very little judgment. But it is understood that even *he* quails. Cobden's speech in the House, on the night of the division, was devoted less to a consideration of the question, on its abstract merits, than to an investigation of the pitiful, desperate condition of the obstructives. He clearly showed that an appeal to the country would only procrastinate and embitter the fight, without settling it. All laws which mar the onward progress of the age are transitory. The peers know this. As Cobden demonstrated, there is a sufficient amount of public opinion at present, in favor of free-trade, to change, if necessary, the very succession to the Crown itself.

Still, it is doubtful whether the repeal of the corn laws will be immediate. On Monday night, Mr. Villiers moved, in committee for the immediate repeal of the duties on corn, instead of the repeal three years hence, enforcing his position cleverly by proof, that the present time was the best adapted for the interest of the agriculturist; that now he could better compete with his foreign rival, when wheat was scarce and dear in all parts of the world, instead of three years hence, when it might possibly be cheap and plentiful. The debate stood adjourned until the following night, and at the time we write—on the evening of Tuesday—we were unacquainted with the result. In all probability, however, the sense of the House will be against Mr. Villiers, as Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel think that it is impolitic, on the score of success, to depart from the scheme as originally propounded. The Minister would be delighted to be left in a minority, but the landlords, there is every reason to apprehend making the best of what they consider a bad bargain, will hold him to his three years' term, and divide with him against the immediate repealers. All depends upon the landlords, for the Free-traders in the House are not numerically strong enough to beat the Ministerialists, the Whigs and the Protectionists.

The division on Saturday presents some curious results. The House, as our readers are probably aware consists of 656 members of these, 227 Liberals voted with the Minister, & 112 Tories—total 339; against him, 11 Liberals, and 231 Tories—total, 242, which makes the majority of 97.—There were 30 Liberals absent, and 15 Tories; 11 Liberal pairs, 13 Tory pairs; 5 vacancies, and the Speaker, 6; making up the full compliment of the House—656. Sir Robert Peel's supporters, it will thus be seen, only number about a sixth of the representation, and in this estimation are included 27 officials. It is clear; then that without the aid of the Liberals, he would have been *hors du combat*, in other words; he would have been destroyed by those who made him.

*The Monster Debate.*—The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial Scheme which extended over three weeks and afforded food for twelve night's incessant oratory, was brought to a close on the morning of Saturday last, by a division which gave the Minister a majority of 97! The eye of the hawk never followed its prey with greater intensity than the public, out of doors, have turned to these debates in Parliament: Not that the speeches themselves were cared for; *they* literally became a bore. But day after day people looked for the result down the endless columns of the daily prints in vain, until the interest deepened into anxiety, followed, as the dreary monotony of words proceeded, by absolute despair.

But the fate of the measure in the Lords is pregnant with consequences of the highest, most commanding interests. The measure is safe in the Commons—that is undeniable; is it so in the Lords? Will the Peers, with a majority in the Commons of 97, and in the present state of excited public feeling, throw out the measure, and thus force on a dissolution of Parliament? Our firm belief is that the Peers will pass the bill; and in this opinion we are strengthened by the private testimony of several influential members of Parliament, with whose views we have been favored. A dissolution of Parliament at the present time would be an astounding national calamity. Matters in Ireland look serious, and every day is making them worse. Disease is already doing the work of death; and if Sir Robert Peel's frightful anticipations of the future prove correct, that unhappy country is destinied to become a huge charnel house. No serious evil can affect Ireland without being felt in England.

The scarcity of money has been making itself felt in the Cotton Market. During the last fortnight the market has been dull with receding prices, & matters would have remained in this lethargic state, had it not been for the arrival, on Monday, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which has brought the President's Message to Congress, and the correspondence between the British and American Ministers relative to the Oregon. The turn which this vexed question has taken has excited surprise; for it was hoped that the commercial measures of the present Government would have faciliated the settlement of the dispute on terms satisfactory to both parties. The Cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the belligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Government to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that it would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting.

These rights have been long acknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceding negotiation, on both sides of the Atlantic, have combined to respect. The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration—the most satisfactory mode of settling amicably a controverted claim—should have been so unceremoniously rejected, and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot boat, William J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived. She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Pakenham's despatches to the British Government. The packet experienced heavy weather, otherwise it is probable that the miniature craft might have cut a more respectable figure in the race.

It will be seen by referring to the communication of our Paris correspondent, that the French Chambers have voted a sum of money for the establishment of a line of steamers between Havre and New York, so that when all the projected "vapour ships" are in action, a daily, or at least a semi-weekly mail between Europe and America will have been secured. The spirited and successful managers of the Halifax mail steamers are buil ling another fine vessel to add to their already splendid fleet of steamers.

It will gratify our friends in America—it will gratify more immediately, our old and excellent friend Dr. Bartlett, of the N. York Albion, to show that Indian corn will shortly be as popular an article of food on this side of the Atlantic as it has long been on the other. The worthy doctor's admirable pamphlet on the economical and nutricious virtues of maize has excited general attention in England; the press has eulogised it; its receipts have been put in practical operation, and at no distant day Indian corn will form a prominent article of American exports.

## IRELAND.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Those who see him nightly in the House of Commons declare he is sinking fast; and that the last twelve months have added thirty years' load to his existence. He enters and leaves the House on the arm of his son John; and once or twice, when he essayed to speak, his voice was so feeble that he could scarcely be heard in the reporters' gallery. This appears to be the winding up of a career which will always stand out, despite its imperfections, as one of the most remarkable in the history of the Irish nation.

The affairs of Ireland are absorbed in the contemplation of the great Free-trade drama which is now acted in England. Mr. O'Connell is in London, and the management of the Repeal Association is confided to his lieutenant, Mr. Smith O'Brien. A bill introduced into the House of Lords, the object of which is to render life and property more secure in the sister country, has met with a good deal of opposition and much angry recrimination.

The bill proposes to give the Lord Lieutenant the power of declaring disturbed districts under operation of the act; injured persons are to be compensated; the protective force is to be increased; & a tax is to be levied upon the district itself for the payment of expenses. The curfew of the Norman conquerer is to be revived—people in the proscribed part of the country are not to be out of their homes between sunset and sunrise.

This coercion bill is to be accompanied by conciliatory measures of a political and agricultural kind. A bill for the improvement of land, by providing compensation to tenants—a bill for amending the laws relative to the registration of voters, and another for placing the municipal franchise of England and Ireland on the same footing are amongst the promised measures of amelioration.

The case of Bryan Seery a man who was recently executed at Mullingar, for shooting at Sir Francis Hopkins, has excited much painful interest, and the discussion of which like every thing in Ireland, has been disfigured by politics and polemics. Seery was a Roman Catholic, and died with a strong protestation of his innocence. The clergyman who attended him in his last moments declares that Seery was a murdered man, and that the real culprit is at large and known, and Sir Francis Hopkins has been fiercely assailed for some alleged discrepancies between his original statement & the evidence at the trial. Seery had been acquitted by one jury, but was indicted again, and convicted by another jury—tried twice for the same offence, a circumstance almost unprecedented in the history of criminal jurisprudence.

Finally, the country people, to mark their appreciation of his innocence, kept within doors on the day of the execution; and the spectators of a dying man's struggles, in a populous neighborhood, consisted exclusively of the soldiers and the police! Irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the man, the moral effect of the punishment is perfectly worthless while such an impression prevails. The Irish journals have been discussing the subject with intense fervor, & it has been taken up by the London journals in a spirit hardly less energetic. Subscriptions are being raised for the widow and children of Seery, who are likely to fare well by the sympathy thus created in their favor.

Father Matthew has published a letter, accompanied with specimens of bread and "stir-about" made from Indian corn. Efforts are now making to introduce this excellent beverage, not only into Ireland, but into the three kingdoms generally, on the plan which marks its use in the United States.

FRANCE.—*Paris, February* 28.—The correspondent of the European Times writes as follows:

A postscript to my last letter informed you of the rejection of the amendment of M. Berryer, by a very large majority. The effect of this amendment was to express a sort of sympathy to the United States in preference to England; and its rejection was, therefore remarkable. Another amendment, of a similar character, has since met with a similar fate. On the discussion of the paragraph of the address in answer of the King's speech, in which satisfaction was expressed at the closeness of the alliance with England, M. Remusat proposed an addition, to the effect that "each nation should preserve its entire liberty of action in the two worlds." In speaking in support of this amendment, M. de Remusat expressed his satisfaction at the alliance existing between England and France declared that it was necessary for both countries and for the peace of the world, and hoped that it would be continued. But he required that in cases in which the interests of the two nations might differ France should not sacrifice her's for the benefit of England.

He took the case of the United States as an example of what he meant. The increase of the marine and the power of the United States was naturally objectionable to England, but it was decidedly for the advantage of France; and, therefore, France should lean rather to the U. States than to England, or, at least, maintain a strict independence. "There is a difference said he, "in the views of England and France with respect to the United States, and a difference, also, in their policy. To characterize the policy of France I will not invoke ancient sympathies, for I know that would be to make an appeal to sentiments no longer in fashion, & to employ words gone out of use. I know well that it is now expected that we ought not to conduct government by sympathy, and besides, that the American democracy does not merit much sympathy.

We have before our eyes examples of a delicacy so exquisite, of disinterestedness so general, that many people willingly regard the American democracy as an interested and mercantile nation, which merits no longer the respect of the world. But that was not a reason why France should adopt the policy of England, as she had done in the affair of Texas." To prove this he made use of several of the arguments previously employed; and concluded by a strong condemnation of the ministerial policy, as truckling to England and wanting in independence. Referring to the Oregon question, he expressed his conviction and hope that it would not end in war, but he blamed ministers for having, by their conduct in Texas, deprived France of the tasks of arbitrating between the United States and England to which her rank in the world & her relation with the two countries, entitled her.

M. Guizot, in reply, contended that the policy he had pursued in Texas was not, and could not, be considered an act of hostility to the United States. It was the result of a difference of opinion; and, if a mere difference of opinion on such a matter were to be considered hostile, all independence between two governments would be impossible; and if they were obliged to follow the United States in all things could that be called independence?

He was proceeding with his arguments, when Mr. Thiers interrupted him to blame the policy pursued in Texas. France, he said, had no interest in Texas, and had no right to interfere to prevent its annexation to the United States. But she did it to oblige England, and yet M. Guizot talked about the independence of his policy. Both countries, were indeed independent in cases in which England would not assist France, but they were not independent when England needed the assistance of this country.

In Syria and Greece, for example, where France had need of England, England stood aloof, and the policy pursued by each country was independent; but in America, where England needed France, the policy of both countries was united. M. Guizot combatted these arguments with similar weapons to what he had previously employed. France had an interest in Texas, and that interest required that Texas should not be annexed to the United States. He denied that he had interfered in the matter to oblige England. His interference first commenced on the invitation of Texas herself, when Mr. Ashel Smith, her agent in Paris, begged him to resist annexation. All that he had done he would unhesitatingly do again. His conduct was the beginning of that independence towards the United States which France intended for the future to pursue.

Unless the determination to maintain that independence had been distinctly stated and clearly manifested, he foresaw that if a war broke out between England and the United States the Government would have had to struggle strongly against the popular feeling for dragging France into it. M. de Remusat, in concluding the debate, maintained that France had done wrong to separate from that country, which, like her, was interested in the maintenance of the liberty of the seas; and he censured the feeling which had been manifested in the Chamber and elsewhere of taking grand airs with the United States, and treating them as a turbulent democracy. On a division, a majority of 68 votes rejected the amendment of M. de Remusat, and thereby pronounced in favor of the ministerial policy.

This was the last debate that has taken place in the French chambers on American affairs. It is important in itself, as showing that the opinions of M. Guizot and the policy of the Government have undergone no change whatever; and as showing also, that those opinions and that policy are shared by, and possess the sympathy of the great and overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies. But the debates that preceded this one were even more important; for in them were made the memorable declarations, that henceforth that close and intimate union between France and the U. States, which has hitherto existed, will exist no more—that the two countries are no longer united, as it were, for good and for evil fortune—that each will pursue its own path, without asking or caring whether it may please the other. Surely this is a matter of deep regret—a matter that cannot sufficiently be deplored.

Yet it is certain the United States have themselves to thank for it—Mr. Polk's address has done it all. Admitting that France made a blunder in the Texan business, it could not be supposed that she would tamely submit to be rated for it in a President's Message. A great and glorious nation like France should not be snubbed like a schoolboy, even when decidedly wrong. In returning Mr. Polk's blows she has struck harder than was expected, and she has taken an attitude which hereafter may be of immense gravity to the United States. It is a pity, a great pity, that she should have been forced into it, especially at a period when a war is not altogether impossible between the United States and Great Britain.

On the Oregon question, the newspapers have said nothing of late of sufficient importance to be cited. The *Presse*, however, a Conservative though anti-English newspaper, in noticing the statement of a London journal, that the English government had consented to accept the offer made by Mr. Gallatin of a division at the 49th degree of latitude, notwithstanding it had been previously haughtily refused, says, that it is a proof that England will cede whatever the United States persists in demanding. Nobody here thinks, or has ever thought, that this Oregon squabble would end in war; but every body thinks that there has been far too much stupid hectoring on both sides. The debates in Congress on the matter are produced in the newspapers as they arrive, without comment, but the votes that will follow them will excite great interest.

The resolutions of Mr. Allen about the noninterference of European governments on the American continent have attracted very little attention here. One newspaper, *Le Siecle*, points to them as the indignant answer of the American legislature to M. Guizot's speeches declaratory of his determination on the part of France to interfere as often and in such manner as he might see fit in American affairs. It is certain the resolutions will not have the slightest effect on the French Government. It entirely repudiates the position that European governments have no right to meddle in American matters, and for its part will continue as heretofore to exercise its influence in such a manner as it may think necessary.

Mr. King the American minister, gave a grand ball on Monday, in celebration of Washington's birthday. Mrs. Ellis, his excellency's niece, did the honors of the *salons* with that uneffected and witching grace for which American ladies are celebrated all the world over. Upwards of 400 of the elite of Parisian society did themselves the honor of accepting the invitations of Mr. King, as well as all the most eminent American citizens now in Paris.

Washington Irving, the United States Minister at Madrid, has quitted Paris after several weeks stay. Mr. Wheaton, the United States Minister at Prussia, is now here.

The Catholic Bishop (Hughes) of New York is in Paris, and has been preaching several sermons. The greater part of his auditors has consisted of English and Irish Catholics. The Bishop of Texas is also here; having come to raise money, and to obtain priests to accompany him to Texas, to assist in promulgating the faith. His mission is said to have been as successful as he could possibly wish.

*Upwards of Four Hundred Lives Lost.*—Accounts have been received of the loss of the emigrant ship Cartaraque. The vessel left Liverpool in April last, with 369 passengers on board, and a crew of forty six, for Van Dieman's Land. In August, she reached Bass's Straits, and on the fourth of that month struck on a reef off Cing's Island. Nearly one half of the passengers were drowned below. About 200 reached the deck, and clung to the ship, but the severity of the weather caused her to go to pieces. Only nine of all on board survived. The ship was out of her reckoning.

## THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Report of the Cotton market.—The market since Friday has been much firmer. The sales of Saturday morning and to-day amount to about 18,000 bales, including a small portion on speculation. The advices received per the Patrick Henry, which arrived here yesterday, have had the effect of causing a tighter market, and prices have, in several instances, advanced 1-8d beyond the quotations of the 27th ult.

LONDON, March 4.—Upon the opening of the market after the receipt of the hostile news by the Patrick Henry, the Funds were considerably depressed, the price of Consols fell from 96 1-2 to 3-4, the quotations of the day before to 96 and 95 5-8 for present transfer and, 96 1-4 to 95⅞ for the account. This result is not to be wondered at when the extreme conduct of the U. S. Executive on the Oregon question is considered, and in all commercial circles it formed the theme of anxious Conversation to day.

The Railway Share market has been quiet, and prices rather declining in the absence of any speculative purchases, and occasionly in the face of forced sales.

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE—LONDON. The European Times of March 4th, says: During the time that has elapsed since the publication of our paper on the the 4th ult., there has been, generally speaking, a dull trade in all discriptions of grain and grain produce. Until the commercial policy of Sir Rob't Peel has been finally disposed of, it is in vain to expect any improvement in this branch of business. During the week ending Feb. 22, the transactions in Wheat, both free and in bond, were unimportant, and some difficulty experienced in maintaining the rates current during the previous week.

Flour met with little attention; under all the circumstances, it is questionable whether millers will be enabled to keep the top price of 56s. per sack much longer, unless the wheat trade varies. On the 27th ultimo, the Wheat trade was steady in value, but buyers only took fine qualities for the supply of their present wants. At the market held on the 2d inst. scarcely any improvement took place, less influence being produced on the trade by the result of the division on the corn-law question than might have been expected; indeed business remained in precisely the same position as before. An early settlement of the matter being looked upon as still doubtful.

For the fine qualities of home-grown Wheat former rates were paid, viz: new red 52 to 58s; old, 56 to 62s; new white 54 to 63s; old, 60 to 64s. per qr. In duty paid foreign Wheat scarcely any thing was done, owing to the want of suitable qualities; prices remained nominally unaltered. Bonded Wheat was in a rather neglected state, as it was in general held above a speculative price. There was little business done in Flour, but prices were mostly unchanged. American per bbl. being worth 30 to 32s.

## AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET.

[From the Circular of Messrs. J. & C. Kirkpatrick.]

We regret to repeat the observation we made in our circular of February, that we are still suffering severely from the results of the wild speculation of the latter portion of last year. The great delay in the settlement of the proposed changes in our tariff, with the locking up of fifteen millions of capital in the shape of railway deposits, have tended to cramp most severely all business transactions. This has also been the cause of heavy and numerous failures, both in London and Liverpool; & there is now existing a gloom of suspicion & distrust over the whole commercial community. The result is that business is almost suspended, not from want of regular comsumption, but that every one is looking with anxiety to the fulfilment of existing engagements, and fearful of contracting new. As a matter of course the price of all produce has been forced down, and will remain so until the locked up capital is restored to its legitimate channel, and the proposed alterations in our duties finally arranged.

Beef—In the early part of the month Beef was very dull, with considerable arrivals; but within the past ten days we have had orders to some extent from the outports, which have relieved us, and we quote a fair demand at our prices above.

Pork does not improve, the sales have been next to nothing, and our quotations must be considered almost nominal. More care and cleanliness must be given to this article before any improvement in the demand will take place.

Cheese.—The proposed reduction in the duty has, of course, sent all our arrivals into bond, and the sale has been suspended under the idea of the trade that a reduction would take place equal to the difference of duty. The stock in few hands, who are not pressing sales; but we look for a healthy demand when once we can pay duty, at rates not materially differing from last month.

Lard is worse and worse. The stock in first hands is still very considerable, and holders are pressing sales at a further reduction of fully 3s on the fall quoted in our last.

Tallow is in fair demand. The stock is under all average, and nothing but the number and magnitude of the failures of houses connected with this article has prevented our realizing 6d to 1s per cwt. over our quotations.

Hides.—The sales during the month have been extensive, but at rather lower prices, owing to the large import of a quality to compete with N. O. Hides. We must point out, in marked language, the very great loss from the invoice weight, in the recent arrivals of Wet Salted Hides from the United States. The average loss by shaking in the ordinary way should not exceed 3lb to 3 1-2lb per hide, but in three lots lately landed here, the loss averaged fully 10lb each. If this system is pursued, it will of course destroy, and justly so, all confidence, and we therefore warn those interested to guard against it.

Hemp does not improve in value. The sales have been to a limited extent, and the change in value has been in favor of the buyers.

Cloverseed.—The demand has just commenced, the quality is by no means fine, but sales to some extent have been made during the past week, from 43s to 56s in bond.

Imports of North American produce, from the 1st to the 28th February, 1846, inclusive:—From U. States, Beef, 553 tcs, 1080 brls; Pork, 87 brls; Tallow, 100 hhds, 100 brls; Lard, 312 brls, 406 kegs; Cheese, 539 casks, 1311 boxes; Ashes, Pot, 994; Hides, 1639; Wheat 1365 qrs; Flour, 32,020 brls.

*Havre Market*, Feb. 28.—Wheat and Flour. The average price of home Wheat at the last Montivilliers market, was f 57 per sack of 300 kil. Of American Flour we have nothing to notice, and still quote it at f 34 35 per bbl. in bond. Our present stock is very trifling.

Wool.—We have to record sales of 180 bales of Perou Wool, at 85c to 87 1-2, and 111 ditto, washed at f 140 per 1-2 kil, duty paid.

## FROM TEXAS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 14th instant, brings advices from Aransas Bay to the 11th instant, and from Galveston to the 12th inst.

The main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with Gen. Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 12th instant.—There were rumors that a large force of Mexicans had been concentrated to oppose the advence of Gen. Taylor's force, and these produced considerable excitement.—The United States troops were in expectation of a conflict with the enemy. The following orders have been issued by the General:

*Head Quarters Army of Occupation.*
Corpus Christi, March 8, 1846.

As the army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate service, the commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops or establish themselves in their vicinity, either on the route or on the Rio Grande on any pretence whatever. It may save many individuals useless expense and annoyance to be informed that rigid measures will be taken to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interest of the public service. By direction of the General,

W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

*Head Quarters Army of Occupation.*
Corpus Christi, Texas, March 8, 1846.

*Orders, No.* 30.—The Army of Occupation being about to take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, under the orders of the Executive of the United States, the General commanding deems it proper to express his hope that the movement will prove beneficial to all concerned; and that nothing may be wanting on his part to insure so desirable a result, he strictly enjoins upon his command the most scrupulous regard for the rights of all persons who may be found in the peaceful pursuit of their respective avocations, residing on both banks of the Rio Grande. No person, under any pretence whatever, will interfere in any manner with the civil rights and religious privileges of the people, but will pay the utmost respect to both. Whatever may be required for the use of the army will be purchased by the proper departments at the highest market price. The General commanding is happy to say that he has entire confidence in the patriotism and discipline of the army under his command, and feels assured that his orders, as above expressed, will be strictly observed.

Z. TAYLOR, Brig. Gen.,
U. S. Army, commanding.

The proclamation above has been published in the Spanish language, and issued to the inhabitants of the Rio Grande.

The first Brigade under the command of Brevet Brig. Gen. W J. Worth, composed of the Batalion of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Childs, and the 8th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. G. Belknap, left their encampment on the morning of the 9th for their destination.

The second Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. S. McIntosh, of the 5th regiment of infantry, under Major T. Brown, struck their tents on the morning of the 10th, and took up their line of march for the Rio Grande.

The third Brigade, commanded by Col. W. Whistler, composed of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. A. Hitchcock, and the 4th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. Garland, were to take final leave of their old Corpus Christi encampment, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. to join the main army.

The squadron of transports was to leave on the 20th inst. under convoy of the U. S. cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster, and the steame Monmouth.

Genr. Mejia is said to have returned to Metamoras on the 2d inst. The Mexican troops *this side* the Rio Grande—if any—are said to be under the command of Garcia, Canales and Severiego. It was reported in Galveston that Gen. Taylor had made a requisition for more troops, but the report was doubted.

## MR. CALHOUN ON OREGON.

The Senator from South Carolina delivered an able speech on the 10th inst., in which he gave his views in relation to the question of "notice," leaving that of "title" untouched. He opposed giving the "notice," in order that the country might have breathing time; time to compromise, if compromise could be effected. He said that the Oregon question must be settled before we can arrange our difficulties with Mexico. He could not give his vote for a notice that did not imply compromise. Our space will not permit us to republish the whole of the speech, and we must be content with transferring to our columns the following extract.

"Finally, I am against war because peace—peace is pre-eminently our policy.—There are nations in the world who may resort to war for the settlement of their differences, and still grow great but that nation is not ours. Providence has cast our happy inheritance where its frontier extends for twenty-three degrees of latitude along the Atlantic coast. It has given us a land which, in natural advantages, is perhaps unequalled by any other. Abundant in all resources; excellent in climate; fertile and exuberant in soil; capable of sustaining, in the plentiful enjoyment of all the necessaries of life a population of two hundred millions of souls. Our great mission as a people is to occupy this vast domain—there to fulfil the primeval command to increase and multiply, and replenish the land with an industrious and virtuous population: to level the forest, and let in upon their solitude the light of day: to clear the swamps and morasses and redeem them to the plough and the sickle: to spread over hill and dale the echoes of human labor and human happiness & contentment, to fill the land with cities, towns, and villages: to unite its opposite extremities by turnpikes and railroads: to scoop out canals for the transmission of its products, and open rivers for its internal trade. War, can only impede the fulfilment of this high mission of Heaven; it absorbs the wealth and diverts the energy which might be so much better devoted to the improvement of our country. All we want is peace—established peace; and then time, under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy, will soon effect for us all the rest. I say time will do it, under the influence of a wise and masterly inactivity—a phrase than which none other has been less understood or more grossly misrepresented. By some, who should have known better, it has been construed to mean inaction. But mere inertness, and what is meant by a wise inactivity, are things wide apart as the poles. The one is the offspring of ignorance and of indolence; the other is the result of the prefoundest wisdom—a wisdom which looks into the nature and bearing of things; which sees how conspiring causes work out their effects, & shape and change the condition of man. Where we find that natural causes will of themselves work out their effects, and shape and change the condition of man. Where we find that natural causes will of themselves work out our good, our wisdom is to let them work; and all our task is to remove impediments. In the present case, one of the greatest of these impediments is found in our impatience.

He who cannot understand the difference between an activity like this, and mere stupid inaction, & the doing of nothing, is as yet but in the horn, book of political science.—Yes, time—ever laboring time—will effect every thing for us. Our population is now increasing at the annual average of six hundred thousand. Let the next twenty-five years elapse, and our increase will have reached a million a year, and at the end of that period we shall count a population of forty-five millions. Before that day, it will have spread from ocean to ocean. The coasts of the Pacific will then be as densely populated & as thickly settled with villages and towns as the coast of the Atlantic is now. In another generation we shall have reached eighty millions of people, & if we can preserve peace, who shall set bounds to our prosperity or to our success? With one foot planted on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific we shall occupy a position between the two old continents of the world—a position eminently calcu-

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