

questing documents, &c., of the President was the first business in order. The message was so modified as to make further mention of the President, calling on him to send through the Secretary of War, whether the present war with Mexico was to be a view to conquest or to what extent he desired to prosecute it. It was also stated that the information communicated should be received with closed doors.

Mr. Darragh, of Pennsylvania, being entitled to the floor, rose and made a speech of an hour's length, in favor of the resolution. He went into an examination of the President's Message, and denounced it in various terms. The Message, said Mr. Darragh, is a cunningly devised instrument; war is to be denounced as a dreadful and unnecessary evil. He dwelt with much sarcasm and bitter comment on the reasons assigned by the Executive for permitting the return of Anna to Anna. The gentleman sat down, and was replied to by Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, who contended that the resolution had for its object, designs much deeper than appear on the face of it. He attacked the speech of the President. With regard to the question under consideration, it was answered in the message.

The war was not one of conquest; but was solely to enforce justice on Mexico. Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, thought the declaration was altogether premature. He could not exactly agree with the views of his democratic friends on this subject. He stated what he considered equity and the laws of nations demand of us. They demanded that we should punish Mexico, and enforce indemnification for the wrongs we have suffered. These claims did not necessarily look to conquest.

The right of the Executive extends no farther than to establish provisional governments, which he has done; but legislative rights may alter and amend them. He contended that the message was strictly in accordance with national law. Mr. Woodward of South Carolina, then gave his interpretation of the law of nations. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, obtained the floor. Finally the question was informally passed over. Several executive communications were received; and the House adjourned to Monday next, in order to allow the Speaker an opportunity to appoint the usual committees.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, of 15th Oct., we take the annexed, relative to the monetary affairs of the United States:

"The finances of the country continue without marked alteration. The Secretary of the Treasury was in this city for several days last week, endeavoring to procure from the banks for a year the sum of \$4,000,000 at 5 per cent. He was entirely unsuccessful, as no offers were made to take that amount of Treasury notes at less than 8 per cent. One of the most prominent bankers in Wall street offered to take four millions at that rate; but the proposition was peremptorily declined by the Secretary, who refused to offer anything more than five per cent. This, we have reason to believe, was the last attempt at negotiation upon the subject. The Secretary probably intends to issue Treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, as funds may be called for, and to keep them in circulation as long as may be necessary. Had the Government not already issued notes bearing no interest; and thus depreciated their value, the requisite amount could probably be raised in this way; and it is not unlikely that even now, a large quantity of the five per cent notes may be put in circulation. Business generally, though not great in extent, is in a sound condition. The demand for exchanges has been limited, and the tendency, at present, is downward. The advices by the Hibernia, which arrived on the 3d inst., with news to the 19th ult., showed a still further advance in flour, of 10 1/2 to 25 cents per barrel. This however, has since been partly lost, and the market seems heavy at our quotations. Cotton is also heavy at rates somewhat reduced from those of the early part of the month.

Great Britain has 24,016 vessels engaged in commerce and fisheries, equal to 2,416,000 tons. The United States have 10,000 vessels, equal to 2,416,000 tons. France has 12,723 vessels—839,508 tons.

Berlin has a population of 300,000, of which 10,000 are prostitutes; 12,000 criminals, and 30,000 paupers.

...the publication of the subject, ...the channel of commerce, ...the U. S. Navy in replying to a ...the depth of the water flows ...the mean rise of the tide, about six ...the winds prevail from the north, north-west, and moderate during the winter, from west to east, and contrary. Temperature of the air is as that of Europe, in the same season, during the same seasons. Security of the harbor as good as any harbor that I have ever been in of the same size."

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

...the harbor of the Columbia river, as a secondary harbor to none, except Newport, on the coast of the United States, in point of security from winds, despatchability, proximity to the sea, or capacity as a harbor for the trade of the continent.

"The winds at the mouth of the Columbia are marked regular and steady, blowing six months one way, and six months another; while the winds at New York are entirely variable, and cannot be calculated upon by the mariner for any time. The mouth of the Columbia is free from ice, and also from great heat, the temperature never falling below the freezing point, nor rising above the summer warmth. The current of the river is said to be strong, but I cannot see that it offers any serious obstacle. The breakers on each side of the channel are also represented to be very great; but with a channel so wide and a bar so narrow, and free from rocks and shoals, these would be nothing to experienced mariners. Taking the mouth of the Columbia as it now is, in a state of nature, without the aid of pilots, buoys, beacons, light houses, and steam tow-boats, I deem it a good harbor: with the aid of these advantages, I would deem it a far better harbor than New York, and capable of containing an unlimited number of ships."

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—We perceive by the papers from the States that public meetings were being generally held throughout the valley of the Mississippi, for the purpose of memorializing Congress in favor of Whitney's project of a railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Whitney was in St. Louis in November last, where he addressed a large public meeting upon the merits of his enterprise.

We conceive that a great mistake is made in the discussion as to the terminus of the road. The comparative merits of two points only are spoken of—San Francisco and Mazatlan. There should be a point of termination in Oregon as well as in California; the natural advantages of the country—its formation and resources and the general interests of the people urge this—the principles of common justice demand it—Oregon will be the vast agricultural section of the Pacific world and requires the extension of every facility in the distribution of her necessities of life.

We learn that there will be a very large emigration from Oregon to California, as soon as means of transportation can be secured. Nearly the entire emigration to Oregon last year, are making arrangements to come to California.—California Star.

This is as false as anything can well be. Doubtless those of the "California Star" are in the habit of drawing largely upon their imagination for their facts, for this is the second time within a few months that we have had to refute such assertions. It affords us sincere pleasure to assure the "California Star" that "the entire emigration to Oregon last year," so far from "making arrangements to come to California," are excellently well satisfied with the country and could not be induced to give up their certain land-claims in Oregon, even for a residence in paradisaical California.—And a residence is all that that country at present can offer its emigrants, as those of last year can abundantly testify, who were not allowed so much as a "quarter's" portion of the stubborn soil to call their own. If emigrants understood their interests, there would be but few of them go into California under its present regime. For the benefit of our friends of the "Star" we inform them, as we have already published, that the entire emigration from Oregon to California during the past season, did not amount to fifty, persons and there are no more who care about going there for a while yet.

LETTERS FROM OREGON.—We perceive, by the State papers that we have received, the publication of much interesting information about Oregon, contained in letters from Gov. Abernethy, Messrs. Job Burden and Wesley Shannon. Mr. A. Davidson with whom many of our readers are doubtless acquainted, delivered a lecture upon Oregon in Springfield Ill. by invitation of the citizens, shortly after his return from this country, a lengthy abstract of which appears in the Springfield Journal; it is very truthful and replete with useful information.

THE LOVE OF FREEDOM.—None can love freedom heartily but good men; the rest love not freedom, but license, which never hath more scope, or more indulgence than under tyrants. Hence it is, that tyrants are not oft offended by, nor stand much in doubt of, bad men, as being all naturally servile; but in whom virtue and true worth most is eminent, them they fear in earnest, as by right their masters; against them lies all their hatred and suspicion.—[Milton.]

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands!

The annual expenses of queen victoria's household, independent of servants pay, is \$315,500.