# CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 25th, 1843.

IN SENATE. In the Senate to-day the only business of importance was the continued debate on the Oregon bill.

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, had the floor, and spoke with great ability and eloquence in opposition to the bill which he regarded as a military demonstration against Great Britain—a flaming sword brandished in the faces of those who, on the part of the two nations, were negotiating for the peaceful settlement of their claims.

He opposed it also as a measure of colonization, which he deemed impolitic and unpatriottic in the present condition of the country.

Mr. Linn announced that he would close the debate, and therefore hoped every gentleman who might wish to speak on the subject, would take the floor before him.

The bill was laid over informally till to-morrow; while the Senate proceeded to the consideration of some measures of a private and local character.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Separation of the Public Printing from the Political Press. Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee on this subject, reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Government office for Printing, Binding, &c. &c.

The purpose is to separate the public printing altogether from the political press.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A few memorials were presented and some formal routine business was transacted.

Exchequer and Sub Treasury. The House then resumed the consideration of the special order, being the following resolution, heretofore reported by Mr Fillmore, as having been unanimously adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means:

"RESOLVED, That the Plan of an Exchequer presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last session, entitled 'A Bill amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department,' ought not to be adopted."

To which resolution Mr. Atherton, from the minority of the committee, had moved the following amendment.

"And that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a Bill regulating the collection, safe keeping transfer, and disbursment of the public moneys in such a manner as shall, so far as possible, substitute provisions of law for Executive discretion in the management of the finances, shall prevent the money of the people from being used for purposes of private speculation and emolument; & shall render the Government independent of the agency and influence of moneyed corporations"—the meaning of these instructions being to report the Sub Treasury Bill."

And Mr. Cushing had moved to strike out the word "not" in the resolution reported by Mr. Fillmore.

The question pending this day was on the amendment proposed by Mr Cushing.

Mr. Barnard of New York, rose and addressed the House on the general subject of the Currency: and replied with great effect to the remarks of Mr. Cushing yesterday.

He was followed by Mr. Winthrop, who spoke in opposition to the adoption of the negative proposition, reported by the committee; as being merely a declaration against the Executive Scheme, without proposing any substitute. He announced himself as decidedly in favor of a well organized National Bank—and he contended there was no more danger from such an institution than there could be from the Exchequer. He would not vote, however, for the negative resolution because he wished himself uncommitted and free, to take such parts of the Exchequer Plan as he might think beneficial.

He concluded with an elaborate defence of the Secretary of State from the imputations of interested motives which had been cast upon him, stating at the same time that he could not concur in many of the positions taken in the Faneuil Hall Speech.

After he concluded,

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall took the floor and continued the speech which he was making a few days ago, when he was interrupted by Mr. Proffit, of Indiana.—He concluded his argument in support of the assertion that the Exchequer is a Government Bank with a States-right feature, and in direct opposition to all the principles of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Underwood then obtained the floor and, at his suggestion, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

A number of communications from the Executive Department were presented and ordered to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1843.

IN SENATE, The Senate, to-day, resumed the consideration of the bill making provision for the occupation of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Linn replied at great length, and with fullness of detail, to the arguments which have been brought against the measure, and urged its adoption as required by the strongest considerations of justice and sound policy. He answered Mr. McDuffie with great spirit and ability disproving that gentleman's allegations as to the worthlessness of the country, and controverting his opinions as to the policy of concouraging emigration thither.

Mr. Berrien obtained the floor and will speak to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the resolutions presented this morning was one calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report the amount of compensation which has been paid to the officers employed in the Exploring Expedition and the Coast survey during this year, and whether they have received extra allowances, and what amount, over and above their regular pay. The resolution was adopted.

Reciprocity Treaties. Mr. John P Kennedy moved that the first Tuesday of February next be set apart for the consideration of the joint resolution reported by him at the last session, concerning the termination of certain commercial treaties and the limitation of the privilege of reciprocal importation.

[The resolution proposes, that the President shall make known to the Governments of Denmark, Sweeden, the Hanseatic Republics, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, in conformity with our treaty stipulations with those Governments, the desire and intention of the U. States to terminate such commercial treaties as have contracted to allow the parties thereto to import on equal terms, as regards duties on merchandize and tonnage, each into the ports of the other, goods, wares and merchandize not of the growth produce, or manufacture of the nation in whose vessels the same are borne. And declares, that in all future negotiations, it is the policy of the U. States to confine the privilege of reciprocal importation on equal terms as to goods and shipping to the products, of the countries from whence and in whose ships they are imported, or the products of such countries contiguous thereto as usually carry on then foreign commerce through the ports of the same.]

The motion was agreed to.

The House then on motion Mr. Fillmore, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution and amendments relating to the,

Executive Exchequer. Mr. Fillmore; when making the motion, having expressed his hope that the subject would be disposed of before the adjournment this day;

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the House with much clearness and force, in support of the resolution of the Committee, and the views promulgated in the report, to which, he said, nothing approaching to an answer had been given by either of the able gentlemen from Massachusetts—the one on the other side (Mr. Winthrop) —who had labored to refute its positions and its reasoning. He controverted, with very great ability the argument of Mr. Cushing that there was already plenty of banking capital in the country; and referred especially to the condition of his own State, Ohio, as entirely refuting such notion. Capital was all the citizens of Ohio wanted. They were enterprising, hardy and industrious, and asked nothing but banking capital and a sound uniform currency.

Mr. Wise next obtained the floor, and began with saying that as he had much to say on the subject now before the House, (more than he could put forth within his hour,) he would throw off as much as he could, and reserve the rest till the question was brought up in committee of the whole, when he would endeavor to get the floor for another hour.

He announced his intention to reply to the argument of Mr. Marshall, who in his set to against the Secretary of State, had so vehemently assailed the principles of the proposed Exchequer. The gentleman had dwelt much upon the principle that this government is supreme within the sphere for which its powers are granted; and said he had learned from Mr. Webster. The Secretary (said Mr. Wise) was not the first by many to state it. Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall and other high names of the same school had proclaimed it. In the discussions of a National Bank, in General Washington's Cabinet, this principle was admitted by Mr. Jefferson himself. He and Mr. Hamilton differed as to whether a particular power was granted or not. Nobody conceived that where a power was given by the Constitution, it was a supreme, all-pervading power.

He controverted the idea that the Exchequer was a Government Bank, and said Mr. Marshall was extremely indistinct in his notion, and loose in his definition of a Bank. Neither would bear examination. He maintained that the fact of the Exchequer being the depository of the funds of the U. States, and dealing in bills of exchange, and charging a premium on those bills, did not constitute it a Bank. The Government could not exercise the power of finance as defined in the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means—(namely the power of collecting, keeping, transmitting, and disbursing the public revenue) without employing the faculties which Mr. Marshall said constitute a Bank.

But he thought it remarkable that U. States Bank men should object to this Exchequer as a Bank. The difference between the Exchequer and a National Bank was that the latter proposed to delegate this immense power of finance to a Board of Directors—while the former made it dependant on the assent of the States. How could any one who agreed to the former, object to the latter provision.

Mr. Wise proceeded to contend that Mr. Webster's present position is entirely consistent with his past principles of Government, and opinions of finance. The Secretary had not announced the notion of a national Bank as "an obsolete idea," for the first time, in Faneuil Hall.

He did so in 1836, in the Senate, most distinctly. The real issue between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Webster, he continued, was simply this—Whether we are to surrender altogether the power of Finance which the Constitution confers unless it be extorted through a National Bank.

He denied that he even meant to assert that the personal opposition of Mr. Webster and Mr. Tyler, to Mr. Clay, was the existing "fact." He had said that if Gen. Harrison had lived, the personal differences then already developed between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, would have led to the overthrow of the Whigs just as certainly as the causes which have actually produced it.

Mr. Wise concluded with some criticism on the "confused imagery," of Mr Marshall's speech,—especially as having represented Mr. Webster first as Mont Blanc with a coronal of cold beams around his head—then this Mont Blanc turned into Vesuvius—then this Vesuvius put out by the squirts of urchins—and finally converted into a Sampson, laying his volcanic head in the lap of Delilah; and suddenly again roused up, and bringing down the Temple of Democracy about the ears of these modern Philistine! These critical allusions created considerable mirth. He sat down with expressing the hope that Mr. Webster had no intention of doing what was suggested by the gentleman. He hoped that Mr. Webster was not remaining in the Administration with the design of destroying it at the first favorable opportunity. Even were such an intention harbored, however, the Administration was strong enough to withstand all perfidy and treason—fixed and immovable as the foundation of the mountains of Virginia.

Mr. Atherton next rose: and entered upon an elaborate exposition of the views of the minority. He was still addressing the House when this package was closed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1843.

The SENATE did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE $200 000,000 STOCK.

Mr. Keim presented two memorials signed by one hundred Democratic citizens of Berks County, Penn. asking Congress to create two hundred Millions of Stock to be distributed among the States and Territories of the U. States. The memorial was referred to the Select Committee recently announced on this subject.

BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. Underwood stated that under a recent decision of the Depratment Bounty Land Warrants could not be obtained unless the names of all the heirs children and grand children of the deceased, could be proved, who were entitled to land. For the purpose of avoiding future expenses, trouble and difficulty, he moved the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That in all cases where a soldier of the last or Revolutionary war who was entitled to bounty lands, has died without obtaining patent for the law and were application is made by a part of the heirs of the deceased soldier for the bounty land, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments to issue the warrant and patent in the name of the heirs of the deceased soldier, without specifying each and the patent so issued in the name of the heirs generally, shall enure to the benefit of the whole and such portions as they are severally entitled to by the laws of descent in the State or Territory where the soldier resided.

The Resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the morning business, which was the Bill proposing to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Payne of Al. addressed the House until the morning hour had expired, in defence of the Bill, and in reply to Mr. Botts, Mr. P. argued at length to prove that General Jackson was right in declaring martial law, and therefore that the fine ought to be paid.

Mr. P. closed his remarks, but no vote was taken upon the question.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of private bills were acted on in the House and in Committee of the Whole. None however, were considered to which there were objections.

After some miscellaneous business, the House adjourned.

January 27.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Clayton presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, asking the retrocession of the Island of the Pea Patch to the State of Delaware—Delaware exercised jurisdiction over the Delaware river for 150 years, and did not wish at this late day to have her title contested. The object in asking this retrocession was for the purpose of re-conveyance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Merrick moved to take up the bill to authorize the making of permanent contracts for the transportion of the United States mail upon Rail roads.

The bill was debated at length by Messrs. Merrick and Henderson.

Among other things it designs to break up all the private expresses of the country; and Mr. Merrick declared that one third of the mailable matter is carried out of the mail. The bill was discussed during the morning hour and then postponed.

OREGON BILL

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Bill. He contended that the advantages claimed could not be realised without a violation of the treaty of 1818 He conceived that the Bill was in all respects an infringement of the rights granted under the treaty.—It interfered with the stipulations, and he was therefore opposed to it. It pledged land in the territory upon the faith of the U. States, a grant in fee simple as long as the grass should grow or the waters flow.

Mr. Berrien reminded the Senate too, in conclusion, that the Executive Department now had charge of the negotiations. They were understood to be in progress and at such a moment it was that a Bill like this was introduced.

Mr. Archer said he had a few words to say upon the Bill, and moved that it be postponed until Monday.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GOVERNMENT STOCK.

Mr. Johnson of Md. presented a memorial from one thousand citizens of Baltimore, of all parties, praying Congress to issue two hundred millions of Government Stock, to be divided among the States and Territories according to their respective populations. Mr. J. also presented one of a similar import signed by a hundred merchants of the same city.—Also, the proceedings of a meeting held in Ohio County, Virginia, on the same subject.

THE EXCHEQUER.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, was announced as the order of the day.

Mr. Fillmore replied to the remarks of gentlemen who had preceded him, & in defence of the report of the majority. He said that, odious as the Sub Treasury was, it could not compare with the hydra-headed monster, the Exchequer, in the shape of a Government Bank, and it was such an institution in every thing but the name. But the Committee of Ways and Means, it was said had neglected their duty in not recommending something definite, to secure the safe keeping of the public moneys. Did gentlemen forget that, although the part of the Sub Treasury relating to the reception of specie, the Receivers general, and the construction of safes, etc. was repealed, there was a portion of it, the most important, still standing? he meant the sections which made felony in any officer to use the public treasure; but the Whigs, when they repealed the worthless features of the act, took care to define what should be the evidence of such malfeasance.

Mr. Fillmore stated that the law of '89 enacted that the Treasurer, under the direction of the President, should have control over the deposite of the money, and the resolution of 1816 specified in what funds the public dues should be received, viz Treasury notes, gold and silver, or the notes of specie paying banks. So it would be perceived that the Exchequer scheme proposed to do nothing more. And yet the Committee were blamed for not presenting something more But the Exchequer was far more objectionable, and was a Government Bank, as he before observed, in every thing but in name. After quoting from a speech of Mr. Cushing, delivered in 1837, in which a Government Bank was clearly defined, and which definition was precisely applicable to the scheme now before them he took his seat.

Mr. Giddings moved the previous question on the resolution, that the scheme of Exchequer presented by the Secretary of the Treasury during the last session ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Cushing called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 66, nays 111

Mr. Cushing withdrew his motion to strike out the word 'not.'

Mr. Pickens said that the minority did not propose their amendment as a substitute for the resolution of the majority, but as an addition.

The motion for the previous question was then seconded—ayes 98, noes 75.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendment of the minority, that the committee of Ways and Means bring in a bill to regulate the keeping and transfer of public moneys, &c.

This was rejected, yeas 105, nays 115.

The resolution of the majority declaring that the Plan ought not to be adopted, was agreed to—yeas 193, nays 18.

Mr. Burnell moved a reconsideration of the vote, and made a speech declaring that he wished something to be done for the relief of the country.

Mr. I. D. Jones, of Md. explained his vote (in the negative) and said that he considered it to be the duty of Congress, if they could, to do something to relieve the country; and if the Exchequer, properly amended, could be so formed as to meet the public wants, it should be adopted

Mr. Wise, who had been absent when the votes were taken, said that he would, on Mr. Atherton's amendment, have voted 'aye,' and on the resolution 'no.'

Mr. Arnold moved the previous question, but withdrew for Mr. Wise who is now speaking.

January 30, 1843.

IN SENATE.

The Senate, to day, resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing measures for the occupation of Oregon; and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, made a speech against it, distinguished by his characteristic clearness and ability.

Mr. Young, of Illinos, replied at considerable length, contending that the bill was no violation of the existing treaty stipulations, and that public opinion and the interests of the Union demanded that measure should be taken for determining the rights of the United States to the territory.

After he finished, the bill was postponed till to morrow.

THE MAILS.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Merrick, for preventing the transmission of mailable matter out of the mails was discussed for some time. It does not propose to restrict the practice of individuals carrying letters, &c. for friends when they make no charge for service; nor to prevent the employment of our express agent occasionally for the particular object of sending despatches from one place to another. The bill is designed only to prohibit individuals or companies from making emolument from the service.

Mr. Henderson opposed the bill; and Mr. Merrick advocated it briefly; and then, on motion of Mr. Linn, it was laid over.

After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF OF THE STATES.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report upon the memorials which had been presented and referred to that Committee, asking that Congress should create a stock of two hundred millions of dollars, to be destributed among the different States of the Union—the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being pledged for the payment of part of the interest & the public faith for the rest.

The report was accompanied with a resolution, declaring against the expediency of the measure proposed.

Mr. Pickens, on the part of the minority of the Committee, also made a report against it. They objected to the plan, on constitutional grounds, as well as for the reasons urged by the majority.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that five thousand copies be printed for circulation. A good deal of opposition was expressed to this, especially by Mr. Cushing, who asked to be informed of the character of the reports. The printing of the usual number of copies was ordered.

THE ARMY BILL

Was then taken up; and the question being on the item appropriating twenty thousand dollars for surveys west of the Mississippi River

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, moved to amend by applying this sum of money to the survey of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Fillmore said it was very evident that if this line of debate was pursued the bill would not be disposed of for weeks: and he therefore would move that the Committee rise.

Mr. Cave Johnson said he had some amendments to offer.

[Cries of 'rise! rise!' He wants to make a speech! Rise! we'll never get on with this bill.]

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the committee rose.

The Speaker having taken the chair—

Mr F. offered a resolution that all debate on the Army Bill, should cease at 3 o'clock P. M. to day. He expressed his great anxiety that the bill should be sent to the Senate to day. That body had not yet one of the Appropriation bills before it.

The resolution was agreed to—and the House then went back into committee.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The item of appropriation, for the support of the Military Academy, being next taken up.

Mr Roosevelt moved to strike it out On this a debate sprung up, which was brought to a close by the expiration of the hour.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the House proceeded to vote upon the several amendments without debate.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1843.

Mr. Lecompte, of Carroll, submitted an order directing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the per diem of members of the Legislature. Laid on the table.

Mr. Welsh reported a bill to fix the salaries of clerks and registers of the several counties. Ordered to be printed.

On motion, the "bill for the more speedy completion of the consolidated lotteries, and the augmentation of revenue therefrom," was taken up passed and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee to whom had been referred the following bills from the House, reported favorably upon the same, and they were assented to:

A bill to incorporate the German Benefical Society of Trinity Church, in the city of Baltimore. A bill to incorporate the Lafayette Hose Company of Baltimore. A bill to incorporate the Deptford Fire Company of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Sellman, a committee of three were appointed to report a bill relating to slaves.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 25.

Mr. Spence obtained leave to report a bill to tax all unmarried men over the age of thirty five.

Mr. Worthington obtained leave to report a bill to compel all unmarried men, who may have means to support a wife, to pay annually fifty dollars.

Mr Sutton submitted an order directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing collateral inheritances and legacies.

A communication was received by the Executive, relative to matters from the Legislature of Massachusetts, Illinois, Vermont and Georgia, touching slavery remission of Gen. Jackson's fine, the assumption of State debts, the franking privilege, &c. Which, having been appropriately referred, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

The Committee to whom the bill from the House, had recommitted, repealing the mode of appointing the State agents, made an unfavorable report. Mr. Frick, gave notice that he should submit a counter report. Messrs Frick, Scott and Ely, opposed the unfavorable report, and Mr. Gaither defended it. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26.

Mr. Handy of Somerset, reported a bill allowing the late collector and sheriff of said county further time to complete his collections.

Mr. Rasin submitted an order directing inquiry into the propriety of reducing the standard of wheat; which was adopted.

Mr. Starr obtained leave to report a bill making the tenure of office under the appointment of the Governor annual.

Mr. Graves reported a further supplement to the act providing for the valuation and assessment of property and to provide for paying the debt of the State. Also, a bill providing for the interest upon the public debt for 1841 and 1842; which were made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Frick submitted an adverse report to the unfavorable report made yesterday upon House bill to change the mode of appointing the agents of the State in joint stock companies. A debate arose—in which Messrs. Scott, Ely, and Frick, defended the charge; and Messrs. Gaither and Potts opposed it. The question being taken, the bill was rejected by a vote of 10 to 8.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Lecompte made a long report in relation to the sum of $72,000 advanced by the State of Maryland in 1790, to the United States, to enable the General Government to erect public buildings, &c. The report concludes with a resolution that measures be taken to procure the passage of a law by Congress authorising the refunding of the above amount, with interest to the State of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 28.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Graves, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported upon petitions from Carroll county, praying reduction of assessment; and, also upon the petition of drovers, asking a reduction of price in weighing live stock; which was assented to.

Mr. Gallagher, from the Select Committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill to divide the State into six Congressional Districts, which proposes that Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Caroline and Talbot counties shall compose the 1st district—Queen Anne's, Kent, Cecil, Harford, and districts Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11 and 12 of Baltimore county, shall compose the second district—Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Baltimore city, shall compose the third district—Wards Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Baltimore city, that part of Frederick county known as Liberty district and Howard district of Anne Arundel county, shall compose the fourth district—St. Mary's Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges, and district Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of Anne Arundel, and the city of Annapolis, shall compose the fifth district—Allegany, Washington, all Frederick, except Liberty district, shall compose the sixth district—each to elect one Representative to the Congress of the United States. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kilgour, from the same committee gave notice that the minority would report a counter bill.

After the transaction of some minor business, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

I have nothing to give you from the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 30.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, exhibiting the States proportion of revenue ($4,733 04) from travel over said road.

Mr Causin reported a bill recognising the standard of coins, as established by Congress, in relation to fees; which was read by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, of Carroll, the preamble and resolutions requesting our Senators and Representative in Congress to ask the General Government to refund to Maryland $72,000, advanced in 1790, to aid erection of public buildings; which were passed and sent to the Senate.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Frick presented petitions from Baltimore adverse to the bill from the House to abolish imprisonment from debt; which were referred.

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FROM CALIFORNIA—*Confirmation of the affair at Monterey.*—By the schr. Wm. Bryan, Capt. Mass, at New Orleans, on the 13th inst., from Vera Cruz Mexican papers to the 3d inst were received.

In the schr. came passenger, Lieut. H. F. Bartsterne, of the U. S. Navy, with despatches from Com. Jones, commander of the U. S Squadron in the Pacific, and General Thompson, U. S. Minister at Mexico. Advices by this arrival give the details of the capture of the Californias by Com Jones, and the subsequent release of those provinces, of which we have heretofore had accounts.

The facts of the capture and subsequent release are thus stated in the New Orleans Bee:

About the first of September last, whilst the squadron under the command of Com. Jones was lying at Calao, arrivals from the U. States brought intelligence of the angry correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States. Amongst other items, the letter of Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of War, was received at Calao. The American consul and Com. Jones, judging from the tenor of this epistle, concluded that war had been declared between the two governments, and a rumor prevailing at the time that Mexico had agreed to surrender the Californias to the British for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Callao, the night after the reception of this intelligence—caused Com. Jones to weigh anchor immediately and sail for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Com. Jones caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Captain Armstrong with the following message:

U. S. Flag Ship United States,
BAY OF MONTEREY, Oct. 19, 1842.

To the Governor and Civil and Military Commandant of Monterey, of the Californias:

In the name of the United States of America, and with the most earnest desire to avoid the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which will be the immediate consequence of not submitting to this summons, I call upon you to deliver up to the forces of the United States, the castle, the ports and military stations under your command, with all their troops, arms, and munitions of war of every kind under your jurisdiction.—For the purpose of avoiding useless delay in this matter, I have drawn out articles of capitulation, and have duly

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