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"Here shall the Press the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

(From our Extra of Wednesday Evening.)

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the H. B. Co's bark Cowlitz, from the Islands, we have intelligence from the United States to the 5th of March last, which we condense from the Polynesian.

The venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died at Washington on the 23d of February, in the 81st year of his age. The melancholy intelligence was announced in a special communication from the President: the Executive offices were put in mourning and all public business suspended for two days.

A treaty of peace had been negotiated with Mexico which it was presumed would be ratified by the Senate with some modifications. A military convention, for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, was signed at the city of Mexico on the 5th of March.

The substance of the treaty, which we gather from letter writers, defines the boundary between the two republics: the line commencing in the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, to run up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; thence down the middle of that branch of the river to the Colorado; thence it follows the division between the Upper and Lower California to the Pacific, which it strikes one league south of San Diego. In consideration of this cession of territory on the part of Mexico, the United States government binds itself to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars. All claims of American citizens against Mexico are to be assumed by the United States.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing a government loan of sixteen millions of dollars. This measure gives the administration the necessary means of continuing the war, if they think best.

The trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont had been concluded: the court martial finding him guilty, and sentencing him to be dismissed. The President had approved the sentence, but remitted the punishment. Col. Fremont had sent in his resignation.

The Democratic convention was to have been held at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March, and it was believed Mr. Buchanan would be nominated for the Presidency. The National Whig convention was to have been held at Philadelphia on the 7th of this month. The nomination for President lies between Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor. In consequence of the number of candidates on both sides, it is thought that there will be no election by the people. No one particularly prominent for Vice President.

From the city of Mexico, we have news to the 20th of March. General Scott had been arraigned before a court of Inquiry, on charges preferred by Gen. Worth. Those charges were unknown. From the records of the court, says the Polynesian, it appears that General Scott had preferred charges against Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, and Col. Duncan—and Gen. Worth had at the same time preferred charges against Scott. The Presi-

dent had pre-acquitted Gen. Worth, and he refused to prosecute his charges against Scott on the ground that the President had done him ample justice.

Santa Ana is still lurking in the country, although it is said he had applied for a passport. He is opposed to the treaty of peace, and is supported by Gen. Paredes, Ex-President of Mexico. It was thought that Santa Ana merely applied for a passport to blind the American authorities, in order that he might the better carry out his plans against the peace party.

Contracts have been made for five steamers: three to run from New York to Havana and then to Chagres, bearing a mail: two others from Panama to Oregon. The N. Y. Tribune says that Col. Sherburne, bearer of despatches to the American Legation at London, takes out a proposition or plan for the final adjustment with the London stockholders of the State debts, which amount to upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. During the navigable season of 1847, 98,105 emigrants had arrived at Montreal, 5,293 died on the way, and 8,072 died in the hospitals after their arrival.

We make the following extract from the President's Message, which is all that refers to Oregon:

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government over our possessions in Oregon, and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing the government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress, and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian Agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or who may hereafter within a prescribed period, emigrate to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

Our judicial system, revenue law, laws regulating