

THE SPECTATOR.

G. L. CURRY, EDITOR—E. W. CORWELL, PR.

Oregon City, October 15, 1846.

RESOLUTION passed by the Board of Directors of the Oregon Printing Association, at their meeting, Monday, Oct. 5th, 1846, and ordered to be inserted in the "Spectator" four times.

Whereas several subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator" have preferred pay for the paper in Oregon Scrip, which will not meet the liabilities of the Board—Therefore

Resolved—That hereafter all persons subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator," be hereby informed that Oregon Scrip will not be received in payment for the paper.
Jas. P. Bloomer,
Oregon City, Oct. 5th, 1846. Secretary.

Some of our corresponding friends must bear with us as patiently as they can; the Spectator is not the largest sheet in the world, and we cannot put every thing into it at once.

On the first page of our outside will be found some original matter, to which we call the attention of readers.

ROLL CALL.—At the roll call of our subscribers before going to press on yesterday, a majority did not answer to their names after the fashion made and provided in the establishment of the "Spectator." That is to say, they did not answer paid. Now, this is out of all conscience and hard to be borne; and consequently, as Mr. What-you-may-call-'em, says, "Our sufferings is intolerable." If these gentlemen that hold back will only come up to the mark and square themselves accordingly, by the payment of their subscriptions, we "won't" ask them a single question.

The emigrants still continue to arrive, almost daily, generally in good health and spirits, with their wagons and teams in very fair condition. By our next issue we shall be able to form something like a correct estimate of the size of the emigration, of which we have now no reliable information.

It is to be hoped that the various counties will be represented in the approaching convention. If any of them feel averse to sending a delegate, or even a messenger, to the U. S. Congress, they might, notwithstanding, be represented in the convention, in order that they may have a voice, at least, in the decisions of that body. By reference to another column, it will be seen how far Clackamas has proceeded in this matter.

We regret to state that Mr. John Hebbetter, recently a worthy and respected citizen of this territory, while on his way to California, met an untimely death in the Unqupa mountains, by accidentally shooting himself. He was in the act of pulling his rifle towards him, by the muzzle, from amongst some brush against which it had been resting, when it discharged its contents into his body. He lived a short time after the accident.

Three pieces (33's carronades) of the late U. S. Schr. Shark's ordnance, have come ashore, on some portion of the wreck, a few miles below Killamie head. Means were being taken to preserve the pieces if practicable.

THE LAKE NAVY.—Some of the Canadian papers are in an alarmed state about the United States' steam force upon the lakes. Added to the sail vessels on our inland seas, they muster a very formidable fleet. We have on Lake Erie, fifty-five steamers, twenty propellers, fifty brigs, two hundred and seven schooners, besides having in process of building, ten steamers, twelve propellers, twelve square rigged vessels, and an iron man of war of five hundred tons.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—It is confidently asserted in the Eastern papers, that the command of the new regiment of mounted riflemen is to be given to Captain Fremont, the celebrated explorer.

John Adams was at one time called upon by some one to contribute to foreign missions, when he abruptly answered: "I have nothing to give to that purpose. There are here, in this vicinity, six ministers, not one of whom will preach in each other's spirit. Now, I will contribute as much, and more than any one else, to civilize these my countrymen."

Puget Sound's impressioned aortic is too much—too much.

SACRIFICES.—Some persons are capable of making great sacrifices, but few are capable of conceiving how much the effort has cost them; and it is this concealment that constitutes their value.

WHAT OUNCE WANTS.—She wants a speedy settlement of the boundary question, and the immediate extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over her claims and territory. She wants a development of her resources, only to establish the fact that she possesses within herself the means of wealth and greatness, in a most eminent degree. The steamer upon her magnificent river—the locomotive upon her productive plains—would be to her as blessings, and could not fail to afford a most gratifying return to the enterprising capitalist who would so establish them. The peculiar circumstances under which she labors at present, and has long continued to labor—her recent origin—her remoteness from the highly civilized and great commercial nations of the world—do not permit her to show her own capabilities to the extent that she so ardently desires. Is she blameable, then, in asking for aid, when her only capital is a few articles of her own production—when there are miles and miles of her rich soil yet unbroken by the husbandman—when there is scarcely competition enough in her markets to create an encouragement for labor? Under her mild skies, agreeable and healthy climate, and the numerous advantages which nature has lavished upon her, she still exerts herself and receives satisfaction from the feeling that her efforts will not go unrewarded. The garden is blossoming in the waste and her noble forests bow before the will of her people.

Such are some of the pressing necessities of Oregon. Shall we close, however, without saying a word for education—the agent that opens to man the noblest and most extensive field of action, utility and goodness? Oh! immeasurably above and beyond all things, Oregon wants the means of keeping ignorance out of her borders—of giving her children that knowledge which is power, in order that they may grow up in the full stature of manhood and perform their duties, maintain their rights and be co-laborers in the great work of human improvement. Let the United States' donations to this territory be liberal for the successful establishment of public schools, and the gratitude of unborn ages will be their meed.

We may resume this subject again, when time and space will permit us to do it better service.

THE WHEAT CROP.—It is our desire to obtain an estimate, as nearly correct as possible, of the quantity of wheat that each county of the territory has produced during the present year. Will our farmer friends, therefore, do us the favor to make up an estimate of the yield of crops in their respective counties, and forward the same to us as soon as practicable? We are aware that it will be a difficult matter to arrive at the actual amount of this production, yet we may be able to come pretty near it in this way, at least, near enough to give our friends in the States a good idea of the great productive qualities of the Oregon soil. We would prefer that the estimates should be under, rather than exceed the actual yield. When we shall have obtained the desired information, we will publish it, giving to each county its estimated share of the general crop, with such remarks as may not be deemed inappropriate to the subject.

FROM MEXICO.—The New York Express of the 19th of May last, contains news from Mexico, received via Havana, from Vera Cruz, to the first of May.

Gen. Almonte went from Havana in the steamer Tweed, en route to France and England, taking with him the Proclamation of war issued by Paredes.

Gen. Santa Anna remained at Havana, devoting himself to amusements, apparently quite uninterested in the affairs of states or nations.

A large Spanish fleet was cruising around the Island. We hear nothing of the two Mexican war steamers. The people of Vera Cruz were every moment expecting our forces to commence the blockade and bombardment of the Fort.

Letters from Mazatlan, San Blas, &c., betray the greatest consternation on the west coast, in consequence of the number of U. S. vessels of war there. Reports were constantly arriving in the city of Mexico, that Monterey, or Mazatlan, or some other port on the Pacific, had been taken or blockaded by our forces, but they were generally contradicted the next day.

The British ship Collingwood, 80 guns, Admiral Boscawen, was at anchor off San Blas, 7th April. Emigrants from the United States were still pouring into California, to the great consternation of Gen. Paredes, who considers them an army in disguise. He gives up California as lost. Apprehensions are entertained that the Mexicans, who were said to be crossing the mountains, would overrun the whole of Mexico, and subvert it. Their reputation has preceded them.

There is no mention made in the Havana papers of prisoners, but if any had been fitting out, it is not probable that any thing would have been given out concerning them.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to get the sloops of war Dale, Boston, and Frolic, and the frigate Macedon ready for sea at once. The Frolic, in obedience to these orders, was put on the sectional dock on Saturday for examination.

Orders were also received at Norfolk on Sunday to fit out the U. S. brig Triton. The Triton is to be commanded by Capt. Carpenter.

The U. S. brig Perry was to leave Norfolk yesterday morning for Oregon.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Capt. Pennington, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 4th of April from Montevideo and the Pacific—Sail Amst., 8th May.

A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.—We give below, as a matter of novelty, a few extracts from the recent proclamation of Gen. Paredes, President of Mexico. It will be seen how much regard he entertains for truth, and how perfectly he is at home in his native braggadocio:—

"The old injuries, and the offences which have been repeated ever since 1836 by the government of the United States against the Mexican people, have been consummated by the act of sending a minister, to be accredited near our government, with the character of resident, as if the relations between the two republics had not been altered by the act of incorporating Texas. At the same time, when Mr. Slidell presented himself, the troops of the United States occupied our territory, their squadrons threatened our ports, and preparations were made for occupying the Californias, of which the question of Oregon is only a preliminary; and I did not admit Mr. Slidell, because the dignity of the nation repelled the new insult.

"In the meantime, the army of the United States was cantoned at Corpus Christi, and occupied the island of Padre Vayin; afterwards marched towards St. Isabel, and the flag of the stars waved on the left bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the city of Matamoros, after taking possession of the river with their ships of war. The town of Laredo was surprised by a party of their troops, and a picket of ours, on the watch, was disarmed. Hostilities, then, have been commenced by the U. S. of America, in making new conquests upon our territories within the boundaries of the departments of Tamaulipas and New Leon; and also by the advance of troops upon Monterey, in Upper California."

Taking possession of the Rio Bravo del Norte, by ships of war, and advancing troops upon Matamoros in Upper California! Truly the Mexican President's expositions are most marvellous. He strains at a gnat, and, without any difficulty whatever, swallows a camel. Facts, Mr. President Paredes, alone will be respected and have weight in the world's judgment—they are stubborn things, and in this case at least you cannot make them. After attributing the responsibility of a war between the two nations to the Americans, and stating that the intimation of the receding of the United States troops to the left bank of the Nueces was rejected, he solemnly declares that he does not decree war.

"But the defence of the Mexican territory, he continues, which the troops of the United States invade, is an urgent necessity, and my responsibility will be immense before the nation, if I do not command the repelling of the force that invades it as enemies; and I have commanded it. From this day will commence DEFENSIVE WAR, and all points of our territory that shall be invaded or attacked, will be defended with all strength.

"I have commanded the General-in-Chief of our forces on the northern frontier, to repel all hostilities offered to us, which is actual war against any power making war on us; and calling upon the God of battles. He will preserve the valor of our troops, the unquestionable right to our territory, and the honor of those arms which are used only in defence of justice. Our general will govern himself by the established usages of civilized warfare. With orders from me to prevent, if possible, the effusion of blood, he will intimate to the General-in-Chief of the American army that he shall return to the other side of the Rio de la Nueces, the ancient limits of Texas."

CLACKAMAS COUNTY COURT.—A special term of this Court was held last week, and some important business transacted. Mr. John Switzer was authorized to keep a public ferry on the Columbia river opposite Fort Vancouver. Messrs. Woodcock, Cornelius and Parker were appointed reviewers, to relocate and improve the road leading from Oregon City to the Molalla settlement; also to review and locate a road to Champeog county line. Messrs. Cason and Stephens were appointed supervisors for the purpose of making a road leading from the city limits to the residence of Mr. Stephens, on the Willamette river, opposite to the town of Portland. The case of Mr. Simmons against Wornbough and Butler, for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note, came up, and after evidence and argument, was submitted to the jury, who could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

RIOT AT MONTEVIDEO.—Some serious and alarming disturbances broke out on the night of the 19th of March, in Montevideo, on the occasion of the arrival of General Rivera in the harbor, on board of a Spanish frigate. The troops were called out. A previous decree by the government and council of state had been issued, ordering that General Rivera should leave the country, and providing that he should have a suitable pension to support him suitably in some foreign land; this was stated to be out of consideration for his former services to the country.

INTEMPERANCE IN OLD TIMES.—During a session of the Massachusetts General Court, held at Newton, in 1639, "Peter Hoshaker, was censured for drunkenness, to be whipped, and to have twenty stripes sharply inflicted, and fined five pounds, for slighting the magistrates on what they could do, saying they could but fine him."

The rose is sweetest when it first opens, and the spikenard-root when the herb dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it, but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

"My lad," said a young lady to a boy carrying an empty mail bag, "are you a mail boy?" "Ye duzen't think i'ze a female boy, dux ye?"

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Clackamas county met on the 10th instant, at the City Hotel, when the meeting was called to order by Wm. Finley, the chairman, and G. I. Curry was excused from acting as secretary on account of indisposition.

On motion of H. M. Knighton, W. G. T. Vault was appointed secretary. After the minutes of the preceding meeting was read, the meeting proceeded to business.

On motion of Wm. Holmes, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That Clackamas county send five delegates to the convention to be held at Oregon City on the first Monday in November next.

Mr. B. Stewart submitted the following resolution for adoption.

Whereas the citizens of Oregon Territory believe it to be their duty to recommend to Congress to make some certain reserves for important purposes, we would suggest first, that the Falls of the Willamette and one mile east, one mile west, one mile south, and one mile north be reserved, together with Fort Vancouver, Fort Nesqually, Cape Disappointment, and Cascade Falls of the Columbia river, be reserved for internal improvements within this territory, and would further recommend, that one section out of every sixteen sections of land be reserved for school purposes; and all persons having claims on the above specified lands, be granted floating claims.

Mr. McCarver moved to amend the same as far as relates to Oregon City, by inserting the act of Congress relating to Burlington and other towns in Iowa Territory—

When Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the resolving clause, and inserting the following—

"That our delegates are requested to ask Congress to make reserves of all water-falls, capes, town sites, &c., as they may think proper, and that the proceeds thereof be applied to the improvement of the bays, rivers, roads, &c., in said territory." After warm and animated discussion, in which Messrs. Stewart, McCarver, Taylor and Colwell participated, the amendment of Mr. Taylor was adopted, and was passed by informally.

On motion of Mr. T. Vault, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention to be held at Oregon City on the first Monday in November next, be instructed to draft memorials to the Congress of the United States, praying for the extension of the laws of the United States over Oregon, without attaching it to Iowa or any other territory; also praying the establishment of a mail route to Oregon, and the speedy passage of a law granting donations of land to each citizen of the United States, residing in Oregon, as was proposed in what was called Dr. Linn's bill—and praying the early commencement of the great National Railroad, connecting the U. States with the Pacific. Also, to draft an address to the Secretary of the Navy, particularly, informing the kind and quantity of Naval supplies that can be furnished in Oregon, and praying that measures be adopted to ensure the purchase of such supplies as can be furnished in Oregon for the United States Navy.

Mr. Lovejoy offered the following resolution for adoption.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to use their influence to draft memorials to the Congress of the United States, praying that an Indian agent be appointed, and such sub Indian agents as may be deemed requisite by that government, as soon as may be, for Oregon territory; and further that commissioners be appointed to make treaties with the several tribes of Indians west of the Rocky mountains, and to do such other acts and things as are deemed necessary by that government for the safety of the citizens in this country.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Colwell offered the following for adoption.

Resolved, That it is proper for the inhabitants of this country to memorialize Congress, for the purpose of obtaining appropriations of money, to be expended in clearing away obstructions to the free navigation of the Willamette river above the Falls; also, in making a canal around the Falls; also, in clearing away obstructions below the Fall; also, in improving the mouth of the Columbia river.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. T. Vault offered the following.

Resolved, That this meeting instruct their delegates to the convention to be held in Oregon City on the first Monday in November next, to devise some ways and means to forward the petitions and memorials of the citizens of Oregon to the Congress of the United States, without sending a delegate.

Mr. Colwell moved to amend by striking out all after the resolving clause, and inserting the following:

"That our delegates be instructed to appoint a messenger to Congress, whose duty it shall be to carry said memorials and petitions, and remain at Washington during the sitting of Congress, acting in the capacity of a lobby member, and who shall be paid by the citizens of Oregon."

Mr. McCarver, in an able speech, opposed the original resolution, and advocated the sending of a messenger.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, the 15th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. FINLEY, Chairman.

W. G. T. VAULT, Secretary.

MESSANGER TO CONGRESS.

We direct these remarks to the bone and sinew of the country, from whose impartial opinions alone we expect correct conclusions.

First, would not our interests be promoted by electing an individual to carry our memorials, &c., to Washington? Could he do any thing in conjunction with Congress to relieve our commercial and political condition? If he could, then instruct your delegates upon this subject, that provisions be made for his election. We are not tenacious about claiming a seat for him in Congress, until we are organized; but when capital-