

CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.

ney-general have been much increased with- in a few years, and his office has become of great importance. His duties may be still further increased with advantage to the public interests. As an executive officer, his residence and constant attention at the seat of government are required. Legal ques- tions involving important principles, and large amounts of public money, are con- stantly referred to him by the president and executive departments for his examination and decision. The public business under his official management before the judiciary has been so augmented by the extension of our territory, and the acts of congress authorising suits against the U. States for large bodies of valuable public lands, as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. I therefore recommend that the Attorney-General be placed on the same footing with the heads of the other executive departments, with such subordinate officers, provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Congress possesses the power of exclusive legislation over the district of Columbia; and I commend the interests of its inhabitants to your favorable consideration. The people of this district have no legislative body of their own, and must confide their local as well as their general interests to representatives in whose election they have no voice, and over whose official conduct they have no control. Each member of the national legislature should consider himself as their immediate representative, and should be the more ready to give attention to their interests and wants, because he is not responsible to them. I re- commend that a liberal and generous spirit may characterise your measures in relation to them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper regard for their wishes; and, within constitutional limits, shall at all times cheer- fully co-operate with you for the advance- ment of their welfare.

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoy- ment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four-score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy, as his life had been emi- nently useful. He had an unflinching con- fidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free gov- ernment which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affections of his fellow- citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well. He departed amidst the benedictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man. In his language on a similar occa- sion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplica- tion, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a re- medy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels." JAMES K. POLK. Washington, December 2, 1845.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his valuable claim, in Tualaty plains, for sale. There are on the claim 80 acres in cultivation, under a good fence, with a log-cabin thereon, and also timber for a framed dwelling and barn, a quantity of shingles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to visit the above, as it will be sold on good terms. May 28, 1846-9d A. COOK.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber hereby notifies the public generally, and those in particular who wish to purchase an improved claim, in an eligible part of the country, that his claim is now offered for sale. Said claim lies on the Wallace Prairie, adjoining Jas. Force and Jas. Ford, formerly known as B. DeCler's claim, having a log cabin and a French beam, and also another set of logs for a cabin, which was once put up, and has been removed, and about two hundred acres enclosed, and about sixty acres of that old land, upon it. Said claim is about 3 miles from the Salem mills, and 4 miles from the Oregon Institute. Terms reasonable, and conditions easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Salem Mills. JNO. B. McCLANE. March 19, 1846-4d



THE SPECTATOR.

H. A. G. LEE, EDITOR.—J. FLEMING, PR.

Oregon City, June 25, 1846.

DR. WHITE.

We experience much pleasure in being able to set at rest the long uncertainty of the safety of Dr. White and party.

Dr. White's arrival is alluded to in the N. Y. Albion of the 10th January, 1846. He is there quoted as an authority on a question respecting the climate of this country in winter, and he tells the world that it rains here constantly for three months out of the year.

In the same paper mention is also made of a memo- rial from Oregon, presented to congress a few weeks since, from which a short extract is given, as follows:

"We, the citizens of the United States, have had no cause to complain either of exactions or oppression at the hands of the subjects of Great Britain; on the contrary, it is but just to say, that their conduct to- wards us, has been most friendly, liberal, and philan- thropic."

The writer of an article in the N. A. Review, quoted by the editor of the Albion, gives the preceding quotation, with the following comment:

"Considering the numerous causes of dispute and collision between the subjects of the two nations, in this remote region, it is very honorable to them both that they should hold such language."

OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

Whilst on the one hand we learn with re- gret, that the company of road hunters which started from Polk county, has returned un- successful and discouraged; on the other, we are cheered with the intelligence, that another party from Champoc county is forming, and will soon be prepared to start, under the command of an able and experienced pilot.

When all are impressed with the convic- tion, strengthened in many instances by pain- ful experience, of the vast importance of ob- taining an easy and safe road to the Willam- ette Valley, by a southern route, and thus avoiding the numerous and heart-breaking difficulties of the Columbia, it will afford us no small gratification, to be enabled to give the names of the patriotic little band, who inspired and directed by the public safety and welfare of their country, engage in this arduous and praiseworthy undertaking; that the hopes and wishes of the community will be with them there is no doubt; that there is great probability of success, is the opinion of the oldest and most experienced of our mountaineers and trappers; that they will richly deserve our praise and gratitude, no one will for a moment question, and we have no hesitation in venturing our belief, that all in- terested (and who is not?) will manifest the same, not merely in empty plaudits, but in a manner demonstrative of the value at which their exertions are estimated, as well as to testify, that those who render valuable ser- vices to the state, when she needs it, shall not labor without reward.

FOURTH OF JULY MEETING.

According to notice, the citizens of Oregon met at the City Hotel, in Oregon City, on the 13th day of June, 1846, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of our national inde- pendence, when, on motion, A. Hood was called to the chair, and W. G. T'Vault appointed secretary.

On motion of W. G. T'Vault, Resolved, that the citizens of Oregon, although far from their beloved government, view with feelings of the deepest interest, the approach of that more than glorious day, (the 4th of July,) on which our national independence was declared; notwithstanding we are situated on the coast of the Pacific, thousands of miles from the jurisdiction of the United States, yet, as citi- zens, we will, in memory of that day, celebrate the 4th of July on the banks of the Willamette—adopted.

At a subsequent meeting, on the 15th inst., it was determined that the mode of celebration should consist of appropriate ceremonies and a substantial dinner—the expense to be defrayed by subscription, and free to all.

A committee of arrangement was appointed to take such measures as may seem best, to ensure a becoming and orderly celebration, consisting of A. L. Lovejoy, M. M. McCarver, S. Parker, J. R. Robb and H. Burns; which committee, through the columns of the Specta- tor, most cordially invite their fellow-citizens, and every friend of liberal principles, bringing their ladies and families, to assist and co-operate with them in the cele- bration of that truly glorious day—the 4th of July—at Oregon City.

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Oregon was held at the City Hotel, in Oregon City, on Monday the 15th June, 1846, for the purpose of sending an express to meet the emigration from the United States to this country, in order to prevent their being deceived and led astray by the misrepresentations of L. W. Hastings, who is now on his way from California for that object; when the following proceedings were had: Gen. McCarver be- ing called to the chair, and J. S. Rinearson appointed secretary, on motion of Col. Taylor, the sense of the meeting was taken with regard to the propriety of sending such express, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion, a committee was appointed to select per- sons to proceed to the Soda Springs to meet the emi- gration, and also to ascertain what amount of funds can be raised to defray expenses. Col. Finley, Col. Taylor, P. Foster, Samuel Parker, and A. Hood were appointed said committee.

On motion, resolved, that the express start as soon as the 25th inst.

The committee reported they had selected Colonel Finley, J. S. Rinearson, and W. G. T'Vault, as suit- able persons to go on said express, which was accepted by the meeting.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to take depositions, and procure such information as will further the object of the meeting, and to have the same published. A. L. Lovejoy, D. C. Ingles, and F. Prigg, to be said committee.

After many animated addresses relative to the sub- ject, on motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secre- tary, and handed to the editor of the Spectator for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Satur- day evening next.

M. M. McCARVER, Ch'mn.

J. S. RINEARSON, Sec'y.

In conformity with the above, the committee wait- ed upon several individuals, who have recently returned from California, and received the following statements:

We, the undersigned, left the United States in 1845 to proceed Oregon, and upon our arrival at Fort Hall, having been told by Capt. Grant that the road to Ore- gon was so bad and destitute of grass and wood, by his advice and others, we were induced to leave the Ore- gon trail, and go to California. When we arrived at the plains of the Sacramento valley, we found the whole country burnt up by the sun, and no food for either man or beast; having been deceived ourselves, our object is to prevent others being deceived in like manner. Owing to the drought, no vegetables for saue of any amount can be raised. Flour is from 10 to 12 dollars per hundred, and unbolted at that; from 5 to 6 bushels of wheat to the acre, is about the average raise in California; the rain commences in January, and ends about the 1st of March, and then no more of any consequence till the year rolls round; four months grass and eight months drought. There is no timber but scrub oak, except on the mountains, from 10 to 50 miles from the settlements; lumber is from 40 to 80 dollars per thousand, and most of the buildings are do- die, covered with tooly. The country is so flat and marshy that, in the winter, one-fourth is inundated, and leaves the swamps full of water, which dries away in the summer, and causes intermittent complaints to be prevalent. There is no good society at all, and it is very difficult for a man to keep his own. The Ro- man Catholic Institute is destroyed; no land can be obtained by foreigners without purchase, and then a poor title; and it is almost impossible to get any cloth- ing—the duties are so high, that no shipping comes in. When we left California for Oregon, Lansford W. Hastings started to meet the emigration from the states, to try to persuade them to go to California. He told us publicly that he and Capt. Suter intended to revolutionize the country, as soon as they could get sufficient emigrants into California to fight the Span- iards; this plan was laid between Capt. Suter and L. W. Hastings, before said Hastings published his book of lies in 1844.

We have now traveled this side of the Umqua mountains 60 or 90 miles before we reached the set- tlements in the Willamette valley, and we can say we have found the most splendid and beautiful country, with rich prairie land and timber adjoining, together with good water and springs; there is probably one thousand farms can be had convenient to the Willa- mette river, such as will suit the fancy of any farmer, and far exceeding anything we have seen in California.

TRUMAN BONNEY,

JAIRUS BONNEY.

(Corroborated by) ABNER FRAZER.

Signed at Oregon City, June 17, 1846, in presence of A. L. LOVEJOY and F. PRIGG.

The undersigned was a resident in California eight years, during which time he only witnessed one fair crop, and two half crops raised, the balance of the time the seed was barely returned, except in a very few in- stances. Wheat, in a great portion of the country, may be seen in ear 6 inches high; potatoes can only be raised near the coast, and then by irrigation—have known Capt. Suter endeavor to raise potatoes without irrigation, and it was a complete failure. The princi- pal article of food, and in most instances the only one, is dried or jerked beef—generally well mingled with sand.

The fever and ague is very prevalent during sum- mer and fall, scarcely any foreigner escaping, and the symptoms are usually severe. The state of society is very lamentable, and you are only sure of your horse, but when you have hold of the rope. There is no mone- y in the country, and clothing is difficult to obtain. There is no timber but in the mountains, and from what I have seen of Oregon, consider there is no com- parison between the two countries for farming purposes.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Signed at Oregon City, 17th June, 1846, in pre- sence of A. L. LOVEJOY and FREDC. PRIGG.

To the Oregon Emigration:

I arrived in this place to-day, and at the request of some friends, I make this statement to you concerning California, and the operations of men there: Captain Hastings left the 4th of May to meet the company from the United States, for the purpose of persuading

them from their path, and enticing them to California. Now, this I can say to you that may hear Hastings tell of the wonders of California, there is a scarcity of timber and water, and though the hills are set with oats and the valleys with clover, it is all short feed, as the sun burns the clover down by the 15th of July, and the stock have to live on the seeds in the winter. I have seen enough of Oregon to perceive that it is the best grazing country of the two, and for agricul- ture they woud compare.

ROBERT C. KEYES.

Oregon City, June 17, 1846.

To the Oregon Emigration:

I wish to state to you, that I have just returned from California, where I remained one year, and as to the spontaneous growth of fruit, it is all false. Flour, if flour I could call it, without bolting, is \$10 per hun- dred pounds; beef 6 cents per lb.; coffee and sugar is 50 cts. per lb. when there is any in the country; goods of all description are very scarce and very high prices. My objection to that country, is the scarcity of timber and water; in the summer it is parched up, and in the winter it is every where flooded; there is no chance to raise any vegetables without watering. Iron is very scarce in that country and 50 cents per lb. Horses \$25 a head, and mule cows \$15, and poor at that—I am in trade, for money there is none in the country. I speak now of the Sacramento country, and that is all the place you can settle.

ALLEN SANDERS.

Oregon City, June 17, 1846.

For the Spectator.

Mr. Editor—What a strange and new country this Oregon is! How inspiring are all its scenes! How they enkindle genius! which, like our towering firs, aspires to the skies. In other lands, it requires years of toil and practice to attain eminence in the histrionic art. Here we have seen the crew of that "happy" ship "Modeste," reach at once such excellence, that even the regular "corps-dramatique" have not always equal- led them, and of which, even old "Drury" herself might be proud!!! And then the scenery—(painted by themselves, what?)—"was beautiful." The charac- ters were "ably" sustained; and the vocal powers of certain gentlemen were so "truly admirable," that they might be "pitched" against a *Braham* or a *Wilson*. The ladies! there was such an "excellent roll" in their walking, that one would think the "hollow of their feet made a hole in the ground." The parts of Col. Tam- per! and some one else, were well performed. No doubt of it. In short, sir, such was the inimitable per- formances, that they almost "sent every one into fits," and the very children cried out "look at the man mak- ing faces." The orchestra was well got up: to wit: "violin, flute, and harmonious bagpipe." And such indeed were the surpassing attractions of these perfor- mances, that the "columns of the Spectator would not permit the writer," who communicated such pleasing intelligence, "to take notice of every actor," because "the whole of them deserved the highest commendation." And then followed a ball, and "there was a brilliant assemblage of the "fair sex," with pretty faces and dresses, the theme of universal admiration, combining "neatness, elegance and ease." It was pleasing to see the "tripping on the light fantastic toe," in "reels, country dances, figures eight, and jigs," but unfortunately they could not come that intricate dance the Polka; but as a matter of consolation we are assured "that a gentleman who lately visited the Fallatine plains, had kindly volunteered to instruct the Orego- nian beauties in its intricacies." Well! well! Does not all this exquisite pomposity remind one of the ostentatious parade of Jim Squat, son of ugly Jim, may- or of Squatville?

But this is not all that has occurred on board that "happy" ship "Modeste." Other performances took place about the middle of May, as stated by "A Plain Man," in the 8th number of your paper, who appears so much enraptured that he thanks these "stars for the rich treat afforded us upon this occasion, as well as for the variety of attractions during the past winter." But nothing equalled the pic nic party "on the green sward," near the "lovely banks of the big lake," where all hands "squatted in true pic nic style around the festive board"—"happiness depicted in every counte- nance," and "the sun shining forth in all his glory, ad- ding lustre to the rosy cheeks present." And when the ladies were ready to start, "gallant steeds were in at- tendance!!!!" The ball then followed, and the "fair sex were more numerous, and even more bewitching in their dresses, step, and grace, than on former occa- sions," and there was such "a spirit of urbanity and happiness prevailed in this brilliant assembly!"

"O! there's nothing half so sweet in life, As love's young a-am."

The writer must have been a young lover, "sighing like a furnace." He does not even stop here. In an- other communication he speaks in terms of rapture of the "display of beauty, fashion, and gait." "One could not," he says, "walk a hundred yards without meeting pretty faces and gay costumes," and even "butterflies." After exhausting all his sweet eloquence upon the scenes and persons described, the writer, as if fearing some one might dispute his statements, and say "there's no accounting for *facts* in this world," gives your readers a pompous "list of arrivals to attend the sport," as much as to say, here are their names, judge for yourself, if I have been extravagant in my eulogy upon the rosy cheeks, beauty, grace, and step of the ladies, so many of whom were from the envi- able Tualaty Plains. Now, I think, the ladies will not thank this "lover" for the great parade he has made of their names in your paper, coupled with such outrageous flattery. It may be all right enough, but it is novel and unheard of; and I cannot but think that one of the young ladies mentioned would blush if one of her acquaintances, even in jest, were to ask her if she was one of the fair sex whose name was paraded in the Spectator as possessing so much beauty, ease, and grace in her step. I say, I think the young lady would blush.

But, Mr Editor, these are not all the exquisite things in Oregon. We have a splendid specimen of tasteful architecture in that beautiful "Rectangular Arbor," founded by a procession with all ready formality, and so appropriately called "*Mus-quit-a-Gret-to*." And then comes our regular line of packets, launched from