

placed on the people of the United States. To secure this trade and this great maritime power, the government of the United States should lose no time in taking all the steps necessary to facilitate emigration, and extend the protection and benefits of our laws to that country. The establishment of a mail route to the Pacific will be one of the incipient steps, and one of the most important that can at this time be taken."

For the Oregon Spectator
WAR WITH ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to know what course will be taken by the citizens of Oregon in the event of a war with England. This to some may seem premature and not at all pertinent to the present state of things. But all persons do not see alike; whilst some persons can see nothing but blustering and threatening, others think they perceive strong indications of war. I may be ranked among the latter class. However, all things considered, I can see no great harm in canvassing the matter, and in following the old adage, which says, "in time of peace make ready for war." This will apply to the people of Oregon; for, though they may have no army to recruit, or navy to refit, yet they can make up their minds how to act. I for one am in favor of remaining quiet among ourselves, if it be practicable. As the main tag of war would be on the Ocean, I see no use of our fighting here, without the armies of both nations should meet in Oregon, then it is to be supposed that many will likely join on both sides; but let our provisional government stand, and those who wish to stay at home and cultivate their farms, be permitted to do so without censure or molestation; for there may be many in Oregon, who, though they may wish well to the government of the United States, would feel loth to take up arms against their own country. I am aware that this is language which will be disapproved of by many, but it comes from one who sincerely wishes the welfare and prosperity of Oregon. I would like to see a communication on the subject, from some one of more wisdom and experience than the writer.
M.

For the Oregon Spectator.
THE WHOLE OR NONE.

MR. EDITOR:—We have frequently heard it said by some of our citizens that the government of the United States would be far-got if of its proffered grants of land, after having accomplished its object in the settlement of the Oregon question, either by treaty, war, or which is more likely that it will be effected in an amicable manner. The immediate occupancy of the soil by its citizens, who at once, under the genial influence of its republican institutions, consider themselves as partners in this great and rapidly increasing republic, and who would defend to the last extremity, their just right to the soil; against what they think is an unfounded claim of an already overgrown monarchy whose grasping appetite for territorial aggrandizement knows no bounds or rival on earth; and whose gigantic march in acquiring it has far outstripped that of ancient Rome, extending her dominions by the sword or subtle treaty to nearly all India, subduing the Afghans, she has at length placed the lion's paw on the Celestial Empire, and in a menacing attitude, bids our eagle republic to stand until the monarchs of Europe shall have decided how far we may go, feeling jealous of our increasing growth, arising from our liberal republican institutions, from the strong disposition of our neighboring provinces to attach themselves to us—from the bold and resolute disposition manifested on the part of the American republic, to resist all unjust attempts at encroachment by this government upon their territory, shall interfere with what they are pleased to term their right to regulate the balance of power and their right to the soil of Oregon; the latter of which was acquired by treaty stipulation with Spain, who granted permission to occupy for a specific purpose, to trade with the Indians, &c., but which it is now contended gives her the absolute fee simple. It was to counteract the operations of this government, that grants of land were proposed to be made to the citizens of Oregon who should occupy it for a term of years, and this, together with other objects, is the consideration which induced the government to propose grants of land instead of selling it in the usual way; and after having accomplished this object, it is too late for the government to recede from its proposition. Although the bill has not yet become a law, thousands have been induced to emigrate to this country under its provisions, and unless

the government intends to practice a political trick upon its citizens, which we deny its power to do, and which opinion I cannot harbor for a moment, it is bound to consummate the title to the citizens who remain in Oregon, to the fullest extent proposed in what is called Linn's bill. Although we understand that secret petitions have been sent to Washington, asking for a curtailment to 320 acres, and the grant to women and children to be entirely struck out, we shall enter our protest against the right of our government or any individual, to interfere with the right which has been acquired by emigration and the occupancy of the soil of Oregon, beyond the names which have been signed to the petition. Our title is already valid to the full amount proposed in the grant, although the bill has not yet passed; and that right is in each individual and cannot be diminished without his individual consent. Although we may not be able in organized courts of civil jurisprudence to perfect our titles at present, yet there is a higher court than this to which we should appeal if necessary—a court to which the highest authorities of the nation must bow with submission—we mean that high court of chancery, the *sovereign people*—a majority of whom are always honest in their decision. This majority has already expressed its approbation in favor of the bill, by sending increased majorities in both branches of our national assembly, which is the mere creature of the people; and under our republican institutions must always speak their will. But why continue the subject farther, since the government cannot recede from the bounty already proposed without the consent of each individual interested; and since our President has said, that to doubt that liberal grants would ultimately be made, would be to question the integrity of our national congress. I therefore consider our claim good for the whole, and will have that or none. And it now remains for this community to point out the manner in which these grants should be made and surveyed out, so as to do the least amount of injury to occupants, and this I think should be done at the earliest possible period; and as every individual in Oregon is a party interested in this matter, they should make their wishes on this subject known to the government; no one can only act correctly upon such information.

M. M. McCARVER.

For the Oregon Spectator.
BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.

MR. EDITOR:—While on a visit to the upper Willamette settlement with the officers of the U. S. Schooner Shark, we were shown a field of wheat at Gen. Gilliam's, from which two crops had been cut from the same sowing. The wheat, which was nearly equally mixed with spring and fall grain, was sowed in the latter part of April, 1845. The spring wheat of Oregon, (which is the usual red chaff or fall wheat of the States) was cut the succeeding August, which the General informed us, yielded 25 bushels per acre. He had just finished cutting the white or fall wheat of Oregon, in August, 1846—which had remained without heading till that summer. It was supposed it would yield about 40 bushels per acre—thus establishing this fact, that in Oregon, the white wheat may be sowed at all seasons of the year, with a just reliance that Providence will ultimately reward the labors of the husbandman.

M. M. M.

For the Oregon Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—The following are some of the facts relating to the affray and death of the Indian lately shot by Mr. Owens, in Clatsop county. A bullock belonging to me (C. Tibbets,) was missing in March last. Some two months after, some Indians informed me that the Indian above alluded to, had killed the above mentioned bullock and eaten him. I spoke of it to the white inhabitants—they proposed to take the Indian and punish him. I refused to do it until I should learn more from the Indians—saying at the same time, if the Indian should come to my house, I would detain him, and then call on them for their interference. The bullock referred to, was in the care of Lewis Taylor, but was supposed to belong to me. In July last, '46, the deceased Indian called at L. Taylor's house, during which time Mr. Taylor called on Mr. Owens, and after consulting together, they agreed to detain the Indian for killing the bullock. After taking their guns from them, (for there were two of them in com-

pany,) the guilty one fled to the brush. In getting him out of the brush, he was very near stabbing Mr. Taylor with his knife, when out he rushed upon Mr. Owens, knife in hand; when nearly ready and in the act thrusting it into Mr. Owens, he shot the Indian to prevent it. I make these statements to show that the Indian was not shot down as would seem to be represented in the Oregon Spectator, for the "modest compensation of a Spanish cow," but in self defence. The Indians are still dissatisfied, and threatening the lives of the inhabitants.

CALVIN TIBBETS.

The above communication is signed by some four or five respectable citizens of Clatsop who were present during the affray, in addition to the signature of Mr. Tibbets, and all certify to the correctness of the above statement.—Ed. Spc.

OREGON QUESTION.—A capital hit is made in the London Times of January 3d, which proposes that the British government shall offer to settle the Oregon question on the basis offered by President Adams and his minister, Mr. Gallatin! That was the 40th parallel, England to have Quadra and Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia. Messrs. Adams and Gallatin are at this moment defending our claims to the whole territory up to 54 degrees 40 minutes.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Dugald McTavish, Judge for Vancouver county.
Richard Covington, " " " "

MARRIED.—On Sunday, the 16th day of August, 1846, by Judge Burnett, Mr. JEHU DAVIS to Miss MARGARETTE JANE MORELAND, all of Tualaty county.

By Rev. Mr. Leslie, at the Institute, on the 26th ult., Mr. JOSEPH WATT to Miss SARAH CRAFT, both formerly of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri.

A Caution.

WHEREAS my wife, Martha Holman, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore forewarning all persons not to give her any credit on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
JOHN MOLMAN.
August 25, 1846.—4t16.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell Lots in the town of Salem, at public auction, on Thursday, the 10th of Sept. next. TERMS—One third in twenty days—the balance, on six and twelve months. The sale will open at 12 o'clock, M.

W. H. WILLSON, Agent.
Salem, August 14, 1846.—3t15.

Mary Ann Smith, Comp't, } BILL IN CHANCERY
Samuel F. Smith, Def't. } FOR A DIVORCE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next special term of the Clackamas county court, to be held in Oregon City, on the first Monday in November, 1846, upon bill and exhibits filed, for a decree to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between the complainant and the defendant. This is therefore to notify the said defendant, his agent or attorney, that if the said bill is not fully answered or demurred to, on or before the calling of the cause at the said special term, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and a decree taken according to the prayer of the bill.
W. G. T'VAULT,
August 31, 1846.—4t16. Sol. for Comp't.

Application for Divorce.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned, to the hon. county court of Polk county, at the next special term of said court, to be held on Monday the 19th day of October next, within and for said county, for a decree to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now subsisting between himself and his wife Sarah Ann Colwell, the said Sarah Ann being a non-resident of this territory.

NATHANIEL W. COLWELL.
August 20, 1846.—4t15.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the hon. the county court of Polk county, at the next special term thereof, to be held on Monday the 19th day of October next, for a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony now subsisting between him and his wife Eleanor McDaniel, formerly Miss Eleanor Bunton.
ELISHA McDANIEL.
August 20, 1846.—4t15.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the hon. the county court of Polk county, at the next special term thereof, to be held on Monday the 19th day of October next, for a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony now subsisting between her and her husband Nathan Woosley.
FRANCES WOOSLEY.
August 20, 1846.—4t15.

ELIZABETH GILLIHAN, }
vs. } BILL FOR DIVORCE.
MARTIN GILLIHAN.

APPLICATION will be made upon bill filed in the Tualaty county court, at the next July term of the county court, to be holden on the last Monday in July, 1846, for a divorce to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Martin Gillihan and Elizabeth Gillihan. Said bill is filed by the said Elizabeth, and all persons interested may attend and defend if they think proper.
W. G. T'VAULT,
June 27, 1846.—4t12 Sol. for comp't.

CITY HOTEL,

BY H. M. KNIGHTON,
Oregon City.

The traveling community are respectfully invited to call. The City Hotel is undergoing repairs, and the proprietor feels safe in saying that when completed, his customers will feel more comfortable, as every necessary attention will be rendered to make them so. His table shall not be surpassed in the territory. Those who favor him with a call from the west side of the river, will receive horse ferrage free.
Jan. 30, 1846—1t

Blacksmithing.

NELSON & McDONALD,

HAVING rented Mr. H. Burns' old stand in Multnomah City, on the west side of the Willamette river, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with all kinds of manufactured iron and steel. They have a large stock of assorted iron and steel on hand, which will enable them to supply all orders in their line with despatch. They have now on hand a number of Diamond and Cary Files of the best quality, axes, drawing knives, mortising chisels, and edge tools of all kinds, warranted to carry a good edge, or no charge. All of which will be sold at a moderate price for good pay.

Customers coming from the east side of the Willamette river to our shop for iron work, will be ferried free of charge.
Feb. 19, 1846—1t

Tavern and Tannery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon, that the undersigned is now occupying the stand formerly kept by Mulky, on the west side of the river, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may call on him. Terms—Ready pay, 25 cents per meal. Price for horse over night, 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for the same.

Also, 1,000 Hides Wanted, which he will tan on shares, or cash or store pay will be given. Hides will be received at any time at the above stand, and also, Hides coming down the river, can be left at Mr. Sharp's shop, above the Falls, where the undersigned will receive them.

C. D. SMITH.

Linn City, April 30, 1846.—7t.

Hat Manufactory, Oregon City.

JOHN TRAVERS & WM. GLASER,
HAVING associated themselves together in manufacturing Hats at Oregon City, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with hats manufactured in Oregon. Although the profits are small, they confidently hope, by their prompt attention to business, to be able to furnish hats to the Oregon citizens at reduced prices.

Wool, beaver, otter, raccoon, wildcat, muskrat, mink, prairie wolf, and fox skins will be taken in exchange for hats.
February 5, 1846—1t

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

\$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public at large, that he has established himself in the Blacksmithing in general, in Oregon City, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Plows, which cannot be surpassed in the States. Persons wishing to purchase plows, can be accommodated with them, finished or unfinished. Also, Patent Fitch Forks, Hoes, Axes, and all kinds of mechanic tools. As the subscriber has had long experience in machinery, he feels himself competent to execute all kinds of mill work, shingle machines, and thrashing machines of the best approved patterns.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves on Main street, Oregon City.

D. C. INGLES.

February 19, 1846—2t

Notice.

THE subscribers have, this day, formed a co-partnership, for the transaction of general commission business, at Oregon City and Portland, under the name and style of F. W. PETTYGROVE & Co.

F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. E. WILSON.

Oregon City, July 14, 1846—13t

Horses for Sale.

I HAVE four superior Saddle Horses which I will exchange for Oregon Scrip.

S. W. MOSS,

East corner of Third & Main streets, Oregon City.
July 23, 1846—13t

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his valuable claim, in Tualaty plains, for sale. There are on the claim 20 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—9t

A. COOK.

The Oregon Spectator.

TERMS—Five dollars in advance; if not paid until the expiration of three months, six dollars, and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the directors reserve the right to discontinue.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square of sixteen lines or less, for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

All kinds of JOB WORK handsomely executed at the shortest notice—payment in advance.