that the types are dancing in the cases, in anticipation of the cheerful and free thoughts, of which they are to have, as our friend Doyle said of the Cabinet, "the merits of the midwifery."

It is impossible to sit down in the Editorial Chair of the Novascotian, even for a moment, without reverting to some of its late occupants. Thompson, the guileless and the amiable, the latchets of whose shoes the person who contrived his "wedging out," was not worthy to untie, Thompson found it no easy seat,—the love of art and literature—of all kindly thoughts and gentle influences, unfitted him for the rough and tumble of politics; and he spared, while he had the lash in his hand, those who, the moment he was in their power, did not spare him. Thompson, whose peculiar taste and structure of mind, eminently fitted him for the office into which he was elevated, by the suffrages of men of all parties, and who seemed cut out for the management of an official organ, devoted to justice and conciliation; Thompson has come in for his share of the consequences of his former connection with this chair,—and his attachment to Liberal principles. By the beard of Mahomet, while we sit in it, we shall not forget his wrongs; and shall look forward to the time, when, under happier auspices, he shall come back to his place when his party come back to power. The People of Nova Scotia only require to be taught that, if a Liberal cannot be Queen's Printer under the present Administration, a Tory ought not be under that which must succeed it—and the business is done. The present occupant having done his work, and earned the patronage of those he serves, will no doubt bow gracefully to the necessity of the case when Thompson bows him out.

Poor Nugent, too—he tried the seat, till actions for Libel so thickened over his head, that he was compelled to abandon it. A gallant fellow, Dick—the word and the blow often went together; and the blow as often first as second. What two prime editors he and Thompson would have made, had they been rolled into one, and then cut into two—how the amiability of the one would have tempered the fire of the other, but Nugent was a little too rash—too daring—too entirely intolerant of all expediency and all compromise. Still, his failings leaned to virtue's side. If he called a man a scoundrel it was because, for the public good, or, what Dick considered of more consequence, the good of his party, that the fact should be recorded. Then he would, at inconvenient seasons, and without any absolute necessity for it, balance the claims of the leaders of his own party, and visit waverers, or those who appeared to waver, with punishment as heavy as it was sometimes undeserved. Nugent was for reducing the liberal party to a solid compact body of fighting men, armed and disciplined after the most approved fashion, and driving all the loose fish into the opposite ranks; forgetting that the very qualities and training which makes us liberals, forbids a too rigid obedience to party discipline—and forgetting also that the Battle of Bannockburn was half won by the camp-followers. Poor Dick—whatever his faults or errors may have been, he has been brought to a rigid atonement. Fortunately he is young, and a year spent as he is spending this one, may yield more wisdom than two or three spent in the open air,—but that does not change our opinion of the hardship of the case. How many libels had been heaped upon the men, yes, and the women he respected, before Nugent published one—how many outrages had been committed by the opposite party ere he applied one abusive epithet—what an ocean of defamation had rolled past the liberals for the previous seven years, without one prosecution being instituted by them. Yet Crown Officers labor to muzzle Nugent, while all the rest of the libellers go free. Does any body believe that if a fat Tory Lawyer had called Nugent "Skunkfeet," he would have been made to pay two hundred pounds for it—that old statutes never acted upon would have been dug up—that an action of debt would have been followed by a criminal sentence—that his Counsel would have been snubbed and sneered at by a grave Judge, for honorably discharging his duty to his client. Those who like may believe all this, but we have seen enough to satisfy us that the Liberals in this Province have, arising out of the past, many motives for vigorous exertion. To aid them will be our aim—we expect no speedy change—no sudden triumph, the present state of things will probably have to get worse before it is much better. From the present House, or rather from the small majority who support the present Government, we expect nothing—we fearlessly rely upon the intelligence and firmness of the People, and we look forward to the next Election, when the Constituency, having the two sets of men, and their acts and principles, fairly before them, will decide which of them is to enjoy their confidence, and guide the administration of their affairs. Until that decision is fairly pronounced, it is probable that we shall occupy the Editorial Chair; and give to our friends, to whose generous and spirited exertions we have been a thousand times indebted, the benefit of our labors in that department, where they seem to think we can be of the most essential service. To rouse, to inform, to organize, the 200,000 People who compose the Liberal Party; to put them in a position to rebuke the sneers of Tory attornies—to restrain the arbitrary exercise of the Prerogative—to make their voices heard, not only in the Legislative Halls, but also in the Councils of their Country, with a weight and authority that cannot be misunderstood; this shall be our task, for a time at least; and we enter upon it with a cheerfulness of spirit which is the best presage of success.

JOSEPH HOWE.

From the President of the U. States to the Senate.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting to be informed "whether since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; and, if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered? Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any of the military or naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities? And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces." I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron under the command of Captain Connor as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached.

For the number of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying reports from the secretaries of the war and navy departments. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the navy department, which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation, and to apprise the Executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas, on the part of any nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view that the same should promptly be submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other power could be permitted to invade and by force of arms to possess itself of, any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time, it is my opinion that Mexico or any other power will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve, upon an honorable and just basis, the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, May 15, 1844.

War Department, May 13, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, [illegible] ment, since it came under my charge, for the movement, disposition, and conduct of any portion of the military forces of the United States, with the exception of an order restoring to Fort Kent, in the state of Maine, one company of artillery, and one other order transferring from Detroit two companies of infantry, for the purpose of establishing a fort at Copper harbor, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior. These two unimportant movements of troops were made without conference with you, and with a view to the border condition of those two positions.

I farther report to you, sir, that at the time I directed the general order No. 14, of the date of the 11th of the last month, to be issued, there were then in garrison at Fort Jesup, as you will perceive by the order itself, seven companies of the 2nd regiment of dragoons, acting as riflemen, and recently authorized by an act of Congress to be remounted.

The sixteen companies of the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry constitute the additional force ordered, under my instructions, to be moved toward the border of Texas. They were taken from Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, where, as a reserve, they constituted a school of instruction and practice, and held ready to be transferred at any time to the frontier, in any case of emergency.

The orders from this Department have increased the force at Fort Jesup and near Natchitoches to 23 companies, amounting to about eleven hundred and fifty men.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 11, 1844.

The eight companies of the 3d infantry, with the field and staff of the regiment now at Jefferson barracks, will proceed by water, without delay, to Natchitoches, and thence to Fort Jesup, to relieve the seven companies of the 2d dragoons at present at the latter post.

The regiment will move with its camp equipage, as the companies of dragoons may for some time be detained at Fort Jesup, before they can be supplied [illegible].

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.

[Extract.]

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 22, 1844.

1. The eight companies of the 4th infantry, with the field and staff of the regiment now at Jefferson barracks, will proceed by water, without delay, to Natchitoches, and thence to Fort Jesup, Louisiana. The regiment will move with its camp equipage.

By command of Major General Scott:

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 23, 1844.

SIR: The general-in-chief directs that you immediately proceed to Fort Jesup, Louisiana, and there assume command of the 1st military department, taking with you Capt. W. W. S. Bliss, assistant adjutant general.

Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle has this day been instructed to repair to Fort Smith, and assume command of the 2d department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
Com'g 2d department, Fort Smith, A k

P. S. You may expect to receive important instructions on reaching Fort Jesup.

R. J.

[Confidential.]

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 27, 1844.

SIR: On your arrival at Natchitoches you will consider yourself not merely as the immediate commander of the 1st military department, but also as the commander of a *corps of observation*, to be reinforced by orders from this place if deemed necessary.

In the first instance, that corps will consist of the seven companies of the 2d dragoons long in garrison at Fort Jesup, together with eight companies of the 3d infantry and eight of the 4th recently ordered thither.

With a view to the convenience of the receipt of supplies by water, the 4th infantry (and the 3d also, at your discretion) may, for the present, be held encamped near Natchitoches. It is supposed that a healthy position may be found in the pine woods in the neighborhood of that city; if not, health being of the higher importance, both regiments of foot may be encamped on the ridge near Fort Jesup.

Your headquarters may be established at either place, or you will shift from one to the other as may be found necessary.

The three corps will be held in readiness for service at any moment.

Cavalry arms and horse equipments have been ordered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of dragoons. Measures will also be taken to cause them to be remounted as soon as an appropriation shall be made for that object. In the meantime they will be rendered effective on foot.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from this place. Your ordinary military communica[illegible] instant; but in other matters confided to your judgment and discretion, (and the confidence is great,) your correspondence will be directed to the adjutant general, for the information of the general-in-chief and the higher authorities.

You will take prompt measures, in the first instance by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special expresses, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas, in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office (all confidentially) whether any and what external dangers may threaten that government or its people. Should such danger be found to exist, and appear to be imminent, you will collect and march the forces above indicated to the Sabine river, but not proceed beyond the frontier without farther instructions, keeping in readiness, in the case supposed, all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition.

By these instructions it is not meant to impress upon your mind the belief that the Government apprehends hostility with any foreign power. They are given to you for the purpose of [illegible] and attention to the condition of your force. I rep[illegible] the injunction of confidence, and the full reliance reposed in your judgment and prudence by the Government.

I write under the instructions of the War Department, in consultation with the general-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding 1st Mil. Dep., Fort Jesup, La.

[Confidential.]

Navy Department, May 14, 1844.

SIR: Your confidential note of this date is received. I send you, agreeably to your request, copies of all orders given by me to the commander of the home squadron, and of the sailing orders of the officers in command of the Vandalia and steamer Union. The cruising ground of the home squadron is very extensive, and the number of vessels employed not larger, it is believed, than usual. Reports have been made to the Department of domestic disturbances in the islands of Hayti and Cuba, which will render the presence of a ship of war necessary to the protection of American interests. This will explain the order to Commander Chauncey. Similar orders will be given to the brig Lawrence or brig Truxton, both requiring slight repairs, as soon as either may be ready for sea, to touch at Cuba.

I send a list of the vessels under orders for the Gulf of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of the United States vessels of war now [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico.

Frigate Potomac, Capt. F. M. Newell.
Sloop Vincennes, Commander F. Buchanan.
Brig Somers, Commander J. T. Gerry, (temporarily commanded by Lieut. T. W. Brent.)

Under orders not fully, now ready for sea.

Sloop Vandalia, Commander J. S. Chauncey.
Sloop Falmouth, Commander J. H. Sands.
Steamer Union, Lieutenant Commandant H. H. Bell.
Brig Bainbridge, Commander Newman, at New York for repairs.

All the above are attached to the home squadron, Commodore David Connor.

The sloop Preble, Commander T. W. Freelon, [illegible] rary cruise among the West India islands and to the ports in Central America, &c., and will return shortly to the United States.

The brig Lawrence, Commander Gardner, will be ordered, as soon as she is ready for sea, to proceed to the West Indies, and report to Commodore Conner for orders.

[Confidential.]

Navy Department, April 15, 1844.

SIR:—A treaty of annexation has been negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Texas, and will be immediately submitted to the Senate of the United States, now in session, for its advice and consent.

During the interval which will necessarily occur before the treaty is ratified or rejected, it is the part of prudence to guard against aggressions on our commerce or the rights of our citizens, which may be attempted by any foreign government, or by persons claiming to act under its authority. You will therefore concentrate the vessels under your command. The Vandalia, commanded by Commodore Chauncey, and the Falmouth, Commander Sands, will without delay be ordered to join you, touching at Pensacola, and you will leave at that place the necessary orders. They will sail from Norfolk as soon as some small repairs can be made.

You will, in your discretion, employ the vessels composing your squadron in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to communicate frequently with Galveston; and occasionally show yourself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviations to other parts of your cruising grounds as in your judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of your general and special instructions.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the rights of others, but resist and punish aggression on ours. If, while the question of annexation is pending, an armed force shall threaten an invasion of Texas, you will remonstrate with the commanding officer, and you will accompany your remonstrance with the assurance that the President of the United States will regard the execution of such a hostile purpose toward Texas, under such circumstances, as evincing a most unfriendly spirit toward the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's ratification, must lead to actual hostilities with this country. [illegible] observe any preparations for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to this Department, that the President may submit the same to Congress.

You will communicate, as often as occasion may present itself, with the charge d'affaires of the United States at Texas, and make your despatches to the Department as frequent as opportunities may offer.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN Y. MASON.

Commodore DAVID CONNOR,
Commanding Home Squad on, Pensacola.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

There is evidently no chance whatever of the re-election of President Tyler to the office of the Chief Magistracy of the American Union, and it appears that he is doing his utmost to involve his country in difficulties which must prove highly injurious to her, in every sense of the word, ere he vacates the Chair. Mr. Webster saved the United States from a war with Great Britain on the North Eastern Boundary question, and on the accomplishment of that object [the ratification of the Ashburton Treaty] he resigned office in President Tyler's Cabinet. Latterly the President's Ministers appear to have been as vacillating & cowardly as himself, the crowning act of whose duplicity is the means resorted to for the purpose of carrying into effect the Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The President be it remembered has not the power, even with the advice of his Executive, to declare war against a foreign nation, or even to take any initial steps for that purpose without the consent of the Senate, and that body is now in session. Yet in defiance of the avowed determination of Mexico to resist to the utmost any attempt to wrest from her the Territory of Texas, by the United States, an American Fleet of 7 or 8 vessels of war, is now stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, virtually blockading the port of Vera Cruz—and an Army of observation has been concentrated on the Texian frontier for the purpose of co-operating with the President of that Republic, against any attempt on the part of Mexico to recover possession of a country the title to which she has never relinquished, and all this time President Tyler has been making most friendly professions towards Mexico. Such extraordinary double-dealing is unparalleled in modern diplomacy. For more full information we would refer the reader to the President's Message in another column, and the official documents appended to it.

The American Press and the great body of her most influential men are indignant at the conduct of [illegible] States makes the following observations:—

USURPATION OF POWER.

The course of President Tyler towards Mexico, and in the whole scheme for annexation of Texas to this Union, presents a tissue of as high-handed abuse of power as ever marked the action of an absolute despot. In his eagerness to obtain Texas, he has assumed authority not only never given to the President by the Constitution, but positively withheld from that Officer, and conferred, in express terms, upon Congress. It is truly amusing to see with what utter recklessness of consequences, and what unscrupulous haste he has gone on, wielding the sovereign power of the Government as if he were the only depository of authority recognized by the constitution, and as if the President had been expressly created to be that insurmountable dictator and autocrat of these United States. Never was the spirit of the saying that "*fools* rush in, where *Angels fear* to tread"—more truly exemplified, than in the headlong career of President Tyler, in this whole matter.

He has not only seized upon some of the highest and most solemn powers of sovereignty, and attempted to forestal the judgment and the action of the other branches of the government, but he has undertaken to judge for the whole American people, on a question, which, more than any other that ever came up for consideration, involves the interests of the states and the destinies of this Union.

If Congress permit this conduct of the President to pass without impeachment, then the Constitution is worthless, and all idea of holding a public functionary to the responsibility provided for, by that instrument, should be at once abandoned as a ridiculous mockery.

The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, noticing the warlike movements ordered by the President, on the authority of the President's own answer to the call of the Senate, the following statement, viz:—that eleven hundred men have been ordered to Fort Jesup; that thence their commander is to open a communication with President Houston, and when he shall think it necessary, advance to the border; that is to say, they are to be put under the orders of that potentate. So much for the land operations. By sea, a squadron has been ordered to Vera Cruz, with orders to lie off that port and stop any naval expedition which may attempt to issue from it; that is to say, they are to blockade it.

The same writer adds:—

All this monstrous, this almost incredible proceeding, and this treacherous concealment from the Senate, the President excuses, on the ground that, there being an inchoate treaty, it is his business to see, in the meantime, that the object of that treaty is not lost.

But this criminal conduct, and the contemptible reason for it, are probably not all. There is but too much reason to believe that the President has withheld information of some of his doings still worse. The writer quoted says:

This is the amount of the disclosures in the Senate. I think I can add, with confidence, a still further fact, concealed from that branch of the Executive power, and yet of the last consequence. I consider it certain that there is what amounts to a Secret Treaty between the President and General Houston, by which the former engaged to take these military steps, and that it was only after having extorted this engagement, that the President of Texas consented to enter into the Treaty.

On this conduct of the President the same writer makes the following just comments, taking substantially the same views that we presented in our last paper.

This, then, you perceive, is no longer a Treaty, [illegible] and that entered upon not only without the consent of Congress (with whom alone lies that power) but without even the knowledge of the Executive branch of that body.

I need hardly say that the executive has no more right to proceed in this way, than you or I. Not even the assent of the Senate, could render this any less than the most daring act ever attempted in this country. But General Jackson set the example of this "taking the responsibility," of what the Executive likes; and let those who bowed to arbitrary, usurping power, then, bethink them now of a fatal complaisance, which made further encroachment easy, even to such a man as Mr. Tyler, and has so deadened the public sense of what should be permitted, that even these abominable, these monstrous facts will perhaps awaken but a weak and short-lived feeling.

Is this weak and yet headstrong man, with the unprincipled crew who form his council, to do what he pleases—trample as he likes on the laws—assume what power suits him—make a mockery of the public wishes and of the national honor? Are we tamely to endure all this? Shall no public vengeance reach the usurper of such alarming powers, the traitor to all public honor not less than the laws?

Beyond question, instant impeachment should fall, not only upon him, but upon all his official advisers. The country, if it has any spirit, any sense, will teach him and them a lesson the sharpest that the laws allow.

In truth, there can be but one honest opinion on this subject; and, in point of fact, there is but one such opinion.

That the Whigs entertain such opinions, no one will for a moment think of denying; and that the same opinion is held by Mr. Van Buren and his party, is matter of history. This new opinion, namely, that the course of President Tyler amounts to a commencement of war with Mexico, was the ground distinctly taken by Mr. Van Buren and his cabinet, when he was President, as the letter of Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, expressly shows. Mr. V. B. has, in his late letter on annexation, declared himself as still holding the same position; and Mr. Benton and Mr. Wright, we are glad to see, have recently taken the same stand, in the discussion of this subject in the Senate. On this point, the writer above quoted, [illegible] tion. Mr. Benton fell upon him with a strong and brow beating rebuke. Mr. Wright took side manfully with the latter. Atherton, Tappan and Allan followed the same road. Thus you see there are 5 anti-annexation democrats in the Senate.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Since printing the above remarks we have seen the message of the President in answer to the call of the Senate for information as to what he had been doing. The substance of the message is correctly given by the writer quoted in those remarks, so far as he goes; but we would add that the President furnishes palpable ground for impeachment, by his own showing in the very document. He states that the declaration of the Mexican government communicated months ago and laid before Congress, with the annual message at the opening of the session, that a treaty for the annexation of Texas, if ratified, would be regarded by Mexico as a declaration of war against her, on our part, was his reason for ordering the concentration of land and naval forces on the borders of Texas and on the coast of Mexico.

Now, that communication from the Mexican government was simply a frank and honest declaration to our government of what would be the actual relations of the two countries, under the law of nations, in case a treaty of annexation should be ratified. Instead of furnishing a reason to justify President Tyler, it is only proof that *he knew* that war would be the result of his lawless and high-handed exercise of power, if he should succeed in his efforts to consummate a treaty; and so far from warranting his military movements, it ought to have put a stop, at once, to his clandestine negotiation.

REFORM ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The last number of *The Globe* contains a full and interesting account of the proceedings which took place at the Last General Meeting of this Association, held at Toronto on the 16th inst.

The Hon. Adam Fergusson was called to the Chair on motion of W. L. Perrin, Esq. We subjoin the Hon. Gentleman's opening speech, and also the speech of Mr. Baldwin, on bringing before the meeting the admirable Address to the People of Canada, published in our last.

HON. ADAM FERGUSSON said—GENTLEMEN.—In taking the Chair to which you have now called me, my first duty is to express my sense of the high honour conferred upon me, and of the pride and self-satisfaction which I experience in taking a share in the proceedings of this evening. I do not, Gentlemen, feel it to be my duty as Chairman, to detain you with any very lengthened remarks, more especially as I am aware that you will be addressed by other Gentlemen, to whose eloquence and talent, I have no pretensions to make. But there are a few observations which I would desire briefly to offer, with your permission, before proceeding to business. In the first place, Gentlemen, I desire to offer to you my sincere thanks for the establishment of the Reform Association. I am [illegible] Agitation, but [illegible] it becomes the [illegible] duty of every truly loyal and honest admirer of [illegible] to take his position [illegible] That Canada is now in that [illegible] established amongst us.—(Hear, hear.) And Gentlemen, while I thank you on my own account, I beg leave further to assure you that this Institution has been hailed with gratitude and delight at the firesides of thousands of independent Yeomen in this land. Gentlemen, I am a Farmer; I pride myself upon being one of that truly noble and independent class, and I know something of their feelings and views. Trust me, that the principles of Constitutional freedom are indelibly implanted in the hearts of an overwhelming majority of the Freeholders of Canada. (Loud cheers.) These men will never relinquish one of the privileges conferred upon them by the British Parliament. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you are well aware of the base attempts of a portion of the Public Press, and [illegible] of the advisers of His Excellency the Governor General to fix a stigma of disloyalty and [illegible] of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It is more than insinuated that we are prepared to overturn Monarchical Institutions and to sever the connection with Britain. Gentlemen, in your name and in my own, I [illegible] all such vile insinuations to be utterly, totally false, come from what quarter they may. (Cheers.) Her Majesty has not in all her wide dominions a more loyal and a more attached people than the Reformers of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Let us only carry in peace the Constitution bestowed upon us by the Union Bill, and take my word for it, you won't find twenty men in Canada, worth twenty pounds a-piece, who would exchange our limited Monarchy for any other form of Government, though placed at their command to-morrow. Gentlemen, it is our delight and our pride to live under a Monarchical form of Government, for we know the security and peace which it affords. (Loud cheers.) No man, I believe, feels it more strongly than I do, but I feel also that such blessings are conferred upon me, not for my own use and enjoyment, but I view them as a sacred trust, for which I shall be held accountable, should I permit them to be lawlessly trampled upon to the injury of generations yet unborn. But, Gentlemen, I shall not be satisfied with decrying treason and disloyalty upon our part; I [illegible] make it. (Hear, hear.) I feel no hesitation in stating my conviction, that if any one cause could more directly tend to shake Monarchical institutions and occasion a rupture with our Parent State, it would be persistence in the course of Administration at present in Canada for some months past. Let us only look back for that period and contrast [illegible] Canada then [illegible] and what Canada now is. [illegible] not going on peaceful, contented, and prosperous, prior to the unhappy rupture of the late Cabinet with his Excellency? And what do we find now? A [illegible] of mystery and gloomy dissatisfaction pervades the length and breadth of our land. True, we are desired to say, where [illegible] the outbreak? Gentlemen, that is a most reckless and a most dangerous taunt. The Reformers of Canada will not be goaded into unconstitutional acts. They await in confidence the award of the British Government and of the British Parliament—and I do [illegible] believe, for one, that they will reap their reward. (Hear.) I have infinite pleasure in assuring you, from a quarter which no man would dare to gainsay or contradict, and the assurance is one of the most recent date, that Her Majesty's Ministers [illegible] in all acts of our Canadian Le[illegible] which affect Canadian interests alone that the [illegible] the best judges of [illegible] right. (Loud cheers.) [illegible] Now, Gentlemen, [illegible] the retirement of my hon. [illegible] We are [illegible] simply to [illegible] equal right to be [illegible] consulted with the individuals who might be selected to [illegible] upon Public [illegible] situations connected with these duties; and I would ask you, Gentlemen, are not these strictly, properly, and entirely *Colonial matters?* (Hear, hear.) And now, Gentlemen, permit me once for all, in your name and in my own, most solemnly and sincerely to disavow the slightest feeling of ill-will towards our kind-hearted Governor General. Under the present afflicting sufferings of that highly benevolent man, it would indeed be brutal to dwell with rancour upon his—(what shall I call them,)—upon his mishaps.—For myself, I feel that any caustic or severe remark would indeed ill become me, when I recall the courtesy and kind treatment which I have ever experienced at his hands. But, Gentlemen, when I would deal thus with his Excellency, I must say that I have no such terms to hold with those personages who have been so unwisely administering the Government, if we can say it has been a Government at all. (Hear, hear.) When the late Council felt it their imperious duty to retire, a new one was necessarily required.—A Cabinet maker must needs be employed. Who he was I know not, and who he was I care not; but this I know, that whoever he may be, he has proved a miserable, tardy, useless workman. Has he not been anxiously, busily, night and day engaged for nearly six long months and what has he produced, what has he provided for the use of his employers? *a miserable rickety three-legged joint stool*, upon which I would not recommend his Excellency to place over much weight or reliance. (Hear, and laughter.) But, Gentlemen, to be serious, I would ask you, I would ask Canada, I would ask Sir Robert Peel, I would ask her Majesty's Government, and her Majesty's Opposition—if, in all the extended circle of Britain's Colonial Empire, the Crown of England was ever placed in the degraded and unbecoming position, in which it has been placed here, for so many months past. Where will you find a parallel? Where will you find the Executive I mean, the advisers of the Executive, skulking and scarce daring to assume a name, unable to fill any of the Heads of Departments, as required by law, and yet conscious of their unpopularity and of their weakness, not daring to appeal to the Country. It is a melancholy picture indeed.—Gentlemen, I have detained you far too long, and yet I have not touched upon one point; upon which, in common with you all, I feel deeply, I mean in thankfulness [illegible] for the patriotic, the truly British stand which they have made for our Constitutional privileges and rights. Gentlemen, a grateful country will never forget their wise and noble conduct, and I again repeat that if any one thing more than another can tend to perpetuate British Connection, our pride and our glory, it will be found precisely in the course which the late Executive Council felt it their duty to pursue. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I know and I repeat that our purposes are pure, *aye*, pure as the dewdrops from Heaven, which, within these few hours, I have seen spangling our green fields in all the beauty of a Canadian summer-morn,—our purposes are immutably and constitutionally firm as the foundations upon which our wide Continent is based. (Hear, hear.)

* * * * * *

HON. ROBERT BALDWIN rose and was received with much cheering and clapping of hands. When this had subsided, Mr. Baldwin addressed the chair. He said: that before proceeding to perform the duty with which he had been charged by their Committee, he could not help congratulating, and that in the warmest manner not only the Honorable Chairman himself and the Association in general, but the Province at large, at the highly gratifying sight which they were then called upon to witness: one distinguished member of their Upper House of Parliament presiding over such a meeting as the present, and another, (his hon. friend on the left) on that platform prepared to take an active part in the proceedings of the evening. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Baldwin,) and he had no doubt most of those who heard him, could well remember the time, and that no very distant period in the history of Upper Canada, when persons occupying the elevated and honorable station in the Councils of the Province, to which their hon. Chairman did so much honor, were accustomed to hold themselves aloof from the great body of the people, as if their struggles for liberty was a matter in which they had neither part nor lot, and to ensconce themselves within a narrow and exclusive circle, a step beyond which, it appeared to be their own opinion, was a descent from their high standing, and a most flagrant sacrifice of the dignity of their order; and into which magic circle it was scarcely permitted the profane eyes of us commoners even to peep. (Cheers and much laughter.) In those days—these good old times, as no doubt some would call them—the very whisper of such an atrocity as a Legislative Councillor presiding at a meeting for the protection of the rights and privileges of the people, would have been sufficient to wound the ears of the groundlings, to make all the old women in the country cast up their hands and eyes to heaven aghast, and make even men's hair stand on an end. (Cheers and renewed laughter.) It was true that those great men to whom he alluded, were not borne out in thus keeping themselves so wholly apart from contact with their fellow subjects, by the example of the real nobility of the Mother Country. But our Provincial Lords of those times were a sort of abstract refinement on the Peers of the Empire, just as in these times the Governor-General's Prerogative is attempted to be set up as a something more sacred than that of her Majesty herself. (Cheers.) But we now had the satisfaction of feeling that some of those at all events, whom the Sovereign had in later times elevated to her councils, so far from supposing themselves thereby released from the obligations which every man owes to his country in support of its rights and privileges, in fact felt an increased responsibility commensurate with their own more lofty position. He (Mr. Baldwin) had thus referred to [illegible] the sister was still regarded not only as an evidence of our having fallen upon better days, than those to which he had alluded; but as a peculiar and gratifying characteristic of the support which the great objects of the Association had elicited. (Loud Cheers.) Another circumstance most gratifying in itself, and one which must have a most powerful effect, both here and at home, was the numbers who had formerly held back from joining them, but who were now pressing forward with an ardour fully equal to the oldest and staunchest Reformers among them, in the support of the great principle which they were that night assembled to advance. (Cheers.) Not that those to whom he alluded have abandoned their principles—far from it—but because, as they have become better acquainted with our's, they find them to be identical with their own. (Cheers.) Intensely devoted to the principles of the British Constitution, and misled for a time into a belief that our objects were inconsistent with its integrity, they formerly held back from our ranks. But as time has been afforded them to test our motives, to see clearly the extent of our object, and deliberately to weigh them in the unerring balance of the Constitution, they have joined heart and soul in,—I will not call it our cause, but *their cause* and *our cause*—*the cause* of the Constitution and of British connection. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And hundreds—he ought to say thousands—who under the Vice-Regal delusions, so successfully practised in 1836, had thrown their weight into the opposite scale, were now rallying round the glorious standard of Responsible Government, because they recognize it as their own—the true standard of the constitution. (Great cheering.) Another most important test of the onward progress of the great cause to which that Association had devoted themselves, was the increase of the Newspaper Press supporting that cause. Since the practical denial of Responsible Government, there had sprung into existence at least four new Papers, in leading sections of the Province, all supporting avowedly the true application of that Great Principle. One in the new Capital of the United Province, one in each of the former Capitals of the late Provinces, and one at Niagara. Add to which the Catholic of Hamilton had ceased to be an exclusively religious paper, and had come out distinctly in favor of the principle as contended for by this Association. Besides which, others had become more decided in their tone, and some of the old and staunch friends of it, he was happy to see had made their appearance in an improved shape. This was no trifling proof, of the strong current of public opinion being with them. (Hear, hear.) But in addition to all this, was the unexampled prosperity of the Association itself. The unanimity and enthusiasm with which it has been hailed—the rapidity with which it was spreading into all sections of Upper Canada,—and the zeal and energy which have everywhere marked its progress. (Cheers.) So much so that one of the leading papers in Montreal, in what was called the interest of the Governor-General, but which if there was an Administration, ought to be called the interest of the Administration, speaks of Reform Associations, as springing up like mushrooms all over the country. (Cheers.) And he was right they were springing up with mushroom growth in all directions. And what was more, he could tell them that while their growth was like that of the mushroom in its rapidity—these political trees gave every promise that their fibres would prove equal to that of our native Canadian maple. Aye, Sir, (said Mr. Baldwin,) or that of the sturdy old oak of glorious old England herself. (Great cheers.) The first step that the Association had taken, he would remind them, had been to publish a constitution, setting forth in plain terms the principles for which they contended, and the organization by which they proposed to make their exertions efficient in advancing their principles. After a sufficient interval for this being extensively circulated, and fully in possession of the Country—they had proceeded to hold their first general meeting to discuss these principles, and adopt certain resolutions calculated still further to elucidate them. Thus evincing a desire to afford the fullest time and opportunity for the country to become fully acquainted with their principles and their purposes, and the means by which they desired to accomplish those objects which they had in view.—And the result has been, the success—the unexampled success to which he had already referred. (Hear, hear.) They were justified, therefore, he conceived, in saying that their principles had been sanctioned—their organization approved—and the appeal made to the country more than responded to. (Great cheers.) This then, it had appeared to their Committee, was the proper time for the Association to publish an address to the people of the Province. An opinion in which he (Mr. Baldwin) *entirely* concurred. Had this been done at an earlier period, it might have been said that they were assuming a position to which they had not yet attained. If, on the other hand, they postponed doing so till a later period, they might, he feared, expose themselves to be justly blamed for neglecting a duty imposed upon them by the circumstances of the times and the position which popular opinion has thus so fully accorded to them. (Hear, hear.) The country had been now nearly 6 months without a Provincial Administration; for surely what the Chairman had so humorously described as a three-legged stool [hear and laughter] could not be called one. Indeed His Excellency sometimes seemed to feel the absurdity of calling it an Administration, for he had in some of those curious documents, called Replies to Addresses, spoken of it himself as yet imperfect—and yet after all this delay—such a delay as he [Mr. Baldwin] would venture to say, no English statesman would have the hardihood to justify, if it were possible that the same thing were attempted in the Mother Country—after all this delay, out comes a *Gazette*, not announcing a new Administration, not appealing to the people by a dissolution, but with a Proclamation, simply proroguing Parliament to a further day; and then not for the *despatch of business*. [Hear, hear, hear.] This, then, appeared to be a time beyond which it would not be justifiable in the Association to postpone an address to the country—and he had, therefore, [illegible] their Committee, in reporting the draft of such an Address as the circumstances of the times appeared to the Committee to call for, and of recommending the same to the consideration and adoption of the Association. [Hear, hear.] Of the Address he had purposely avoided saying anything, and had confined his observations to the *reasons* which appeared to point out the present as emphatically the appropriate time for adopting such an Address; and he had done so because he felt that the Address was of that character which would best speak for itself, [hear, hear,] and that anything further that might be called for, would be amply supplied by his honorable friends who would propose and support its adoption. [Hear, hear.] He could not, however, after the flattering allusion which had been made by their honorable Chairman, to his [Mr. Baldwin's] public career, conclude his remarks without assuring them, that while he felt grateful to his hon. friend for the light in which he was pleased to view his [Mr. Baldwin's] public services, he [Mr. Baldwin] disclaimed any other merit than that of having simply done his duty,—and he would assure them, that whether on taking office, or in abandoning it, he had never been [illegible] sacrifice every personal consideration to what he believed to be his duty to his country and his Sovereign. [Great Cheers.]

Mr. Baldwin having brought up the Draft of the Address, sat down amidst renewed cheering.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of our Gracious Sovereign's Birth Day, was observed with the usual marks of loyalty and respect. At an early hour of the morning the numerous vessels which resort to our beautiful Harbour, were gaily decorated and dressed out with numerous Flags and Pennants. At half past eleven o'clock the Garrisons of Kingston and Fort Henry united at the Exercising ground and formed a Brigade under the command of Colonel Everard, C. B. and K. H. Shortly afterwards the gallant Commander of the Troops in Canada West, Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, accompanied by his Staff, arrived on the ground and the Troops performed the imposing ceremony of "Trooping the Colors," and other manoeuvres, and concluded with a Royal Salute and *Feu de joie*, and giving three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which they were cordially joined by crowds of spectators. The ground was covered by Carriages and groups of fair Pedestrians who had come to witness the scene, which was much enlivened by numerous parties of our citizens who were sailing about the "Cataraqui."

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

AN ODD-FELLOW'S LODGE, in connection with the "Manchester Unity," has recently been opened in this Town, and at the last regular meeting an Address to His Excellency the Governor General was adopted, and a deputation of the principal Officers appointed to present the same to His Excellency. On [illegible] audience, and presented the Address, as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General in and over the Provinces of British North America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Officers and Brethren of the Kingston Lodge of the Loyal Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Manchester Unity, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem.

It is not our intention here to enter into any lengthened disquisition on the principles of Odd-Fellowship, as we have the pleasure of knowing from our District Lodge that Your Excellency is already acquainted with them. Suffice it to say, that they are calculated to promote those feelings of sympathy and brotherly kindness, inculcated by the Divine Command "Love thy Neighbour as thyself."

Much ignorance and prejudice exist in the public mind as to the object of Odd-Fellowship, and it is only by the countenance and support of Christian Philanthropists like Your Excellency, added to the blessing of Almighty God upon our own humble but honest exertions in relieving the needy and in succouring and comforting the distressed that we can hope for the removal of these difficulties. The principal object, therefore of this humble Address is to entreat Your Excellency to permit us to use your honored name as our Patron and to become an honorary member of our Lodge—knowing as we do that Your Excellency's gracious notice of our Brethren in Montreal has not only proved a tower of strength to the Order in that City, but its beneficial influence has extended even to us.

That God of His infinite mercy may grant Your Excellency a long life of health and happiness, to enable Your Excellency to fulfill the important duties entrusted to you, is the sincere prayer of the Loyal Kingston Lodge of Independent Odd Fellows.

His Excellency received the deputation very graciously, and frankly complied with the prayer of the Address. On their taking leave, His Excellency informed them that He would take the liberty of sending a donation in aid of the funds of the Society; accordingly on Thursday a Check for £25 was forwarded to the Secretary. Thus adding another proof to the many already extant, of His Excellency's goodness of heart and unbounded liberality.

As Odd-Fellows Lodges are yet in their infancy in this Country, and their philanthropic objects comparatively unknown, nothing could tend in a greater degree to remove prejudice and excite public attention, than the extension of the Governor General's patronage to these institutions.

We understand that in a few days an Address to the public will be issued by the Kingston Lodge, in which the principles of Odd-Fellowship will be fully explained.

His Excellency the Governor General has presented the sum of £5 to the Superintendant of the Wesleyan Sabbath School at Portsmouth, to aid in the purchase of a library for the use of the Scholars.—Portsmouth is in the immediate vicinity of His Excellency's residence.

"*The latest Theft of the Chronicle & Gazette.*—A Report of a Special Committee of the Municipal Council of the Midland District, which appeared in the British Whig of the 21st inst., was copied into the Chronicle & Gazette of the following day without acknowledgment.—[Whig.

The *Whig's* false charges can have but little effect in Kingston, where the unscrupulous character of its Editor is well known, but lest any of our contemporaries at a distance should be led astray by his assertions, we would just ask them to compare the Report as inserted in the *Whig* and the same document as published in the *Chronicle*. We copied from the original paper in the hands of the Clerk of the District Council, and we pledge ourselves for the faithfulness of our Report. If the *Whig* derived his copy from the same source he has shamefully misprinted it. There are more than half a dozen words left out altogether—several palpable errors—and we defy any body to make sense of the 11th, 12th and 13th Clauses from the way in which they are jumbled together. How then could we have copied from him when none of these blunders are to be found in the *Chronicle?* Indulge in harmless fibbing to your heart's content Mr. *Whig*, but don't impeach our honesty.

Mr. Richard Nugent, late Editor of the Halifax "Novascotian" has been incarcerated 4 months in Halifax Gaol, and is likely to remain there 8 months longer, for the crime of *poverty!* He was lately cast in a libel suit with some of his political opponents & fined in the sum of £200—in default of payment which, he was to suffer imprisonment one year. Mr. N. is wholly destitute of the means of paying the fine, and is likely to remain in prison if the amount is not paid. The Reformers of Nova Scotia and Canada should deem it a privilege to relieve Mr. Nugent from a dungeon, by a subscription, which, if general would be but trifling among so many. We hope the hint will be taken. The Reform Association would be a good medium through which to remit the money.

M. Howe.—It will be seen by an Address in a preceding column, that the Nestor of the Novascotian Press has resumed his place in the Editorial Chair.

From the N. O. Picayune, 2nd inst.

Later from Mexico.

The Schr. Pilot arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz whence she sailed on the 22nd April. Our latest advices from the city of Mexico, are to the 18th. Among the passengers by the Pilot was Peyton A. Southall, Esq., who is the bearer of despatches to our Government from Mexico, and also from the Sandwich Islands.

The political news by this arrival is of little or no importance, so far as it relates to the local affairs of [illegible] Santa Anna was still [illegible]

The English have made a treaty with the Sandwich Islands—entirely in favor of the former power. By this treaty all English vessels are to enter the Sandwich Island ports tonnage free, while the goods of the former are only to pay an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

A rupture with France is still anticipated by the Mexicans, growing out of the new law in relation to the retail trade. No less than 21 French houses, it is said, have been compelled to close their doors in the city of Mexico alone, in consequence of the law.

The only vessel of war lying at Vera Cruz, when the Pilot sailed was the British Frigate Pique, which was waiting the arrival of a heavy conducta of specie from Mexico, which was to leave on the 1st May.

A few cases of the *vomito* had appeared at Vera Cruz.

We are pleased to learn that George Van Ness was liberated from imprisonment at Perote on the 13th ult., mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Southall.

It was thought more than probable that all the Texans would be released on the anniversary of the birth day of Santa Anna.

Late from Havana—Important from Mexico.—The schooner Ann A. Parker, Captain Brightman, arrived at Savannah with dates one day later than previous arrivals.

From an article in the Diario, it appears that at just about the same time that Tyler signed the Treaty of Texas, the Diario del Gobierno de Mejico remarked as follows: "What the Hesperia and the Correo Frances, of to-day, say in regard to the Annexation of Texas to the United States, cannot be true, and we have reason for believing it not so. Our Government has received its official correspondence from Washington, the contents of which is just the contrary of what these papers say.

But be it as it may, our Government is determined not to lose the usurped Territory, and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, that the honor and dignity, and good name of the Nation shall not suffer."

In addition to the above we learn from a passenger in the Ann A. Parker, who left the city of Mexico on the 26th of April, and Vera Cruz on the 2d of May, that [illegible] existed, and it was apparent that it would be resisted to the last extremity.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The Slave Trade.—From a conversation we have had with Lieut. G. W. Chapman, the officer sent home from the coast of Africa in charge of the brig Uncas, we gather that the traffickers in slaves are prosecuting their iniquitous calling, with renewed vigor the present season.

A small brig, the Volador, has successfully run the gauntlet of American and British cruisers, with three hundred negroes on board, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance had been exerted to cut her off. The Baltimore built ship Crawford, a fast vessel, which formerly sailed out of this port, is now on the coast, and is thought to be waiting an opportunity to carry off a cargo of slaves, of which she could stow at least one thousand.

She is 600 tons burthen, mounts six 18 pounders, with numerous swivels, and has a crew of some 80 or 90 men. Although she has been sold to the Spaniards, it is suspected that she still has American papers. The boats from the British cruiser Ferret, lying off the Gallinas, endeavored to capture the Crawford a short time since, but were driven off by a heavy discharge of musketry and small shot.

After this the C. put to sea. Lieut. Chapman is of the opinion, that a small steamer or two would be of more service in preventing the slave trade than a dozen sailing vessels, and such is undoubtedly the case.

The Army of Annexation.—Day before yesterday 8 companies of the 3d Regt., of the U. S. Infantry, passed down from St. Louis in the spacious and superb steamer Maria, bound for Fort Jesup, on the frontiers of Texas. This Regt. is composed of hardy, soldier-like men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock. The accomplished band of the regiment played several beautiful airs during the stay of the Maria at our levee, which thrilled every listener with noble and martial sentiments. Two companies of mounted dragoons belonging to the same regiment, not being able to find rooms for themselves and horses in the crowded boat, will soon pass down in another steamer.—[Vicksburgh Sentinel, May 3.

Caledonia Springs.—We have lately received a history of the rise and progress of these Springs, neatly printed at Montreal, by James Starke & Co 1844.

The waters of the Caledonia Springs were first used for medicinal purposes by the Indians; but it was not till 1806, that they were noticed by Europeans, the first being the Hon. Mr. Grant, while on a hunting excursion, and by a Mr. Kellog.—The first house erected for the accommodation of visitors was only in 1835, by Mr. Cushing. Since the Springs came into the possession of Mr. Parker, in 1836, they have risen into celebrity over the whole northern part of this continent, and are the resort of many hundreds of visitors, for the accommodation, comfort, and amusement of whom, everything is provided on a footing little surpassed by any establishment of the kind in America.

There can be no doubt of the benefit derived from the waters. It is certified by those by whom it has been experienced, and by medical men of known character. In this part of Canada, we have the certificates of Dr. Painchaud, Dr. J. Douglas, and Dr. Morrin.

The diseases in which the most beneficial effects have resulted from the use of the waters, are rheumatisms, liver complaints, eruptions, indigestion, swellings, female complaints, partial paralysis and generally nervous complaints or lingering illness.