

our claim there? Why go to that particular boundary? Why choose that particular degree of latitude, even going so minutely as to mention the minutes? Yes, sir; we were determined to claim every acre, and we even professed that we would in future grant to our citizens land co-extensive with the limits defined in the bill; and granting land is an act of sovereignty. It is the highest act of sovereignty in regard to property. Thus the senate does stand committed, as I before said, to the whole extent of our title, in so many words, by degrees and minutes of degrees.

The British left their limits undefined. They could under that law claim all, or more, from the Columbia river up to the Russian boundary, or up to the frozen ocean, and come down to the confines of the Missouri. There was nothing in the act to limit them. They were bounded only by the absence of political jurisdiction. Not so with us; we have done very differently; we have, by metes and bounds, acting on the true American principle, marked out our boundary with accuracy, and set down our northern limit at 54 degrees 40 minutes.

Mr. Crittenden replied. I trust there is at least one member of this body for whom I have a right to speak, and he happens to be one who is assailed by the senator from Ohio. Sir, I am content to learn from any body. I would even learn from a blackguard how to improve my manners, or from him who has the slightest, flimsiest claim to be called a gentleman.

I ask by what warrant any senator dared to address the senate in that manner? By what privilege? By what prerogative? And I am answered, it is by commission from the state of Ohio; and that that state is one of the most respectable in the Union.

But the gentleman will excuse me from being a little incredulous as to the extent of that commission. The commission of which he speaks is to perform the part of a gentleman. The state of Ohio never gave a commission to any one to violate the rules of decorum; to stand up with assumed superciliousness, and to give orders and to dictate to senators what course they ought to pursue. The commission of the gentleman comes from another source. I wish I were at liberty, consistently with the rules of order, to say from what source it comes—to speak out my whole mind on the subject.

I can promise the gentleman another thing, and I hope it may be the means of peace between us, that I shall not seek him out; but if ever he attacks my dignity, or gives offence, as I thought he intended, disagreeable as it might be, I would never allow the time to pass; if I were bedridden, I would get out of it to make a last attack.

Mr. Allen again observed that he did not intend by any thing he had said to offer an insult to any senator; and if it were assumed that he did, he would only say it was an assumption without justification.

Mr. Crittenden. I am very glad the senator has explained away the offence of his remarks. I am not very difficult to be satisfied; but the gentleman alleged that we had committed an act of humiliation; that we had dodged behind the bush; that we had shunned responsibility. These things he said, what he meant I leave to all to judge. If the gentleman did not mean what his words import, the best advice I can give him is that I heard once given to a member of Congress, not to speak until he had something to say.

The question then recurred on ordering the resolution, as amended, to a third reading, and it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Conwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Simmons, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hennegan, Jenness, Sample, Sturgeon, Westcott—14.

So the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was finally passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

TOLSON'S SPECTATOR.

G. L. CRANE, EDITOR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Oregon City, October 1, 1846.

Salutation.—We have a few words to say in commending the discharge of what we wish to make a pleasant duty—the editing of the "Spectator." Being a stranger to most of our readers—having but recently shaken off the dust of the rough journey of emigration—and laboring under the disadvantages incident thereto, we approach our task with diffidence, and not altogether without misgivings as to our ability to satisfy our readers. Hoping, however, that it may not be long before our readers and ourselves are friends, at least in feeling, we go cheerfully to work with the determination to do our duty, as we understand it, promptly and faithfully, and endeavor to make the "Oregon Spectator" worthy of the encouragement and liberal support of the community generally.

We confess that it is not without a feeling of pride that we find ourselves entrusted with the management of the only public journal in Oregon: and being the only one, it ought to and must exert the greater degree of influence throughout the valley in which it circulates. The press is the great motor of public opinion, and our guide is that we are privileged, here, in this new and flourishing country, to wield its power—"a power mighty before kings." We shall endeavor to use this power as not abusing it—in supporting the rights of our fellow citizens, and in advocating such measures as will tend to promote the welfare and advance the interests of the territory.

In conducting the "Spectator," we will carefully avoid all cause of personal contention and animadversion, distances of being at peace with all men, we would pursue the even tenor of our way uninterrupted. It will be our aim to give this journal a firm and consistent American tone, and make it eminently useful in the promotion of "temperance, morality, science and intelligence." While we are free, fearless and unhesitating in the expression of our opinions, we will never withhold an iota of that respect which an honest difference of opinion is entitled to receive. Our columns will be closed to none, all being equally welcome to see them for the dissemination of opinion upon all subjects excepting motions and exclusive party politics, the Editor, of course, reserving his right of supervision.

The public mind has been happily put at rest, in relation to the welfare of Captain Jesse Applegate and party, by the arrival of intelligence, at Fort Vancouver, recently, to the effect, that he had succeeded in discovering a most admirable road for the emigration—and much more direct, and in every respect more preferable than the old one. We trust to be able to speak more at large in relation to this important circumstance hereafter. Captain Applegate struck the old trail in the vicinity of Fort Hall in time to turn the bulk of the emigration which are now coming on under his guidance; indeed it is altogether probable that the advance wagon have already entered the head of the Valley.

This achievement is a great piece of public enterprise on the part of Captain Applegate, and we hope that he will be rewarded accordingly.

Since writing the above, Mr. J. M. Ware, from the States, has arrived and informs us that he came in company with Captain Applegate—that the wagon, numbering some two hundred and fifty, will probably arrive in about two weeks. We regret to state that Mr. Wm. Turbitt, from Iowa, was killed by the Pawnee Indians, in passing through their country.

Vanvleet's Return.—We have received the result of the march made at Fort Vancouver, and sincerely regret that the unfavorable state of our columns precludes the possibility of publication in this paper. In our next number, we shall be happy to give place to the same. We are pleased to hear that the amusement was not only enjoyed by both sexes and passed off with great spirit. These means, it is well understood, are open to the whole territory, as any and every one may be induced to participate and enjoy the sport; and while the great number of spectators, they are likewise prevented in encouraging immigration to the Territory, on a direct route.

St. Louis papers.—In St. Louis papers we have seen that the steamer "Baltimore" was wrecked on the Mississippi river, and that the King of the South was also wrecked, and that the

above mentioned intelligence, that we have scarcely time to publish, and which has been furnished to us by the same source.

JINGLE—JINGLE.—This is to give notice to the good people of Oregon territory, that a newspaper, and the only one in the territory, has been established—the "Oregon Spectator," is still in existence, and would be greatly encouraged in the performance of its mission, which is the guardianship of their interests. If they will only permit it to enjoy their confidence and patronage generally. Without this support, it cannot hope to prosper, nor can it accomplish the purpose for which it was intended and established. Does it need any argument, at this late period, to show the benefits and advantages arising from the existence of a newspaper? In any community, and more particularly in such a one as that of Oregon territory, the publication of a news-sheet must be esteemed of considerable consequence, not only because it has a tendency to create a union of feeling and interest, but because it also must necessarily have for an object, the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the community in which it obtains its support. And in its wide dissemination of useful information, is it not an important means of educating for the high purposes of human life?

It is in contemplation to enlarge the "Spectator" to double its present size, thereby furnishing its patrons, semi-monthly, with a sheet as respectable in size, as we trust it will be unexceptionable in appearance; and in the editorial department, no pains will be spared to give interest and character to its columns. The latest news from the States, with such local intelligence as may be of interest to communicate, besides articles touching the resources, necessities and advancement of this new and prosperous country, together with an agreeable mélange of entertaining and instructive reading matter will be found upon its pages. We are in hopes that all this may prove an inducement to subscribers and that our list may soon present a goodly array of names of new patrons to the "Spectator." Come up at once then, and subscribe, or send in your name—what's the use of hanging back when you ought to come up gladly to the support of a paper devoted to your interest. Every citizen in Oregon ought to be a subscriber to the "Spectator," inasmuch as that it should be a desire to maintain a free press in the country. Who does not prefer enlightenment to ignorance? Who does not wish to see the rights and interests of the country announced and maintained? Who does not love liberty and will not stand by its ablest supporter—the press? Come one, come all, then, and subscribe—subscribe!

We would call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a recent public meeting, which will be found in another column. It is proposed to hold a convention of delegates, to be appointed by the people, for the purpose of memorializing or petitioning the general Government upon subjects pertaining to the welfare of the country. We are rejoiced to see our fellow citizens awake to the importance of communicating with our Government at Washington. We look for a prompt and hearty response from the other counties.

WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The position of affairs between the U. States and Mexico, growing out of the annexation of Texas, has for some time past been of that unsettled character as to render it altogether probable that actual war would be the final result. While the Editor of this paper was encamped with the rear company of the emigration upon the Kansas river, he received St. Louis papers of May 11th, which were forwarded to him through the politeness of a friend. Those papers, after perusal, were handed to some of the emigration, and it is to be hoped that one or more of them may yet reach the territory. The papers contained the news of the actual commencement of hostilities in Texas, with the particulars of an engagement which had taken place. The following may be considered the substance of the news:

Gen. Taylor, who had been for some time in position before Matamoras, with a force of some two thousand five hundred men, suspecting some new movement on the part of the enemy, sent out a reconnoitering party under the command of Captain Thornton, consisting of a company of dragoons. The next day a wounded dragoon, one of Captain Thornton's command, was sent into Gen. Taylor's camp in a cart, with a letter from the Mexican commander demanding Gen. Taylor's immediate surrender, as his position was entirely surrounded by ten thousand Mexicans, and that Gen. Arieta, with an army of ten thousand men, was rapidly advancing and hourly expected to arrive. From the wounded man, Gen. Taylor obtained the intelligence that Capt. Thornton and his party had unfortunately fallen into an ambush and were cut off to a man, Capt. Thornton himself and Lieut. Kane falling early in the action. Gen. Taylor's informant was under the impression that all the officers of the command had fallen, but was not positive. The greater portion of the party were either killed or wounded, as but few occupied quarters.

Gen. Taylor had been enabled to get messages through the Mexican lines into New Orleans with the above intelligence, also announcing his critical position.

Gen. Taylor had arrived and taken command in person. The enemy's objective point in the field was to surround the city by which he was surrounded—that he could possibly maintain position but a few days unless speedy assistance reached him.

Upon the receipt of this news, Gen. Gaines at once made a requisition for troops upon the Governor of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. The Legislature of the first named State being in session at the time, voted an appropriation to expedite the arrival of her troops upon the field of action. In the city of St. Louis, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the news, eight hundred men had been trained. Great excitement was prevailing throughout the country.

Since the above was put in type, we have later intelligence, through the politeness of Mr. Ware, which the press of other matter will not permit us to publish at length. Gen. Taylor had been reinforced, and obtained a glorious victory over the Mexicans, in which some six hundred of the latter were killed. Captain Thornton and Hardee and Lieut. Kane had not been killed, but were held prisoners of war at Matamoras. The war was being prosecuted with great vigor. The lower branch of Congress had unanimously voted an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the expenses of the war.

PUBLIC MEETING.
A meeting of the citizens of Oregon, for the purpose of taking into consideration subjects concerning their interest and welfare, was held at the City Hotel, on Saturday evening last. The assembly was called to order by A. L. Lovejoy, Esq., whereupon Col. Wm. Finley was called to the chair, and Geo. L. Curry appointed secretary; after which, Mr. Lovejoy, with some remarks presented the following preamble and resolution which were adopted.

Whereas the citizens of Oregon Territory are fully convinced of the great importance of a National Rail Road across the Rocky Mountains to this country, and cannot in justice to themselves forbear the first opportunity offered, to express to the Congress of the United States, the high admiration in which they hold so magnificent an enterprise. To commend such a project to that government, it would seem to be sufficient for the citizens of Oregon who have mostly crossed the Rocky mountains, to state in general terms, that the route for such a project is feasible to ensure it the favorable consideration of that government, or least have great weight in establishing a link which will complete a great central chain of inland communication, connecting the waters of the Atlantic ocean with those of the Pacific, contributing thereby, in various ways, wonderfully to facilitate commerce and travel—to elevate and enrich this country—to consolidate national sentiment, and to strengthen the ties which bind the States together as a political union, therefore

Resolved, That a due regard for the public interest, as connected with this great measure, requires that a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to take into consideration the propriety of devising some means, whereby a general expression of opinion from the people in this territory can be had, relative to memorializing Congress on this and any other subject.

The following named gentlemen were appointed the committee according to the resolution. Messrs. Lovejoy, Colwell, Taylor, McCarver, and T. Vault.

Mr. N. W. Colwell, after addressing the meeting, submitted the subjoined resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the inhabitants of this Territory to examine into the subject relating to the extent and most equitable manner in which grants of land should be made to the early settlers of this country, and after they have determined thereupon, they ought to memorialize Congress to sanction the same.

Gen. McCarver, with some remarks, then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the wish of this meeting, that measures be taken to communicate with our Government at as early a period as practicable, and that, to effect this object, we believe that primary meetings should be held in each county in Oregon, and that delegates be sent to a general meeting to be held at Oregon City, on the first Monday of November next, to consider on all measures which relate to our interest, and we would suggest the propriety of sending at least as many delegates as the county is entitled to represent.

Mr. F. G. Stewart, after an expression of his views, moved to amend the resolution so as to instruct the delegates to draft a memorial to Congress.

W. G. T. Vault, Esq. moved the subjoined amendment to the amendment, which, after he had addressed the meeting, was decided in the affirmative. The resolution as amended, was then adopted.

Resolved, That we do believe that it becomes our duty as citizens of the United States resident in Oregon, to memorialize or petition Congress upon the subject of our great wants, and for the purpose of obtaining perfect unanimity, we propose to hold a convention in Oregon City, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the purpose of drafting petitions or memorials to be circulated for the people to sign, and to devise ways and means of forwarding the same, whether by delegates or otherwise, and that the citizens be requested to hold meetings in the several counties for that purpose.

Mr. D. Stewart with a few remarks, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That one subject of the memorial be, that nothing short of 50 degrees of latitude north lat. be made the boundary of Oregon territory on the north.

It was then on motion, voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Oregon Spectator.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, the 10th day of October next, to choose delegates to the convention, at 7 o'clock.

W. M. FINLEY, Chairman.
Geo. L. Crane, Secretary.