

OREGON FREE PRESS.

GEO. L. CURRY, Editor and Proprietor.

OREGON CITY, SATURDAY OCTOBER 28, 1848.

THANKS.—The officers of the SABINE have our thanks for late papers.

NEW DRESS.—Our new material we will endeavor to use in our next issue.

STOPPED,—the Oregon papers. Cause—gold fever.
(Californian.)

Not so Mr. SHELDON, you are much mistaken, the gold fever has never troubled the 'FREE PRESS,' at least, so seriously as that.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

By the arrival of the brig SABINE, Capt. Crosby, from California, we have our file of the "Californian" to the 30th ult., from which we have extracted as subjoined.

It is reported that Congress had passed a bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon, and that Col. Fremont has been appointed our Governor. We find nothing of this in our exchanges, and think it needs confirmation—not that we care so much about who our Governor is, if we could only get one, that's the idea. It is further said that fifteen thousand dollars have been appropriated for the construction of a lighthouse on Cape Disappointment—it is really to be hoped so. Oregon has waited long and patiently.

The following abstract of the 'Oregon Bill' as it was introduced into Congress, on the 28th of last March, we make from the 'Californian':

The Bill, which is a verry long one, establishes a territorial government in Oregon, preserving the rights of persons and property appertaining to the Indians. The Government also retains the right of dividing the country into two or more parts, as it may choose.

The 2nd section provides for the appointment of a Governor for four years, who is to fulfil the duty of other territorial executives.

The 3rd section provides a Secretary for five years, to record, preserve the law, and proceedings of the legislature.

The 4th section provides for the legislative assembly, to consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The council to consist of nine, and the house 18, which number may be increased by the legislature, provided the number shall not exceed 30. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants, and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode, as the Governor shall designate and appoint. No session in any one year shall exceed sixty days.

The 5th section provides that every free white male inhabitant over 21 years, residing in the territory at the time of the passage of the bill, is entitled to eligibility to any office and to a vote.

The 6th section prohibits the legislature from interfering with the primary disposition of the soil. No tax can be imposed upon Government property, and all laws are to be approved by Congress. Power to incorporate a bank, is prohibited, or to borrow money in the name of the territory, or to pledge the faith of

the people for any loan. No charter to issue or circulate notes is allowed, or to exercise any of the duties of a bank. Every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed upon the title.

The 9th section establishes a supreme court and other courts, and the judges are to hold thier offices for four years, or until their successors can be appointed.

The 10th section appoints an Attorney and Marshal each for four years.

The 11th section fixes the salary of the Governor at 8000 dollars, the Judges 2000 dollars each, members of the legislature each three dollars a day, and 3 dollars for 20 miles travel.

The 14th section grants a delegate to the House of Representatives.

The 21st section establishes a port of entry at Astoria and a collector of customes to be appointed by the President, to reside at the port of entry. That all the ports, harbors, and waters of the mainland of the Territory shall constitute a collection district to be called the district of Oregon.

The 22nd section provides that the President is authorized to establish ports of delivery in the district created by this act, not exceeding two in number.

The 25th section appropriates ten thousand dollars for the construction of light houses at Cape Disappointment, and New Dungeness; and for the construction of and anchoring of the requisite number of buoys, to indicate the channels at the mouth of the Columbia river, and the approaches to the harbor of Astoria.

Concerning the Gold mining operations, we learn that they have been checked considerably by the Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, which are said to prevail extensively in their region, attended with a mournful mortality; but the 'precious stuff' is found even more abundantly than ever, having been discovered as far North as the 41st of latitude, and also as near the coast as Sonoma. Relative to the sickness the following letter, from the 'Californian,' partially reveals the state of affairs—

JOHN S. WILLIAMS' Camp,

JUBA RIVER, Aug. 29, 1848

At present there is much sickness on the river, nor is it confined to any particular spot. We are daily seeing persons from above and below who invariably report more or less sickness, and some severe cases. Besides this there is every reason to suppose that the coming month will be more sickly than any preceding one has been.

Two men have recently died at this camp, whose names I sent to your paper some days since.

So far as the gold diggings are concerned, I cannot speak unfavorably of them; but for reason of the sickness, it detracts from the merits, and if I were away, I do not think I should wend my way hither. A great many persons have left, and many more are about leaving, through fear of the sickness.

We are informed that the 'Sabine' brings some thirty passengers, among whom is Capt. Stout, the agent of the Oregon and Panama Steamers.

The California market is reported over stocked with Chilean Flour and rates low.

Dates from the States to the middle of July last, had